

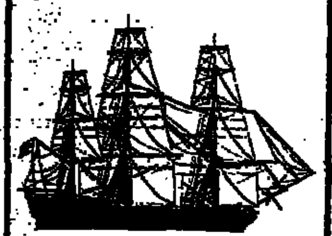
THE TIMES

No 61,849 TUESDAY JUNE 5 1984 20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

The cruel sea
After the shipwreck of the Marques, George Hill asks how safe the sea really is



Red shoes
Wednesday Page meets Natalia Makarova, the runaway ballerina who is in London to dance to the music of Rodgers and Hart

D-Day plus 40
A Special Report looks at Hampshire today – 40 years after its D-Day connexion

D-Day minus 1
Michael Phillips previews the Derby and gives an expert assessment of the field

Reuters sale raises £205m

Newspaper companies that own shares in Reuters raised £152m and the news agency raised a further £53m when it was launched on the stock exchanges in London and New York yesterday. Reuters 'B' shares settled at around 211p, valuing the company at £830m

Kenneth Fleet, page 13

Trial for MP

Keith Hampson, aged 40, of Chelsea, the Conservative MP for Leeds North West, yesterday elected to go to the Crown Court for trial on a charge of indecently assaulting a policeman at a London club.

Sakharov alive

Soviet officials confirmed privately that Dr Andrie Sakharov is alive and has ended his hunger strike. President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow at risk because of the physicist's condition, goes ahead Page 5

Tippett premiere

The highlight of the Promenade Concert season that opens at the Albert Hall on July 20 will be the European premiere of Sir Michael Tippett's *The Mask of Time* Page 4

Last tribute

Eric Morecambe, the comedian, was cremated in the town where he lived, with showbusiness people joining in tribute Page 3

Shares rally

The London stock market resumed its strong rally helped by Mrs Thatcher's comments that she saw no need for interest rates to rise Page 13

Auditors' 25%

Proposed pay rises of up to 25 per cent for staff of the National Audit Office were approved by the Commons Accounts Commission.

Pilotless plane

A pilotless French Mirage fighter-bomber flew along the Franco-German border for about 100 miles before crashing near Karlsruhe Page 6

England beaten

West Indies beat England by eight wickets in the one day cricket international at Lord's to take the Texaco Trophy. Vivian Richards made 84 not out Page 26

Russians urged by Reagan to resume arms control talks

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The Soviet Union was urged to return to the arms control negotiating table by President Reagan yesterday during a significant restatement of United States foreign policy made during an historic address to both house of Parliament in Dublin.

Mr Reagan insisted that America was willing to talk with the Russians and said that progress in reducing armament and solving regional problems would enhance peace and security for the world.

He pledged that he was prepared to halt or even reverse the deployment of US intermediate missiles from Europe if negotiation resulted in a verifiable and equitable agreement.

His speech, which was notable for its lack of bellicose language about the Soviet Union, defended US policy in Central America and was, according to an American sources, an outline of a programme for constructive cooperation with the Russians based on improving relations between the two powers.

The President returned to a theme repeated throughout his three-day state visit to the Irish Republic and denounced "misguided Americans" who supported terrorism. He called such violence "pityless, indiscriminate and contemptible in all its forms".

There was no place, he said, for the cowardly violence of terror in Ireland. He emphazied that the US would not interfere in Irish matters or in the problem of the North.

As Mr Reagan was about to start his address to a joint session of the Dail and Senate at Leinster House, three left-wing deputies rose in succession, making points of order and protesting about US policy in Central America.

The President looked momentarily stunned but as the Speaker ruled them out of order, parliamentary colleagues jeered and shouted "Out, out" at them.

The two members of the Workers Party and an Independent deputy left the Dail chamber as an embarrassed Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, studiously turned away and the Opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, stared at them in fury.

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Leading articles, page 11
Frank Johnson, back page

The deputies said later that they had had to choose between "responsibility and discourteousy"

Mr Reagan, who had been greeted with a standing ovation in the semi-circular amphitheatre, made light of the interruption by departing from his prepared speech and saying: "I wonder if there is an awareness in some that there are countries where representatives would not have been able to speak as they have here."

Reaffirming his commitment to peace coupled with a willingness to pursue all avenues of arms reduction, the President declared to applause: "A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought."

The West had put forward proposals to reduce levels of conventional forces in Europe, the US had proposed a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, it was pursuing proposals to reduce the possibility of conflict and has been participating until recently in nuclear arms reduction talks he said.

With the Soviet Ambassador to Ireland listening to the speech, Mr Reagan said that although Russian flexibility had not matched American, the Soviet Union had taken some steps of the kind required for serious negotiation.

● MOSCOW (AP) – A Soviet commentator dismissed President Reagan's offer to stop or even reverse the deployment of intermediate missiles in Europe as "nothing new".

Mr Vladimir Alexeev, writing for the Novosti news agency, said that Mr Reagan "has again showed himself to be a master of speaking much, but saying little.

"At first glance he seemed to have spoken out for better contacts with the Soviet Union, for rapport on the medium-range nuclear arms issue. But only at first glance".



Mrs Thatcher welcoming President and Mrs Reagan at the Kensington Palace orangery yesterday (Photograph: John Manning)

Miners promised no union reprisal

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

Moderate Derbyshire miners yesterday gained a promise from their union leaders in the High Court that they will not be disciplined if they cross picket lines to go to work.

The move came as both sides in the long-running pit stoppage prepared for a second round of peace negotiations against the background of a slow build-up in the number of strikers resuming normal working.

The National Coal Board last night reported that about 350 pitmen who had been on strike in Nottinghamshire had clocked on and and two colliery winders went through the pickets at Houghton Main in the Barnsley area. About 60 men also went back in north Derbyshire.

Left-wing leaders of the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers gave their undertaking not to deprive men who cross picket lines of union membership or benefits to Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, who last week granted "right to work" injunctions against Nottinghamshire union officials.

In Nottinghamshire, the first of a series of NUM branch elections saw the unseating of Mr Steve Abbott the pit delegate at Calverton colliery who had supported the strike. In a 67 per cent turnout – 11 per cent up on last year – he polled only 90 votes against 695 recorded for Mr Robert Davies, an electrician, who opposes the strike.

However, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM insisted "There can be no settlement of this dispute until the closure programme is withdrawn."

In Torquay yesterday, Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union told delegates at the union's conference that he is to ask the TUC to establish a loan fund to help miners' families suffering hardship.

Mr Basnett, who is chairman of the TUC's economic committee also wants money in the fund to be available to the NUM if it encounters financial difficulties at the end of the strike. It is the first move to involve directly the TUC in the dispute.

Mr Basnett, who said that the fund should be "substantial" and supported by all unions, will ask Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, to start organizing the fund.

The issue is to be discussed by the TUC's finance and general purposes committee, which will make a recommendation to the TUC's general council before an appeal to all unions is made.

● The miners' dispute has added an exrta £197m to the National Coal Board's estimated losses for the last financial year, the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker said last night.

Letters, page 11

President arrives to a warm welcome and intense security

By David Nicholson-Lord and Stewart Tendler

President Reagan clasped Mrs Thatcher in a warm embrace and kissed her on the cheek as she welcomed him to London last night for this week's economic summit.

They greeted each other as old friends at the 15-minute official welcoming ceremony beside the orangery in Kensington Palace.

President Reagan and his wife Nancy had arrived at Heathrow Airport from Dublin in the late afternoon, to be met by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and the Duke of Gloucester, representing the Queen.

They then flew by helicopter to Winfield House, the American Ambassador's residence, where they will stay while in Britain.

The President will spend this morning working on government business before he and Mrs Reagan go to Buckingham Palace for a private lunch with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Tonight President Reagan will have talks with the Prime Minister, followed by a working dinner at Downing Street.

Security throughout the opening stages of the Reagan visit was intense. But despite the long cavalcade of cars bearing the presidential party from Regent's Park to his meeting with Mrs Thatcher, the crowds in Hyde Park near by appeared largely unaware of his presence.

● Two of the president's secret service bodyguards are to be allowed to carry guns, breaking the normally firm rule that armed protection for VIPs is supplied by the British police.

Last Wednesday, the deputy assistant commissioner in charge of the security operation in London this week, Mr Robert Innes, told journalists that the rule about no firearms would stand. But yesterday, shortly after the President landed, Scotland Yard said that two bodyguards would carry pistols.

The Yard said that the permission, agreed government to government, did not allow for any automatic weapons. Neither the Yard nor the Home Office would say under what circumstances the Americans would be allowed to open fire, nor what inquiry would fol'low if they did so.

The weapons are likely to be similar to the Smith and Wesson revolvers often used by British police.

The normal practice is for all firearms carried by bodyguards to be left on the aircraft on arrival or to be collected by the police for return. When President Reagan visited Britain in 1982 that rule was believed to have been followed.

It is understood that in the past week the Americans made strong representations to have bodyguards armed as a last resort.

Park policy, page 2

Washington fears big Gulf war escalation

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

There is growing concern in Washington that a major escalation of the Iran-Iraq war could be about to take place, and that the moderate Arab countries of the region may be dragged into a conflict from which they have tried to remain aloof.

Although the United States is trying to avoid military involvement in the crisis, it has prepared contingency plans to keep the oil shipping lanes open in the event of the conflict broadening.

The immediate cause of the heightened American concern is a message which Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, sent to his armed forces over the weekend. The message, which was monitored by American intelligence agencies, said that June 5 could be an "Epic day" for Iran.

June 5, 1963 was the beginning of the uprisingss against the Shah which finally resulted in his overthrow five years ago.

A big new Iranian offensive has been forecast for several months. Iran has between 300,000 and 500,000 troops massed on Iraq's border, ready for an offensive against the oil port of Basra.

Iraq has said that it will retaliate with an assault on the Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island if Iran attempts to take Basra.

The Soviet Union has been stepping up arms supplies to Iraq, including the provision of SS21 ground-to-ground missiles.

United States officials said that even if Iran did not launch its long-awaited offensive this week it was expected that both countries would carry out more attacks against oil shipping.

The United States has provided 400 Stinger surface-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia, and has also given "initial approval" for Kuwait to be provided with Stingers.

However, the Reagan Administration is trying to urge the Gulf nations to seek alternative supliers of defence equipment, such as Britain

Bharain plea, page 6

Latin debtors seek North-South summit

From Bailey Morris, Philadelphia

The big Latin American debtor nations plan to invite President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and other heads of state to a North-South summit on debt in September.

The nations are currently working on an international treaty to resolve their debt crisis.

Señor Manuel Ulloa, the former prime minister of Peru, disclosed the summit plan to international bankers at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Latin nations hoped to agree a treaty or package of measures to resolve the debt crisis, which they will then present to the industrialized world, he said.

Proposals on a medium to longer-term solution are already being developed by a committee formed by the Organisation of American States in Washington.

These proposals will be further refined when ministers from Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Chile, Venezuala and other Latin nations meet in Bogata, Columbia, for the first "debtors' summit" from June 17 to 19.

Señor Ulloa said his OAS committee was attempting to develop a comprehensive package dealing with regional debt, trade and economic development and possibly defence issues.

These proposals would be further refined in more meetings between now and September, at which the US would be represented.

The treaty or package would be instead of the formation of a debtors' cartel which most Latin nations oppose strongly, on grounds that a break in dialogue with commerical banks and western governments would be a disaster.

Mechanisms under discussion include a cap on interest rates.

The proposed North-South summit among topics related to the debt crisis which were discussed by world bankers during closed-door sessions on the health of the international banking system.

With concern growing over a possible default by Argentina, the influential group of central bankers and executives of 112 of the world's biggest banks discussed contingency plans.

Federal Reserve officials in Washington yesterday denied that the Central Bank and the US Treasury had agreed on a big rescue package, relieving American banks of their bad Latin loans.

Union anger over NHS managers

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government yesterday announced it was to go ahead with the Griffiths report recommendations to appoint general managers throughout the National Health Service. It had remarkably mixed reaction.

The Institute of Health Service Administrators, many of whose members are likely to be appointed to the posts, welcomed the move.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees described it as "a disaster for the NHS and patient care". The British Medical Association said the increased pay of up to £3,000 a year the managers are to recieve was inadequate.

Dr Frank Wells, head of the association's hospitals division, said the involvement of consultants was fundamental. "Enough consultants are prepared to be involved, given the right terms".

The Royal College of Nursing, which has been the bitterest opponent of the change, said it was "deeply disappointed" that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, had not taken account of the "immense amount of adverse criticism" against further change in the NHS.

Significantly, however, the college said that regrettable though the decision was "nurses must not now spend too long bemoaning the fact that the Secretary of State appears to have turned a deaf ear to virtually all the professional input he has sought over the past six months".

Nurses would make full use of the scope allowed in the changes for them to influence general management.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, said the move was "another twist in the authoritarian centralization of power in the NHS"

Fowler's reforms, page 3

36 killed in battle at Sikh holy shrine

Delhi (AP, Reuter, AFP) – Thirty-six Sikh militants inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar were killed yesterday after a five-hour battle with police and troops, sources said.

A Government spokesman said gunmen in the temple complex started the fighting by opening fire on troops outside. For the first time, Sikhs hurled grenades at the forces ringing the shrine.

A member of the paramilitary border security force was wounded. Meanwhile, police opened fire and used anti-riot sticks to break up a column of about 4,000 Sikh farmers converging on Amritsar.

For 36 hours, Punjab, a rich farming area, has been cut off from the outside world. All main towns are under curfew, transport has been banned and a news blackout is in force. The state has been wracked by sectarian violence for the past six months, and more than 200 Sikhs and Hindus have been killed.

The Golden Temple, holiest of Sikh shrines, is said to be a hideout for hundreds of armed militants, followers of the Akali leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

The spokesman said the Army had a mandate to eliminate terrorism throughout Punjab. Referring to speculation that troops were planning to raid the temple, he emphasized that it was Government policy to avoid entering religious places.

"If we come to know that extremists are inside any place of worship and the only way is to get them out, we will give them due notice," he said.

The extremists' "high command" is believed to be based in the temple.

Tit-for-tat expulsions by Prague

By Henry Stanhope

Czechoslovakia has expelled two members of the British Embassy staff in Prague in clear retaliation for the similar action taken by Britain against two members of the Czech mission in London last month.

The official reason given by the authorities in Prague is that the pair have been involved in activities "incompatible with their diplomatic status"

But the Foreign Office, to whom the news did not come as a great surprise, said last night that the action was obviously retaliatory and quite unjustified. The two men, Mr D. F. M. S. Lauder who is assistant cultural attache and mr E. J. M. Brown, the embassy archivist, have been given 14 days to leave the country.

British agree to try harder at languages

From Ian Murray Luxembourg

All British school children will have to learn at least one foreign language as part of the normal curriculum under the terms of a new government policy to be announced later this year.

Education ministers from the EEC meeting in Luxembourg yesterday all agreed on the need for much wider language tuition in the community to promote trade and understanding. Britain admitted that it was particularly bad at languages, but promised to try harder.



"We are a long way back in the bus queue," Mr Robert Dunn, the British minister, said after the meeting. The Government had been increasingly aware of complaints from industry about the lack of langune skills among school leavers. "We realise we can't just go on relying on English to be sufficient," he said.

Mr Dunn, who did not learn a foreign language at his secondary modern school, said there had been a tendency for the British not to bother to learn anything else because when they went abroad they found that their language was spoken everywhere. "But we have got to do a lot more and do it a lot better if we are going to get on in trade and industry today."

He said that financial constraints might make wider language teaching difficult, but the aim was that every child would receive tuition in at least one language and "as many as possible" would also be taught a second one. Now 95 per cent of British children who are taught a second language learn only French.

Mr Dunn said the Government had been concerned for some time about the ability of British children to speak other languages. That was why a discussion paper on the subject was being drawn up with the aim of putting forward a new policy paper by the end of the year.

Already was obvious that the need for wider knowledge of other languages existed. The Confederation of British Industries had protested particularly loudly that more had to be done to make sure that a British education could train people to work outside Britain.

The intention is that all children would be taught the first language from another EEC country and that all those capable of it would be taught a second one. English and maths, Mr Dunn said, would always be a first priority, but added importance had to be given to learning languages.

For the children of migrant workers, however, learning English will remain of paramount importance in Britain.

Coal board lists pits at risk as conditions deteriorate during strike

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

More than 30 collieries are facing serious difficulties through deterioration of underground roadways and coalfaces, and Barony pit in Scotland is a "likely casualty" of the strike, according to an internal National Coal Board report on the state of the industry.

The strike is now in its thirteenth week and the condition of faces, machinery and access routes is causing the board acute concern. It may affect the board's bargaining position in its talks with the National Union of Mineworkers.

The difficulties are mostly due to geological pressures, but they are being compounded in some cases by refusal on the union's part to put in rescue teams, management say.

Miners at several collieries in Scotland have been told in personal letters that their place of work is in jeopardy, and some have telephoned to offer their help, but area strike committees and pickets are reported to have kept them out of the pits.

A full list of the mines causing concern obtained by *The Times* discloses the following difficulties:

Scotland: Barony (650 men) condition of one face "critical", and considerable deterioration in roadways; local strike committee decision to put men in overruled by area NUM.

Seafield: Pickets on yesterday to prevent men going in; face conditions deteriorating.

Castlehill: One face with "extremely bad conditions", power supports buckling "like spaghetti".

Bilston Glen: Face deteriorating; union has withdrawn safety cover, but may relent in face of management warning that power would be switched off.

Polkemmet: One face "losing height significantly".

Northumberland: Bates: Heavy "weighting" (Ceiling bearing down) on one face; mining machinery trapped by roof falls.

Whittle: One face "significantly affected" by floor heave.

Durham: Murton: one face deteriorating, broken roof and convergence.

North Yorkshire: Ackton Hall: development roadways in bad condition.

Prince of Wales: Floor lift on roadways.

Kellingley: Shaft deterioration and risk of spontaneous combustion.

Doncaster: Brodsworth: One seam and roadways deteriorating.

Highgate: Seam "still deteriorating".

Askern: Face deteriorating.

Hatfield: Face deteriorating.

Markham: Roadway continuing to deteriorate.

Barnsley: Dodworth: Roadway to coalface affected by floor heave; no remedial action.

Houghton Main: Silkstone face "significantly affected" by convergence; some power supports crushed solid, others "very low".

Kinsley Drift: One face "low" with chocks solid; another face hit by convergence.

South Yorkshire: Manton: Heavy duty face equipment hit by floor heave.

North Derbyshire: Shirebrook, Renishaw Park, Warsop and Whitwell all affected by "heavy weighting"; broken roofs and convergence on faces.

Western: Bold: Floor heave on all three faces.

Wolstanton: Floor heave on roadways.

Kent: Tilmanstone: Union told that one face will not reopen after strike; efforts will be directed to a new face.

Mine closures warning

By Our Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday insisted that uneconomic pits would have to be closed.

The Government had honoured its side of the "Plan for Coal" bargain by giving a "superb performance" on investment, but the agreement had not been honoured so far as productivity and pit closures were concerned, the Prime Minister told a European election press conference.

She said: "We have to get the closure of these uneconomic pits in the interests of the future of the coal industry. How that closure is done has always been a matter of local consultation, always, always, always at area level, and the details are a matter for the National Coal Board".

But Mrs Thatcher said that coal from the most uneconomic pits was costing £89 a tonne compared with production at the best pits, costing £28 a tonne. Such "very, very uneconomic coal" pushed up the price of coal, hindered sales and had a "highly damaging effect" on the price of electricity.

Mrs Thatcher was also asked whether she favoured coal board action against the National Union of Mineworkers in the courts.

She said: "Whether a nationalized industry chooses to use the law which is available under the trade union Acts is a matter for that nationalized industry or for the private sector.

"They know the evidence. They are in the best position to judge

letters, page 11

Union aims to stop seizure of assets

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Torquay

Britain's third largest union is drawing up contingency plans to protect its £31m assets from sequestration under the Government's employment legislations. It is also to change its rules to frustrate the new laws.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said that the union's balloting system before industrial action will continue even though it may conflict with the pre-strike ballot provisions in the Trade Union Bill due to become law in the autumn.

The union was due to agree a number of rule changes at its annual conference in Torquay yesterday, but postponed any decisions after a warning from Mr Basnett that "to make changes now, some of which could appear to be preparing us to comply with the law, would be a mistake".

He told delegates: "It is a law we must not only expose but also frustrate".

But it appears that leaders of the 875,000-strong union will look for rule changes that accommodate the new law, rather than declaring outright defiance.

Mr Basnett, the most influential moderate voice in the TUC, said that maintenance of the union's balloting system based on branch voting could run the risk of putting funds open to sequestration. The executive was ordered to take all necessary steps to protect the union's assets and property holdings.

However, even without balloting changes the union might not fall four of the legislation because the system is flexible and can be used to make abailable individual voting as prescribed by the Government.

Mr Basnett said that the thrid stage of the Government's union reform programme was a danger to citizens' rights in a free country.

"It is not about democracy at all. It's about state control of trade unions and the Government knows it."

The union has studied ways of protecting funds from sequestration and Mr Basnett said that he believed it would be possible to ensure that the assets are not put at risk by the courts.

However, he conceded that it was a very complex problem, as the National Graphical Association found last winter when it sought to hide its assets when sequestrators were ordered to seize fines imposed in the *Stockport Messenger* dispute.

Teachers to start new strike wave

By Colin Hughes

Nearly 6,000 teachers will strike throughout England and Wales today, beginning the second wave of coordinated selective action by the two largest teaching unions.

The main strikes are being mounted by the National Union of Teachers. Of their 235,000 members, 5,250 will strike at 270 schools in 50 of the 104 local authorities during the next three days.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, is pulling selected members out on half-day strikes in eight authorities. The union had hoped to reopen action yesterday, but its agreement to give 24-hours notice meant that branches could not warn their local authorities before half-term began yesterday.

In South Glamorgan yesterday. NAS/UWT action affected five secondary and two primary schools. Schools were also affected in Leeds, Staffordshire, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, and Cambridgeshire.

In Staffordshire, 600 NAS/UWT members will stage half-day strikes in 140 schools this week, affecting about 100,000 children. The union will begin action in North Yorkshire and Essex today, and add another four authorities to its target list on Monday.

Tomorrow the National Union of Teachers will announce details of further strikes next week, expected to include some authorities so far unaffected by strikes.

● Leaders of the Union of Communication Workers are due to meet today to draw up plans for industrial action in support of their 5.2 per cent wage claim (Our Labour Reporter writes). Last night, talks were under way to try to resolve the dispute.

● Leaders of three Civil Service unions rejected a 4.5 per cent pay offer yesterday and set in train a consultation exercise with their 380,000 members. The executives of the Civil and Public Services Association the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Society of Civil and Public Servants are confident that their members will endorse the stand and demand an offer nearer thr claim of 7 per cent or £7.

● Talks will continue today to try to end a strike over the dismissal of a black worker which has halted car production at BL's Longbridge plant in Birmingham

GCHQ fight goes to European court

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government faces legal action at the European Commission on Human Rights over the compulsory withdrawal of union rights for the 7,000 staff at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham and its outstations.

After last week's condemnation by the International Labour Organization (ILO) of the Cabinet's decision to outlaw trade union membership at the centre, the Civil Service unions are planning a renewed campaign to win back their union rights.

The Council of Civil Service Unions is today expected to confirm plans for bringing a case before the European Court of Human Rights, at Strasbourg, if a High Court judicial review to be held later this month fails to restore union membership rights at GCHQ.

Mr John Sheldon, the general secretary of the Civil Service Union, said last night: "The Government has been found guilty at the bar of world opinion, and we will pursue this case through international legal channels until ministers are shamed into accepting their legal and moral responsibilities.

"We are very pleased about the ILO decision. It will give hope to those people who are still holding out in GCHQ. It is a slap in the face for the Government and hopefully it will stop ministers from committing any further excesses in the Civil Service."

The Government has noted the ILO condemnation, but Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, said: "It is clear that there can now be no prospect of reopening the matter".

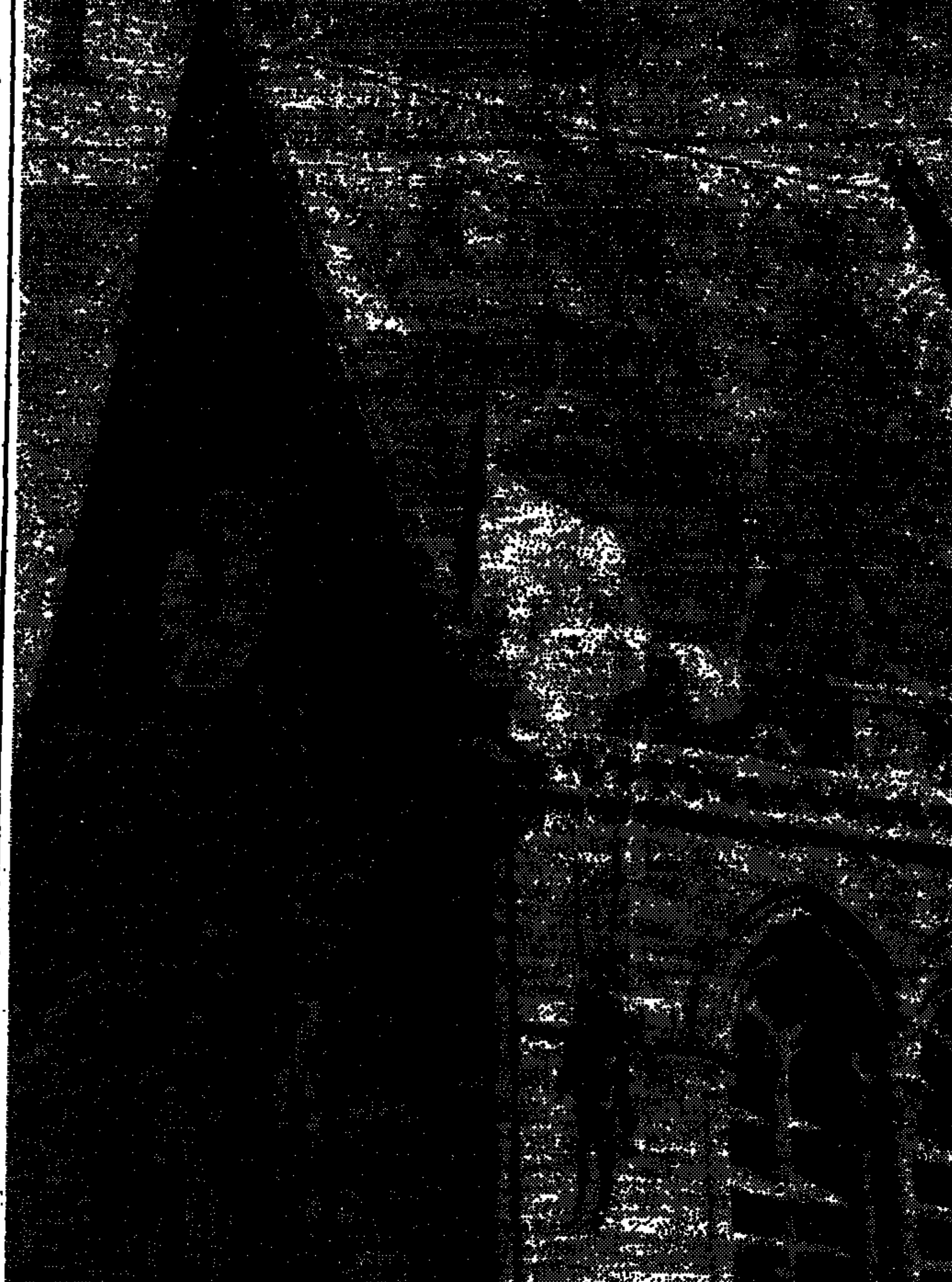
Most of the GCHQ staff have accepted a £1,000 payment to sign away their right to belong to a trade union, but more than 100 are still refusing to leave their union.

Curbing closed shop 'may take time'

Legislation to curb the closed shop would have little immediate effect, employers' organizations said yesterday.

Some companies have told unions that 100 per cent membership agreements will have to end by November under the provisions of the Employment Act, 1982, but most are resolved to do nothing until a dispute arises.

Under the Act, a closed shop will be legitimate only where 85 per cent of those who vote in a ballot support it.



A dummy hangs from the church spire at St Mere Eglise where paratrooper Steele feigned death (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Spire is shrine for US veterans

From Michael Horsnell
Normandy

For two hours American paratrooper John Steele hung by his parachute from the spire of the church at St Mere Eglise feigning death.

Wounded in the foot and the target of occasional pot shots by German guards, he watched as his comrades were shot dead before they landed in the early hours of D-Day.

The story of John Steele, from Kentucky, of 505 Parachute Regiment, has made the village a shrine for thousands of American veterans returning to Normandy.

Villagers yesterday recalled the early hours of June 6, when an incendiary bomb started a fire. They formed a 100-strong chain passing buckets of water from the village pump beside the church under the scrutiny of guards when out of the sky fell flocks of American paratroops, cruelly, and accidentally, illuminated by the flames.

Three parachute regiments of the 82 US Airborne Division had been ordered to take the village, about 12 km inland from Utah Beach, and secure the crossings over the river Douve in advance of seaborne forces of the US Fourth Division landing.

Another three regiments of the 101 Airborne Division were to drop inland beyond the flooded areas of Utah that lay behind the sand dunes.

The plan was to prevent the beach assault forces being caught on the narrow coastal strip, but things went badly wrong when the paratroops were scattered over almost 400 square miles.

Despite the inaccuracy of the airborne assault, the paratroops fought a savage action that cost them dearly. But St Mere eglise became the first French village to be liberated by the Americans.

John Steele was eventually cut down and briefly taken prisoner. Yesterday, as US paratroops prepared to stage a celebratory drop on the village, its inhabitants strung a dummy of Steele, who died in 1969, from the church spere.

"It's a kind of emotional experience for all of us," 1st Lieutenant Harry Masters, a veteran, aged 70, said.

● Unauthorized aircraft flying over the Normandy beaches tomorrow will be shot down, French defence chiefs said yesterday (The Press Associations reports).

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D-DAY EVENTS CALENDAR

Today:

3 pm, Normandy: Prince of Wales attends 6th Airborne Division D-Day service, Ranville.

5.30 pm, London: The Queen Mother unveils plaque on General de Gaulle's wartime HQ, 4 Carlton Gardens, SW1.

5.45 pm, Portsmouth: Queen and Duke of Edinburgh visit Eisenhower's D-Day HQ, Southwick House, HMS Dryad.

6.30 pm, Portsmouth: Queen and Duke board Britannia.

9 pm, Television, Channel 4: *The True Glory*, wartime documentary of Allied invasion.

Tomorrow:

Normandy: Queen and Duke attend D-Day fortyith anniversary celebrations.

2.35pm: Lay wreath at Bayeux Cemetery.

3.50pm: Join other heads of state at Utah Beach memorial service.

6.15pm: Review veterans march-past Arromanches.

Television and Radio:

Breakfast television (TV-am 6.25, BBC *Breakfast Time* 6.30); reports from France and studion guest; songs from Dame Vera Lynn (BBC) and Anne Shelton (TV-am). Main TV transmissions as follows:

BBC-1, 2.25-3.05pm: 3.50-5.05pm; 6.10-7.20pm (comedy programme *Terry and June* postponed); 10.55-11.45pm, highlights presented by David Dimbleby and Raymond Baxter.

BBC-2: 9.30pm: Stage Door Canteen, recreation of London's famous wartime centre.

ITV: 12 noon: 1.25-2.45pm, 7-7.30pm; 10.40-11.40pm *Nan Red*, story of D-Day through British, French, and German eyes.

BBC and Independent radion services, live reports.

BBC Radio 4 documentary: *D-Day, 6 June, 1944*, 7.45-9.15 pm. Independent local radio *Special compilation programme* at 9 pm next Saturday.

Tax fraud yield is doubled

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The Inland Revenue has more than doubled its yield from investigation work, in real terms, since 1978.

The department has told Sir Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General, that the yield from investigations in terms of tax, interest and penalties, had risen from about £80m in 1978 to more than £340m last year, "representing a 2½ fold increase in real terms".

The increase in staff resources devoted to investigations had risen by about 50 per cent over the same period.

The department, which was responding to a suggestion from the comptroller that it had no "systematic arrangements for reviewing the balance of coverage and cost effectiveness of its investigation resources", said that the figures showed that it had been "satisfactorily fulfilling its obligation to deploy its resources in a systematic way and to adopt a balanced approach to investigations work."

Ulster police who shot IRA man acquitted

Three Northern Ireland policemen who shot and killed Eugene Toman, an IRA terrorist, 18 months ago were yesterday acquitted of his murder.

Lord Justice Gibson at the Belfast Crown Court freed the Royal Ulster Constabulary sergeant and two constables after a defence submission that they had no case to answer at the end of a four-day trial. He was acquitting them "without a doubt, hesitation or reservation".

He said he would give his reasons today, but gave his verdict because he did not want to keep the officers in suspense until then.

The freed men were Sgt William Montgomery, aged 28, Mr David Brannigan, aged 35, and Frederick Robinson, aged 56, the constables, who are members of a RUC mobile squad trained for anti-terrorist operations.

They had denied murdering Toman, who was killed with Mr Sean Burns and Mr Kervais McKerr, in November, 1982, in Craigavon, co Armagh, after a police chase.

In their statements the policemen said they fired on the men's car after it crashed through an RUC checkpoint and because they believed they and other police had themselves been fired on.

Unionist may lose whip

The party whip is likely to be withdrawn today from the Democratic Unionist member of the Northern Ireland Assembly who last week called for public money to be spent on incinerators to burn Roman Catholics and their priests.

But though faced with this possibility and after meeting party officials for a disciplinary inquiry yesterday Scots-born Mr George Seawright declined to apologize.

Mr Seawright's remarks, which he said yesterday had been meant facetiously and had been misrepresented.

Concern over free access to EEC television

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

British television viewers have the right to unrestricted access to European Television channels according to a report due to be published by the EEC in about two weeks time.

The controversial conclusion is contained in the Green Paper *Europe-Wide Television* and is expected to cause the Government serious concern, particularly if the ruling means unbridled satellite television broadcasting.

The French are to launch their direct broadcasting stellite (DBS) in 1985, expected to be at least 12 months before the British who have still not decided which type of satellite they will use and when the launch will take place. The French signals will be available in the UK. Germany is expected to follow suit.

The EEC says about the discussion document: "Newspapers, collectors' items, records, films and the showing of films benefit just as much from free movement within the Community as do food, consumer durables and services by banks, insurance companies and advertising agencies.

"The Treaty of Rome provides for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of broadcasting within the Community (Article 59), considering the transmission and relay of broadcasts to be services (Article 60 & 62).

"The Community is bound to ensure the free flow of information and communication across its internal borders: all Community citizens must in law have the same right of access to radio and television broadcasts".

There are four principal areas where the national rules governing broadcasting need to be brought into line, the EEC says. These are advertizing, the protection on minors, the right of reply and copyright.

Broadcasting employs about 1 per cent of the Community's labour force while generating about 2 per cent of the EEC's gross national product.

Satellite fears, page 23

Poles see illicit Stoppard videos

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The Tom Stoppard play about the rise of Solidarity, the independent trade union, has turned into a black market success in Poland, where there has been a spate of pirate videos of the drama.

Wealthy Poles with the right connexions were watching illicit copies of the play *Squaring the Circle* last Thursday at the same time that it was making its first legitimate appearance in Britain on Channel 4.

The pirates are believed to come from copies which originated in British television circles, and they may well be the only chance that the Polish people have of seeing the play. It shows, among other things, Leonid Brezhnev and a number of Polish leaders in Hawiian shirts and Bermauda shorts, and depicts the country's politubro as a group of gangsters.

The independent company TVS, which produced the play, remains baffled about whether the drama will be broadcast by the state television service, which last week bought it for about £1,000.

TVS denied reports from Warsaw that the sale of the programme had not been agreed with Polish television.

"They approached us about the programme in the first place. They sent us a telex with an offer for it and we sent them a telex accepting it. They then confirmed our acceptance.

TVS said that it was told that the state television service was considering showing the play last Saturday at peak viewing hours, to be followed by a discussion. But when the play did not appear, TVS decided to warn the state company that it would not allow the play to be broadcast at a later date unless all of the planned cuts were agreed in advance.

That promise was forthcoming from Warsaw but the British company, which has been baffled by the Polish interest throughout, admitted that it was doubtful that an uncut version of the play would be broadcast.

Sale room

US paintings match Impressionist prices

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's weekend sale of American paintings in New York proved another blockbuster, totalling £5.9m and demonstrating that American nineteenth and twentieth century paintings are now as costly as Impressionists and Old Masters.

The top price was scored by a "View of Boston" by Thomas Cole, the father of American landscape paintings at $990,000 (estimate $700,000 to $900,000) or £702,127. It is a wide view with a shepherd and his flock in the foreground, Boston caught in a shaft of sunlight in the distance and the harbour below it.

The picture was painted about 1839 and commissioned by Joshua Bates, a Boston-born partner in Baring Brothers who then lived in London. The price for the commission was £50. It was bought by Hirschl and Adler, the New York dealers.

The Cole set a new auction price record for the artist. There was also a new auction record for a pastel by Mary Cassatt of about 1896 at $495,000 (estimate $250,000 to $350,000). It is entitled "The Conversation" and shows two girls seated. Mary Cassatt was a close collaborator of Degas and the other Impressionists; this pastel was bought from her by Durand-Ruel, the Paris dealer who championed the Impressionists.

In England, Christie's began a two-day sale at St Osyth's Priory in Essex, securing £247,000 for furnishings with 14 per cent unsold. Mr Somerset de Chair, the author and politician and his wife Lady Juliet have put the ancient house up for sale and are selling such of the contents as they do not wish to take with them.

The furniture inherited by Lady Juliet from her father, the eighth Lord Fitzwilliam, proved easily the most attractive to bidders. It was made for Wentworth Wodehouse, his house in Yorkshire. A big George II giltwood mirror or pier glass that had been made for the house secured £37,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

Dadd portrait to be sold by tender

A most eccentric masterpiece goes on sale today in a London Gallery by an equally unusual method. Earlier this year Agnew's, the Bond Street picture dealers, made a successful experiment with a sale by tender, that is the invitation of sealed bids for a painting, to be opened on a set date (Huon Mallalieu writes).

Agnew's are trying the method again to sell a portrait of the pyysician, Sir Alexander Morison, by the mad Victorian artist, Richard Dadd. Having murdered his father, Dadd set off for Rome to kill the Pope, but was apprehended and spent the rest of a long life in the Royal Bethlem Hospital. Morison was one of his doctors there, and the portrait dates from 1852.

Scotland edges out England

Scotland won the women's home countries international bridge series in an exciting finish to edge out the holders, England. In the last match of the quadrangular tournament at the Moat House, Oxford, over the weekend, England had a 10 imp (international matchpoint) lead over Scotland with five boards remaining, but one expensive mistake by each of the two English pairs cost them the match and championship.

Scotland beat England by 21-15, Wales by 20½-14½ and Northern Ireland by 20-16. Standings: Scotland 61½ victory points, England 57, Northern Ireland 55 and Wales 41½.

Commander Vahab Zadegan

In our article (May 30) about the deportation of four suspected Iranian terrorists, we reported that Commander Vahab Zadegan, formerly of the Iranian Navy, informed British police about the "hit squad".

He has asked us to make it clear, and we accept, that he did not contact the police or British Intelligence, nor did he give the information alleged. We apologize for any anxiety or embarrassment he or his family have suffered.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.80; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0 700; USA $1 75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Dogs and joggers fall foul of Reagan park policing

By Stewart Tendler

Children, joggers and dogs with foul intentions were excluded from their normal recreation areas in Regent's Park yesterday as police created a security cordon around the United States' Ambassador's residence which is used by President Reagan this week.

A large area of the park at either side and the rear of Winfield House, was placed out of bounds as police completed their preparations for the President's arrival by helicopter from Heathrow. The house and grounds are already surrounded by a high fenciing. Yesterday this was reinforced by a chain of crash barriers in the park.

Uniformed officers patrolled the barriers and at night the areas of grass and trees will be lit by mobile searchlights. A children's playground is being used to supply police refreshments while an area reserved for dogs was also out off bounds.

The pavement at the fron of Winfield House has been closed to the public for about half a mile, though this did not deter the park's daily complement of joggers who yesterday pounded along in the road instead.

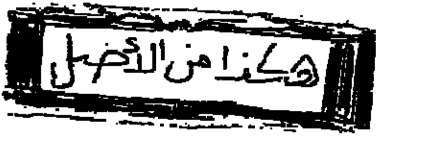
Guards at the entrance to the house checked all visitors while a police control point was set up to one side and an anti-terrorist squad van cruised in the area.

The house, with an array of high frequency radio aerials bristling from its chimneys, will accommodate, in addition to Reagan, a complement of US Secret Service agents put by one source last week at 35, working in seven teams.

Lengthy negotiations and discussions on arrangements for the President have been held between Scotland Yard and US officials during past months. The agents accompanying the President will be expected to leave any weapons on their aircraft when they land.

The President's helicopter landed in the grounds of Winfield House at the centre of a strangely silent section of Regent's Park. All traffic was diverted from a long section of the outer circle well before helicopters began to hover before landing.

Leading article, page 11



Fowler reforms NHS with 1,800 managers to decide and take action

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

General managers are to be appointed throughout the *National Health Service* in England by the end of next year at the latest.

The decision to go ahead with the recommendations of the Griffiths reports, which will mean the appointment of up to 1,800 general managers at regional, district and unit level, was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Many of the appointments are likely to come from within the service, from among administrators, treasurers, doctors and nurses, but authorities will be allowed to appoint outsiders to the posts. Initially, however, outside appointments will have to be approved by ministers.

The posts will normally be full-time, although at unit and hospital level particularly where, for example, a doctor is appointed, the post can be part-time, but the holder's "top priority".

The posts will normally be for three to *five* years on contract, renewable annually thereafter, and health authorities will be allowed to pay general managers up to £3,000 a year above their existing rate.

Mr Fowler said the aim was to make sure that at every level there was someone "accountable for seeing that decisions are made and action is taken".

The Griffiths proposals led to fears that autocratic chief executives were to be appointed, ending the existing "consensus" management.

But Mr Fowler said "There is no question of throwing consensus out of the window. A good manager takes others with him. Consensus is vital to the management of any organization, in particular a multi-professional body like the health service. But this does not mean that decisions should be ducked or avoided".

To allay some of the fears, professional chief officers, including doctors and nurses, and members of the district management team will still have direct access to health authorities. General managers at district level will be accountable only to their authorities, not to the regional general manager.

At unit level, however, general managers will be accountable to the district managers.

The Commons Social Services Select Committee described the proposal to introduce general managers at unit level so soon after the reorganization in 1982 as "the height of folly", but Mr Fowler said authorities were being given until the end of next year the make the changes there.

Unit level was the point where services were delivered to patients, and without introducing general management there "it is arguable whether the whole thing is worthwhile at all".

Under the timetable, regions and the special health authorities in London are being given until the end of September to make their proposals for appointing general managers, and district general managers will follow as soon as possible, with unit managers in post by the end of 1985 at the latest.

Detailed long-term pay arrangements have still to be worked out, and Mr Fowler conceded that theoretically outside appointees could negotiate higher salareis than existing staff receive for the same appointments.

Yesterday's package also includes other key elements of the Griffiths recommendations: the introduction of management budgets as soon as possible, and the extension of accountability review to hospital and unit level.

Management training and education is to be increased, particularly for doctors, to encourage the introduction of clinical budgeting where doctors are made responsible for the resources they use.

The NHS supervisory board recommended by Griffiths has been set up and ministers are seeking a chariman for the new management board who Mr Fowler said should be appointed in the next two months.

Family and friends bid Eric Morecambe farewell



By David Hewson

Britain said goodbye to the tall one with the specs yesterday at a funeral which was as memorable for Eric Morecambe's sense of humour as it was marked by the sense of loss at his death.

Ernie Wise, the comedian's partner and the one indelibly saddled with the "short, fat hairy legs", told the congregation that his loss was "like the final curtain on a play what I wrote".

He spoke of the team's 43 years together and said: "Suddenly, one of them has to leave and as he left he sang a little song which was very typical: 'Bring me sunshine'."

Comedian Dickie Henderson, one of many show business names who attended the service at the Church of St Nicholas in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, where Mr Morecambe lived, disclosed that a few months ago he had received a message from the comedian asking him to read the eulogy at his funeral.

"I know what a great tribute you gave to Arthur Askey", it read. "I would like you to do the same for mine to remind everyone what a great comic I was. P.S. I'll pay you when I see you . . . down there!"

Mr Morecambe, who was 58, died on May 28 of a heart attack after giving a theatre performance in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

The congregation heard the Rev Gordon Martin, vicar of Mr Morecambe's parish church, St John's Harpenden, pay tribute to the comedian with the words: "he wasn't just a great comic genius – he really cared.

"He was a man who unashamedly gave of himself to bring laughter to others. Yes he was a great comedian, but also he was a man who by caring about others, caused others to care about him."

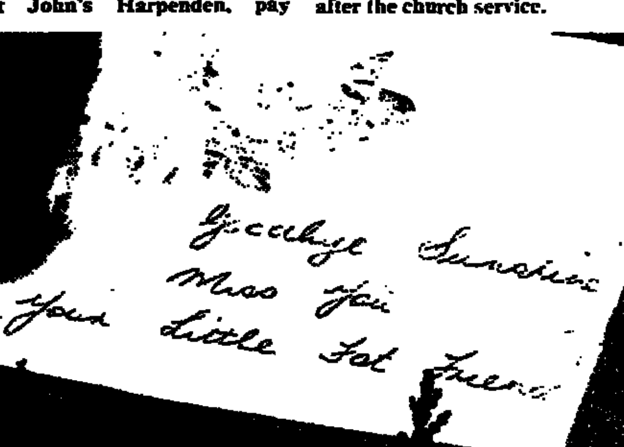
Flowers covered the lawn outside, many containing personal messages. Elton John's card said: "To one of the funniest and sweetest men in the world."

There were also flowers from Anita Harris, Ronnie Barker, Benny Hill, Des O'Connor and many more.

Mr Wise read from the Bible during the service. From St John, chapter 24, it told of Jesus informing his disciples: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you . . ."

The comedian's widow Joan, sons Gary and Steven and daughter Gail attended the funeral, accompanied by a crowd of showbusiness stars who had become close friends of the family's during Mr Morecambe's career.

More than 1,000 people gathered outside the church for the service, which was relayed to them through loudspeakers, and Harpenden's shops closed briefly as his coffin arrived. Mr Morecambe's close family attended a private cremation after the church service.



Ernie Wise, surrounded by flowers for his partner of 43 years, and his own last tribute (Photographs: Chris Harris)

Call to restrict rural home sales

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Sales of some cheap rural homes should be restricted so that they do not become weekend cottages or commuter dormitories, the Development Commission said yesterday.

The commission, a quango which tries to prevent the decay of rural communities, has paid £5,000 towards each of 85 houses built to be sold for between £20,000 and £23,000 under shared ownership schemes.

Occupants will pay part of the cost through mortgages and part through rent to a housing association, which keeps the right to veto new owners and curb selling prices to prevent profiteering.

Mr Nigel Vinson, chairman of the commission, said yesterday: Demand for second homes often made it hard for young couples brought up in villages to buy homes there.

Mr Vinson was speaking at a press conference in London about a new scheme for the commission to use some of its £23m annual income to channel housing and light industry into deprived rural areas in England.

Many toys from abroad are unsafe

A third of tested samples of foreign-made toys and electrical appliances intended for the British market fail to meet basic safety requirements (David Young writes).

However, despite being rejected by the main retail chains, many unsafe products are sold on market stalls.

An independent testing laboratory, Quality Control International, based in Wembley, north-west London, has found *that 1,000 of 3,000* samples of toys and appliances tested last year were faulty.

Owner may reclaim 'Flockton'

The two racehorses involved in the Flocton Grey racing swindle could be at the centre of new legal battles.

The winner of the notorious race at Leicester has been kept under tight security at police stables in north Humberside since its "arrest" 18 months ago.

But now Kenneth Richardson, aged 46, the businessman who set up the fraud may claim the horse back. He was given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for a year after being found guilty at York Crown Court of masterminding the fraud.

The court heard that the three-year-old horse, Good Hand, won in the guise of a novice two-year-old falsely named Flockton Grey to give Richardson and his racing manager, Colin Mathison, a big betting coup.

Humberside fraud squad, yesterday disclosed that the police may apply to the court to recover the costs of stabling the thoroughbred which Richardson bought for £3,100, and which was central to the prosecution's case.

Richardson was also fined £20,000 and was ordered to pay up to £100,000 towards prosecution costs. But the police said it was uncertain whether the upkeep of the horses, becomes part of those costs.

Meanwhile, the younger, unnamed horse whose identification documents enabled Good Hand to adopt the false identity of Flockton Grey is unwanted.

The police who recovered the horse from Mr Wiles's yard at Flockton, near Wakefield, after the race two years ago must now apply to a magistrates' court under the Police Property Act, to take the animal to a blookstock sale.

Compulsive gambler stole £½m

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Michael Howarth was a compulsive gambler who staked a million pounds a year on horse racing for three years, losing £547,000 which he stole from three companies he worked for, Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Howarth, aged 38, a £140 a week accountant, who admitted offences of theft and false accounting, was jailed for five years.

Judge Arthur Prestt, QC, told Howarth: "I am satisfied you have no money salted away, and that you have gained little from these crimes which were committed because of your addiction to gambling."

Mr Anthony Hammond, for the prosecution, said between October, 1982, and last July, Howarth worked as an accountant for the Visa Garage chain. Earlier, he had worked for Kitchen Queen and, when it went into liquidation, for Kitchen Queen, 1982.

Howarth was made redundant last July, when the garage firm "ran out of cash" and he was questioned about discrepancies. At first he tried to bluff his way out. Later, he admitted pocketing cash takings and banking only cheques. The matter had not come to light earlier because he had been trusted implicitly.

In 10 months, he had stolen £286,343 and admitted the theft of a further £245,000 from the Kitchen Queen companies, spending most of it gambling

Mr Rodney Klevan, QC for Howarth, said Howarth had sold his home in Worsley Road, Worsley, Manchester, and £21,000 had been handed to solicitors acting on behalf of liquidators.

Call for church weddings grant

Jobless couples should receive government grants to help pay for church wedddings the Rev John Theobald, aged 49, rector of Loftus, Cleveland, has said. He is worried because so many young couples are going to the register office for cheapness.

Mr Theobald already gives a discount of £10 to jobless couples who are married at his church. This comes out of his fees. He said: "It is the least I can do, but I think the Government could help because it would appear to me that it is their policies that have created such misery in areas like mine."

Cut-price taxis for disabled

The Greater London Council yesterday launched a £2m taxi credit card scheme which will allow up to 22,000 disabled people in London unlimited taxi trips for £1 each.

Seven of the capital's radio-controlled cab firms have agreed to take part. Users will be given a card which covers any journey starting or finishing in the greater London area where the fare is £6 or less.

The user pays the driver £1, plus any amount over £6, and the GLC pays the rest. Details of the scheme are available at post offices.

Custody remand

William Frederick Watt, aged 51, described as a journalist, of Park House Hotel, Sussex Gardens, Paddington, London, was remanded in custody by Hendon magistrates yesterday accused of threatening to kill Mr Sam Klibansky, a solicitor, on February 20.

Auctioneer dies

Mr Peter Wilson, honorary life president of Sotheby's and its former chairman, died in Paris on Sunday after a short illness, Sotheby's announced yesterday. He was 71.

Obituary, page 12

Actress divorced

Miss Rula Lenska, aged 35, the television actress, was granted a special procedure on divorce decree at the London Divorce Court yesterday, the seventh anniversary of her marriage to Mr Brian Deacon.

Iceberg's growing future

Mr Richard Foot, who farms in Hampshire, has disproved sceptics who said that Iceberg lettuces, developed for the hot Salinas Valley in California, could not be cultivated in Britain (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Imports of Icebergs from the United States rose from 1,300 to 3,600 tonnes between 1978 and 1983.

So Lord Sieff, former chairman of Marks and Spencer, encouraged domestic growers to meet the growing demand.

Seven growers have invested more than £5m, mainly in the vacuum drying machines needed to reduce temperature and retain shelf

Some 20 million Icebergs are expected to be grown on 2,000 acres this year.

Drug experts at odds on slimmer's death

A combination of slimming drugs could have contributed to the sudden death of a woman concerned with losing weight, an inquest was told yesterday.

However, after hearing conflicting specialist opinions, the coroner, Mr Lional Skingley, recorded an open verdict on Mrs Doreen White, aged 42, of Gravesend Road, Strood, Kent.

Mrs White had been taking a slimming course under Dr Sidney Gee, a Harley Street specialist.

The inquest at Gillingham, Kent, heard yesterday from a pathologist, Dr Peter Jereat. At an earlier hearing he said that a combination of amphetamine and thyroid extract directly caused the heart attack which killed Mrs White. However, after further examination of Mrs White, he said yesterday: "I accept it is possible that the drugs were not directly the cause of death, but it is highly probable.

Under questioning Mr John Spokes, QC, for Professor Colin Berry, an expert in heart conditions from the London Hospital, told the inquest that Mrs White died, in his opinion, of natural causes

PARLIAMENT June 4 1984

Police Bill strikes correct balance

HOUSE OF LORDS

It would be a mistake to regard the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill as a conspiracy of the extreme right to install a police state Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said in the House of Lords when he moved the second reading of the Bill.

It would be equally mistaken, he said, to see the measure as a conspiracy of wets to loosen the reins of authority.

Great Changes had been made to the Bill since before the general election when it first appeared. These alterations gave the lie to any possible suggestion that the Government had not been prepared to listen to criticism or had tried to use its massive Commons majority as a sort of steamroller.

The Bill struck a balance. Side by side with extended police powers were restrictions on powers.

We are (he continued) dealing with highly sensitive and emotive issues which potentially affect every subject in the country. Those who engendered groundless fears about this Bill are in danger of taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility and are running counter to a deep-seated anxiety among the public, undoubtedly widespread, that Parliament is not doing enough to counter crime.

It would be a sad day if a measure to inspire confidence in the police were to be put in jeopardy by unfounded criticism.

Earlier the Lord Chancellor said he feared that Britain lived in a age of increasing violence by individuals, by criminals, by supporters and opponents of particular cause at home and abroad, sometimes oblivious to the inconvenience and danger that their activities involved for others; by strikers and flying pickets and by almost every cause in an agitated world. So it became inevitable that law and order should be on the menu of every responsible political party.

The difficulty was that what one lobby favoured, another lobby opposed. There was the law and order boys and girls at one end of the pitch and the humanist and civil rights lobby at the other. A balance must be struck between the interests of society in the maintenance of law and order, respect for lawful authority and the interests of potential victims on the other hand, the right to liberty, free speech, association, and access to the courts and legal advice.

That was why the overriding philosophy of the Bill was a balance between the needs of law enforcement and safeguards of freedom.

For instance the right to stop and search was coupled with the suspect's right to be given a reason why this was necessary. There was an absolute limit in the Bill on detention. Only in the most exceptional circumstances involving serious crime would anything approaching the 96 hour limit be needed by the police to complete their investigations. But a shorter limit would hamper police and bring injustice. It was intended to introduce an indepedent prosecution service outlined in the recent White Paper.

The Bill formed only part of the general strategy on law and order initiated by Viscount Whitelaw when he was Home Secretary.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, speaking for the Opposition, said the balance between police needs and citizens' rights, between police powers and civil liberties, had not been properly struck.

Since 1979 the number of burglaries had risen by nearly 250,000. The clear-up rate had fallen to 37 per cent and nearly three quarter of London's crimes were unsolved.

To achieve an increase in police powers at the cost of excessive intrusions into the liberty of the subject would not only be too high a price to pay in terms of civil liberties, it would be seriously detrimental to the fight against crime.



Elwyn-Jones: bill will diminish public confidence

It was not the responsibility of the police alone to detect offences and maintain order. A vital part was played by members of the public in reporting offences and identifying offenders. It was therefore of crucial importance that the public should have confidence in the procedure for investigating and prosecuting offenders.

The most serious criticism of the Bill was that several of its important provisions would diminish that public confidence. In the Opposition's view, the balance of the Bill was gravely wrong.

Perhaps the gravest feature of the Bill was the extension of the power given to the police to detain suspects for questioning only. Subject to the issue of a warrant by a magistrates' court, a suspect could be held for a maximum of 96 hours.

The dangers of lengthy detention for questioning were notorious. The National Council for Civil Liberties and the Law Society had protested strongly against this part of the Bill. It eroded, if not destroyed, the right to silence.

Experience had shown that the longer a suspect was detained in the oppressive environment of any police station the greater the danger he would make a false or unreliable confession.

Lord Hooson (L) said it was accepted that in dealing with persistent, professional criminals, often organized on an international basis and backed by large financial resources, the police must have wide and real powers. But equally it should be recognized the exercise of such powers in relation to those who offended only occasionally, could be entirely offensive.

Many, including himself, regarded the right to silence as a fundamental constitutional right and society must be prepared to pay the price for it in terms of frustrated criminal inquiries.

The weakness of the Bill in relation to the powers of entry, search and seizure, was that it was obscure and in need of simplification, and that it failed technically to distinguish between what was evidence and what was information.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Rt Rev John Yates, in a maiden speech, said that civil order was essential to any society and crime which threatened that must be curbed, by force if necessary.

There had been more contact than was often supposed between the church and the police within the last decade, particularly at local level where the policeman and the parish priest were just about the only resident community workers.

One of the worrying features of the Bill was the need to maintain human dignity. The power to keep people isolated increased the temptation to treat them, whether criminal or not, without accord to their right to dignity as human beings.

Lord Campbell of Alloway (C) said that in the new order created by the Bill full recognition was given to the



Hailsham: Sensitive and emotive issues.

close-knit relationship between civil liberty, the rule of law, the role of the police and then that of the courts, for there was no civil liberty save that recognized by law and as enforced by the police.

Lord Denning said crime was increasing and that criminals were often either never caught or got away with it in the courts.

As a young man, if he cross examined a policeman, suggesting he was wrong, he lost his case. The jury had confidence in the police as everyone did. They were trusted. But now counsel taunted the police all the time and suggested that they were framing up the case against the defendant.

When the police defended the ordinary citizen they were set upon by mobs.

The law was in a hopeless muddle and it must be clarified so that the police would know their powers, as would the ordinary people. The Bill did this.

Lord Ardwick (Lab) said he had been handed a letter from the National Union of Journalists as he came into the Chamber. It was about the Bill's provision to protect journalistic material from the powers of the police to enter, search and seize.

The letter said that one of the great distinguishing virtues of British journalism, whatever its other defects, had been that those who practised the craft had never sought special protection under the law.

This had given to journalism a degree of integrity and independence from the agencies of state, it said.

If such protection were now thrust upon journalists it would be only a matter of time before they found themselves before the courts trying to determine whether or not they were journalists.

He hoped the Government would think again about this provision.

We have always (he said) been able to plead that the freedom of the press is not a privilege for journalists and printers but the freedom of all citizens to exercise and enjoy. That is what we wish to remain – unprivileged and answerable to the ordinary law like all other citizens.

Unenviable decisions involved

ARTS COUNCIL

The Arts Council's recent development strategy document was commended by **Mr William Waldegrave**, Under Secretary of State for Environment, as brave, responsible and interesting when he answered questions on the arts in the Commons.

The document was welcomed by one Conservative MP as a serious effort to get a fairer balance between London and the provinces, while another cautioned that the policy would be questioned if it led to some London and Home Counties organizations going out of existence. A Labour spokesman said the solution was to give the Arts Council more money.

Mr Waldegrave said that the Minister for the Arts, (the Earl of Gowrie), expected to meet Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, within the next month.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab): The slight move to greater help for the regions is more a sop than the fundamental move necessary in developing a strategy. Is there not, for example, an obvious need for much greater assistance to the arts in economically deprived regions like the northern region?

What is the minister doing to convince the Arts Council that there is a need for a much greater transfer of emphasis to help arts in the regions rather than in London?

Mr Waldegrave: It is not the end of the story, I agree, but the Arts Council document, for the first time, begins to lay out the beginning of a strategy. I know that the minister strongly supports that intention, which is laid out fairly clearly in the Arts Council document.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): The new strategy of the Arts Council is to be welcomed as a serious effort to get a fairer balance between London and the provinces. At last the Arts Council seems to have received the message that artistic genius is not found exclusively in the capital.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C): I welcome any move to increase grants to the arts outside London, except that if the result is that certain artistic bodies in London and the Home Counties find it impossible to continue in existence, some of us will question whether the strategy is absolutely right.

Mr Waldegrave: Some of the decisions the Arts Council has to make are unenviable but I cannot believe it is wrong that they have tried to look at some areas with some of the highest income in Europe and suggest that more support should come from local communities so that there can be support for other areas.

Mr James Callaghan (Heywood and Middleton, Lab), an Opposition spokesman for the arts, said: All the so-called strategy is to rob Peter to pay Paul and set regions against London and London against regions. The answer is to give more money to the Arts Council so that it can do the job more efficiently.

Mr Waldegrave: I know that the solution of the Labour Party is always to give more money to everybody, thus avoiding having to make any decisions. The Arts Council has done something braver, more responsible, and more interesting to reallocate the money available to it.

Labour call for 'statesmanlike intervention' by ministers

COAL DISPUTE

Urgent and statesmanlike intervention by the Secretaries of State for Energy and Employment in the miners' dispute was called for by **Mr Barry Jones**, chief Opposition spokesman for Wales, during questions in the Commons. He said the proposed pit closures programme would mean economic and social death to many Welsh mining communities.

What was required was an urgent and statesmanlike intervention so that genuine negotiations with a view to settlement took place rather than Cabinet dis-engagement.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, replied: I do not believe Government intervention is required to produce genuine discussions.

Earlier he told **Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab)** that reports confirmed that Welsh industry generally was operating without serious disruption from the dispute.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Clwyd North West, C) asked for estimates of jobs lost if markets were lost to the coal industry through the dispute, and a number of pits were permanently damaged.

Mr Edwards: I have no figures, but if markets are lost or pits not maintained, there may be consequences in terms of jobs lost.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea East, Lab): As part of a package deal, the National Coal Board is offering new investment. Will Mr Edwards ensure that Margam pit is high on the agenda?

Mr Edwards: The board are reconsidering investment in Margam. It is for the board to make its own decision.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Some people in the mining industry and outside say that the only time Mr Edwards begins to shake himself about anything is when the Prime Minister's husband sends him a letter.

It is well-known that the miners are on the road to a historic victory particularly now the chairman of the Coal Board has been put on the substitutes' bench. Mr MacGregor and the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are due to get the biggest political and industrial hiding of their lives.

Mr Edwards: A large number of miners are continuing to work and many more wish to work.

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West, C): Is he aware how much financial contribution, if any, the miners' leaders have made to the striking miners, since £35m of the NUM's money is stacked away and the miners, according to some Labour MPs, are going hungry?

Mr Edwards: Fortunately I do not have responsibility for that matter.

Concern over aid for regions

INDUSTRY

A Government manuscript amendment requiring the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to consult representative interests of the Co-operative Development Agency before making an order ending its functions, was agreed to when the report stage of the Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill entered its report stage in the Commons.

Mr David Trippier, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said the Government was prepared to propose this manuscript amendment if the Opposition withdrew amendments being considered.

The Bill increases the limit on grants to the agency and extends its functions but also contains power to dissolve the agency. The other main part of the Bill deals with the designation of assisted areas and provides for a new scheme of regional development grants.

Mr Trippier said the Government was going to fund the CDA for six years and it was unlikely that a decision would be made to wind it up during that time. After that, its future would be reviewed. The opposition amendments dealing with consultation and the possible use, if the agency was wound up, of any residual finances, were then withdrawn.

● **Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Govan, Lab)** moved an amendment to substitute positive procedure for the negetive procedure contained in various parts of the Bill. It was considered with other amendments including one providing that the coming into force of Part II of the Bill on assisted areas and regional development grants should not be earlier than one year after the date of the statutory instrument.

He said the Bill's purpose was to save money on regional aid. This would have disastrous consequences for many of the development areas in the United Kingdom, yet much of the saving was to be achieved by parliamentary order and the House was not to have a proper opportunity to debate it.

There was considerable apprehension in many areas of Scotland, and this must be true of development areas in England and Wales as well, that development area status would be removed from them. The whole framework of the Bill was highly unsatisfactory.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said this was a piece of legislation that would enable ministers to implement changes which could condemn some areas of the country to continuous rundown. Yet it could all be done under order procedure.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) said the government must not be fooled by conditions in the South-East, but should realize that in most regions the situation would get worse before it improved.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said he strongly supported the amendments. There was a powerful case for ensuring redistribution of resources from the better-off regions to those less well off. That should be done openly and with full debate and discussion.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) asked for an assurance of Department of Trade and Industry support at Bathgate where there was a serious bidder for part of the biggest concentration of machine tools under one roof in Europe.

Mr Gerald Bermingham (St Helens South, Lab) said that aid needed to be taken to pockets of unemployment.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said he could give Mr Dalyell an undertaking that his department would look at any proposal for special help for the Bathgate area sympathetically.

Significant improvement in economy

WALES

There was a far longer list of new firms opening and new jobs being created in Wales than there was of closures. **Mr Nicholas Edwards**, Secretary of State for Wales, said during Commons questions the CBI trend survey and latest unemployment figures confirmed that labour-shedding had substantially stopped, he added.

Mr Edwards said that last month there were 168,799 unemployed claimants in Wales, an increase of 118.7 per cent since May, 1979, when the estimated number of claimants was 77,177.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Welsh affairs: Are not these sombre, disturbing and tragic figures a bleak reminder that we are rapidly approaching a point in Wales where 50 per cent of our unemployed will be long term unemployed? Will he urgently and significantly increase the budget of the Welsh Development Agency?

For how much longer can he come here as the hapless apologist for Cabinet policies which doom Wales to long term and mass unemployment?

Mr Edwards: He must welcome the trend survey of the CBI published today (Monday) and the April Welsh survey which confirms a significant improvement in the Welsh economy. It would not be right to increase the WDA's budget at present, but substantial sums are being spent on encouraging new investment and applications for selective financial assistance in the first part of this year are running at an all-time record level.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Panarth, Lab): Out of that 168,000 40 per cent have been unemployed for more than a year and 20 per cent for more than two years. What new initiative is he going to propose to offset the social decay eating into families and communities in parts of Wales where this is happening?

Would it not be more realistic and perhaps even more honest to say to these men and women that if present policies continue it is highly unlikely that they will ever get a job again?

Mr Edwards: I share his concern about the problems faced by the long-term unemployed. The WDA is devoting a great deal of its effort to the particular problem he referred to.

By far the greatest contribution we can make to solving these problems is to continue the policies attracting an increasing number of new companies to establish themselves in Wales to provide the jobs and new industries we need in the future.

I could (he said later) read out a long list of new companies which have established themselves in the past 18 months, providing a large number of new jobs in Wales. The industrial visits, the applications and inquiries continue at a high level.

Change in voting law ruled out

ELECTORAL REFORM

If there was general agreement on a method of reforming the electoral system it would be worth considering, but at present the Government had no proposals to reform the constitution of the House of Lords or to alter the method of electing the House of Commons, **Viscount Whitelaw**, Lord President of the Council, said during questions in the House of Lords.

Lord Diamond (SDP) who had raised the issue, then asked: Has he seen the figures published in *The Times* on May 3 showing that of the total votes cast in the five by-elections since the last general election, the result was: Labour in third place with 27 per cent of the votes cast, Conservatives in second place with 33 per cent and the Alliance well at the top with 39 per cent?

Does the Leader of the House think it just that whereas 68,000 Conservative votes secured three representatives, a much larger number of 82,000 Alliance votes secured no representatiyes at all?

Viscount Whitelaw: The rules of our elections are well known and we have applied them for a long time. They are the rules of the game and I believe in applying them as long as they are the rules of the game, and as long as that is the case I will keep them that way.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C): The merit of the system is that it produces governments with authority to govern which is much more important than the mathematics which might result in a variety of rapidly fluctuating governments.

Viscount Whitelaw: I agree. This has been the method of election in this country for a long time and it has stood us well.

Lady Seear (L): There is strong feeling about it in the country.

Viscount Whitelaw: She may be right. The interesting thing is that everyone is keen to think about changes until someone produces some alternative and then they do not like the idea so much.

Lord Mayhew (L): The Leader of the House is warmly respected for his personal part in introducing proportional representation in Northen Ireland, but why did he discriminate between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom?

Viscount Whtelaw: Not everybody thinks what I did in Northern Ireland was correct, but I did it because I believe the situation in Northern Ireland is different from the rest of the United Kingdom.

Data Protection Bill : 2

Registrar will be empowered to protect individual privacy

In the final part of her series on the Data Protection Bill, FRANCES GIBB, Legal Affairs Correspondent, looks at how the new law will work.

The job of safeguarding the individual's privacy on the computer will fall to a computer ombudsman, the Data Protection Registrar, to be appointed by the Crown. The registrar, with a staff of 20, will supervise the central register on which all data users must enter details of data banks and their purposes.

The registrar will also enforce the principles on accuracy, relevance and security, and have power to tackle any breaches. Failure to comply with the principles will be a new criminal offence carrying a fine of up to £1,000. The user could also be struck off the register.

Companies are already preparing for the day that the Bill becomes law. After it receives its Royal Assent, expected next month, the registrar will be appointed. When he and his staff are ready, a two-year transitional period begins, at the end of which all data users must be on the register or be in breach of the law.

The registrar will act like the ombudsman, largely reacting to information on alleged breaches of the law.

His duties under the Bill have now been made more explicit than when it was first introduced. He must actively promote observance of the data principles and is under a specific duty to consider an individual's complaints. Both individuals and data users have a right of appeal to the registrar, and against his decisions, to a new Data Protection Tribunal.

The Bill affects almost every person or company storing personal information. Subjects of newspaper obituaries, for instance, will be able to demand to see their biographies if they are stored on computer. Computers used for domestic purposes are exempt, however, as are the big government computers storing data for national security, crime, and tax purposes. However, the rest of the Government's data, including other police files, will be covered and open to access.

The costs of registration will depend on the numbers registering. The registrar and his staff are estimated to cost £650,000 at present prices, which will probably mean a registration fee of £10 a year or less for each user.

The burden in complying with the new law will be greatest for the large but inefficiently run companies. But all, big and small, are having to take steps to ensure the security of their data banks: update soft and hard ware; possibly employ staff to cope with requests for access, and generally start listing what computers they have for what purpose.

The cost to government departments of complying with the law is expected to be some £5.5m, with running costs dependent on the number of requests for access. Public bodies and local authorities are expected to incur a further £9m-£10m in implementation costs in each of the first two years with running costs at about £13m in the first year of operation and less thereafter.

It now appears, after the Bill's lengthy parliamentary passage, that it is commanding more support among industry. Companies are also more confident about its ability to ensure they do not suffer loss of trade through Britain's lack of data protection laws.

Despite some legal opinion to the contrary, the Home Office insists the Bill will also enable the Government to ratify the European convention on data protection, bringing our law into line with most of Europe.

Concluded



An antenna picking up financial dealings. (Photograph: John Voos).

Computer tunes in to world markets

As dealings opened yesterday in the shares of the Reuters information and news service, the American group Automatic Data Processing attempted to steal some of the thunder by launching a new information service, TrendSetter.

It is, in effect, a pesonal computer with an antenna, which is plugged into many of the world's financial markets. Some see it as a rival to the Reuters system which has transformed the company from a routine news agency business into a highly sophisticated financial information service.

TredSetter offers the facility of an office, plugged in to world-wide markets, at home. "It is ideal for the growing band of people who conduct their trading from their front room", a spokesman for ADP Comtrend, the subsidiary company running the service, said.

Share dealings, page 13

Some truth in tales of Open University frolics

By Colin Hughes

The popular image of Open University summer schools as an "annual saturnalia" of sex and late-night parties has a strong vein of truth, according to a survey by the students themselves.

The Open University Students' Association's spring newspaper reports from visits to a selection of summer schools that many students treat their week away as an opportunity to let their hair down and escape from home and work pressures.

One student on a course at Warwick said: "I reckon the tutors are worse than the students", and added that many of them think their black badge is a licence for sex. Others are less sensational: "If your relationship is a good one and you're happy with it, summer school isn't going to change a thing. However, if your relationship isn't too good, chances are that at summer school you're going to steal a little happiness."

Some students who attended summer school with high hopes of intellectual stimulation found their aim frustrated. The association received comments such as: "Other students didn't want to work, they were only there for a week's frolic" and "The tutors spent too much time in the bars the night before to be in a fit state to give really good lectures next morning."

Overall, however, most saw summer schools as "an enriching experience". One student, who said that it was "hard work and not a lot of fun", asked where the other students found the time or the energy for sex and parties.

Handel's home at centre of building scheme

The house in London's West End where Handel lived from 1725 until 1759 and composed his *Messiah* and *Water Music* is included in a redevelopment scheme which is the subject of a public inquiry which starts today (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The Grade I listed house, at 25 Brook Street, off Bond Street, faces partial demoltiion under the plan by the Co-operative Insurance Society and the Corporation of the City of London.

There are 29 listed buildings on the site, bounded by New Bond Street, Brook Street and Avery Row, where the developers want to build a shopping arcade and offices.

The Save Britain's Heritage group and some of the existing tenants are opposing the plan.

Whitehall brief

Openness takes a fall at Ditchley

By Peter Hennessy

Ditchley Park, in north Oxfordshire, is the choicest watering hole of the North Atlantic establishment. At this magnificent country house in the Cotswolds, the great and the good from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, plus the odd outrider from western Europe, and Japan, meet to discuss, in a genteel fashion, weighty issues of the hour.

The proceedings, naturally, are private, even when the subject is the freedom and accountability of the media, as it was last weekend. Ditchley last tackled freedom of information in November, 1978, when the Callaghan administration seemed on the verge of being forced to concede a little.

The day after the 1978 conference broke up, its chairman, Lord Franks (unofficial number one on the Whitehall list of the great and the good) carried the findings to the Civil Service College, in Berkshire, where Mr Callaghan's official committee on open government sat waiting to hear the Ditchley wisdom.

Four months later, the Callaghan Government fell before anything had happened to reduce the accumulated baggage of seven centuries of secrecy. This time, there will be no rushing between country seats in the Home Counties.

Mrs Thatcher has set her face against freedom of information. Mr Des Wilson, the chairman of the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information, commands a few vociferous divisions. But she has a 144-seat majority in the Commons: the only place that change can be won. There will be no free vote on openness while she is at 10 Downing Street.

Even if last weekend's chairman (who must remain anonymous) had been spirited into the Cabinet Office yesterday by the back door to brief its machinery of government division, the prime minister's anti-openness unit, his message would have been scrambled rather than *en clair*.

The reason for this is that Ditchley witnessed a determined and unfashionable counter-attack against openness despite the existence of freedom of information systems in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States. The assault was led by a distinguished scholar, and a retired public servant.

The scholar conceded the principle of openness as a desirable aim, but proceeded to smother it in caveats: the cost in Whitehall manpower and money; delay, and inefficiency in decision-making; the destruction of archival purity, as officials committed less and less to paper, to the detriment of historians and posterity.

The retired official said that as long as the open government camp demanded unconditional surrender, Whitehall would not parley. If the frontiers of the Official Secrets Acts were rolled back, civil servants repressed for generations would start to communicate information with great relief. A law compelling departments to allow public access to files would, thereby, be redundant.

The North Americans eavesdropped on the very British clash of views that then developed with amusement, and some disbelief. They can rarely comprehend the inner life of the British establishment even after 44 years of the special relationship.

One novel scheme, dubbed the "good chaps approach", for opening up information from departments was advanced, however, by a former member of the Whitehall club. The word should go forth, informally of course, that many documents marked confidential could be leaked by a senior official (no Sarah Tisdalls need apply) to a suitably reliable recipient in the press.

A secret file was fair game for a junior minister to pass over. The breaking of top secret material would be the preserve of the Prime Minister and the chiefs-of-staff. No wonder the North Americans were bemused.

Tippett premiere is highlight of Proms

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The European premiere of Sir Michael Tippett's *The Mask of Time* will be the highlight of the ninetieth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts which open at the Royal Albert Hall on July 20.

The work, commissioned by the Boston Symphony Orchestra which performed its world premiere in April, is a 95-minute piece for voices and instruments.

The concert, on July 23 preceded by a talk by the composer, will be recorded for showing on BBC 2.

More than a quarter of the season is given to works by 31 British composers, 15 of them living. The eight-week series will feature 29 orchestras and ensembles.

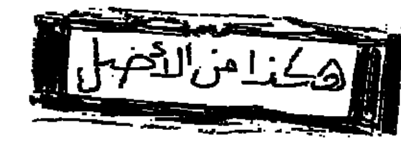
Sir John Pritchard will conduct the opening night programme of English music, which includes Elgar's "Sea Pictures" sung by Dame Janet Baker and Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast*.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Vienna Philharmonic, conductors Claudio Abbado, Pierre Boulez and Seiji Ozawa, and soloists Alfred Brendel, Yo Yo Ma, Jessye Norman, Murray Perahia and Lucia Popp are among those appearing.

Glyndebourne Festival Opera, under Bernard Haitink, will perform Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*.

The Korean music and dance company Yullyo Akhoe will make its British debut, and early music will be featured prominently, with seven British ensembles scheduled to appear and a performance of the seventeenth-century opera *Actéon*.

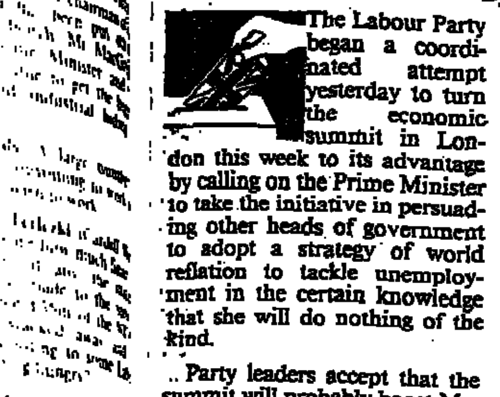
The last night will be on September 15.



European elections

Healey urges Thatcher to launch summit strategy for reflation

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter



The Labour Party began a coordinated attempt yesterday to turn the economic summit in London this week to its advantage by calling on the Prime Minister to take the initiative in persuading other heads of government to adopt a strategy of world reflation to tackle unemployment in the certain knowledge that she will do nothing of the kind.

Party leaders accept that the summit will probably boost Mrs Margaret Thatcher's image as a world leader, a bonus for her during the European elections campaign, but they have noted that she has been careful not to raise expectations about it. Their tactics will clearly be aimed at attacking the inadequacies of the summit, and Mrs Thatcher's role in it, if as they expect no far-reaching measures emerge.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Denis Healey appeared at Labour's Euro campaign press conference to call on the summit to launch a strategy for world economic recovery.

Mr Healey, who alleged that Mrs Thatcher was trying to persude the Bank on England to defer an increase in interest rates until after the summit and the election, said she had made clear that she intended to invite her colleagues at the summit to do nothing about the crisis in the international system, a crisis largely due to the fact that other countries had followed her in adopting impotence as the main principle of their economic policy.

That impotence had been imposed in Britain partly because of Mrs Thatcher's "unyielding rigidity" and her insensitivity to the difficulties of ordinary poeple and partly because of economic dogma, the idea that everything should be left to the market.

Mr Healey said the system was breaking down. Bolivia's decision last week not to service its debts might be the first pebble in an avalanche. Yet Mrs Thatcher "gloried" in the fact that she would do nothing about it. He went on: "It would have been better if the summit were held at Madame Tussaud's. It is clear that the heads of government there will be waxworks. They will not make any attempt to act on the problem. If there was a banking collapse, it coull mean that millions more people would be out of work."

Mr Healey, the former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the past governments of any colours would have taken measures to deal with the crisis but the type of "sadomonetarism" that Mrs Thatcher had encouraged prevented world leaders even from discussing it.

Mr Healey's strictures brought a sharp retort from Mrs Thatcher at the Conservative press conference. She said that no one should take Mr Healey's advice on the economy. "We are still repaying the cost of Healey to Britain", she said.

Mr Kinnock said there were 27 million employed in the countries represented at the summit. The world was beset by stagnation. Without a lead from the summit for a renewed commitment to economic expansion the insecurity and misery of slump would continue.

Mr Kinnock said: "We do not ask for miracles. But we ask governments to spend some to make some, to provide wealth in order to produce wealth".

Mr Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, said the Government had abandoned the prospect of cutting unemployment and had begun to define recovery in terms which excluded reductions in the jobless total. Such a definition ought not to be acceptable in a civilized country.

Kohl's honour linked to £450m refund

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday made the repayment of Britain's £450m Community budget contribution, which had been expected by the end of March, a matter of German honour.

She also set a new deadline, saying that she expected the repayment to be completed by the end of this year.

Mrs Thatcher told a European election campaign press conference in London: "I believe we shall get it for two reasons. First, the refund was negotiated at Stuttgart under Chancellor Kohl's chairmanship and I do not believe he would see his personal chairmanship flouted in that way.

"Nor do I believe he would see the good faith of Germany flouted in that way. Remember, he was quite clear in the communique; that it did not depend upon a settlement of the wider, longer problem.

"He said it in his press conference and I cannot think that Chancellor Kohl's or the good faith of Germany would be impugned in any way."

She added later: "If I were in the chair and an agreement was reached, as it was at Stuttgart, I should feel that I had a responsibility to see that was carried out, both for myself and for my country. I trust that that kind of approach is not exclusively a British one."

A specific decision had been reached at Stuttgart last year, for a specific sum to be returned to Britian under specific circumstances. If she had been chairman she would have regarded it as her duty to ensure "that a decision honourably reached and specific was honourably carried out".

Asked whether she was not herself impugning German honour, Mrs Thatcher said: "No, I am just saying I do not impugn it; I believe it will be carried out."

Owen fears Reagan 'fandango'

By Our Political Staff

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, suggested yesterday that this week's economic summit meeting in London would prove to be "a pre-election fandango for President Reagan" in return for "favours granted" by Mr Reagan to Mrs Thatcher at Williamsburg during the last British general election campaign.

Dr Owen, who was speaking at the Liberal/SDP Alliance Euro election press conference in London, castigated the leader of the European Community for not coordinating their approach to the conference and not preparing a new joint initiative which could lead to a pick-up in the world economy.

Instead, they had spent the time at their own recent "summits" haggling over their own internal financial problems, Dr Own said.

"What is not acceptable to the British public is that we should be told three days prior to the economic summit taking place that we should all lie back and accept that nothing can be done, merely because Mrs Thatcher has given the word from 10 Downing Street for us not to expect anything," said Dr Owen.

Dr Owen produced graphs to show how Europe had failed to Match the achievements of the United States and Japan in creating new jobs. Between 1963 and 1983, 32 million new jobs had been created in the United States. whereas in Europe, with a larger labour force, only four million had been created.

That did not mean, however, that Europe's voice should not be heard loud and clear at this week's summit on such urgent issues as the US budget, the international debt problem and the situation in the Gulf.

"I no coordination has taken place; if it is once again seen as a media event, it will be a tragic missed opportunity, and those who will suffer most will be the unemployed", Dr Owen said.

Whitehouse concern on export of video 'nasties'

By Kenneth Gosling

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has told Mrs Mary Whitehouse that she shares her concern about the spread into Europe of violent and horrific video cassettes.

Mrs Whitehouse, founder and president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, wrote to the leaders of the four main political parties drawing attention to a report by a committee of the European Parliament about the trade in such cassettes.

She also explained to them that the Video Recordings bill going through the British Parliament would not prevent the export of video "nasties".

The Prime Minister said she shared Mrs Whitehouse's concern and was looking to see what options were open to achieve a European initiative.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, asking to be kept informed of developments, said he was drawing the matter to the attention of Mr Russell Johnston, the party's representative in the European Liberal and Democratic Group.



Mrs Mary Whitehouse: fears for Britain's image

Constituency profile: Manchester

Jobs and prices key issues

By John Winder

Manchester shows signs of living up to its cliché reputation of leading national opinion, by taking some interest in the European parliamentary elections. If the early rash of posters in many areas of the city and the electors' response reported by the competitors for Greater Manchester's three Strasbourg seats are a guide, then Manchester should lead the way in improving Britain's abysmal voting record in the first Euro-election five years ago.

All three Manchester seats, much changed in composition since 1979, are winnable by either Conservatives or Labour on the basis of the general election vote last year.

Alliance candidates are all fighting to win, but if any of them does it will certainly give the two Davids the biggest fillip since the four ganged up and allied themselves with the Liberals.

The most interesting of the three Greater Manchester seats is West, where Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the Labour group in the European Parliament, is engaged in a tussle with Mr Will Hopper, who has been Conservative MEP for the old Manchester West seat since 1979.

General election figures give Mrs Castle a 3 per cent edge on her rival, with the Alliance third. The closeness of the contest has not prevented Mrs Castle touring the country on Labour's behalf. By telephone from Norwich she told me that jobs and food prices were the issues being raised by electors everywhere.

Her Tory opponent is touring the constituency, talking to voters in shopping precincts and finding that many questions centre on what Britain is getting out of Europe.

A less conventional approach is being adopted by Mr John Boddy, the SDP candidate, who plays music from *Chariots of Fire* as he tours the constituency. Mr Boddy is sending out thousands of leaflets in the languages appropriate to the 18,000 Hindus and 30,000 Muslims among the voters.

Labour must also hope to win Manchester Central with Mr Eddy Newman, a left-wing member of Manchester City Council, whose paper majority based on the General Election is about 6 per cent.

Mr Tom Sewell, his Tory opponent, is equally confident of success. He is already promising to report back to constituents with a letter from Strasbourg on the lines followed by Mr Alistair Cooke's *Letter from America*.

The Alliance candidate in the constituency, Mr George Wedell, a senior official with the European Commission for nine years until 1982, is also a dedicated European, distributing material from the European Parliament telling voters how it and other European institutions work.

Of the three seats, Greater Manchester East must be the best prospect for the Conservatives. It includes five-eighths of Mrs Castle's former constituency, but it has lost some of her heartland. Although the Conservatives are hoping for at least a 10,000 majority, their candidate, Mr Ken Thornber, is spending the entire campaign canvassing electors with the help of a minibus. Mr Thornber spent four years on the Conservative national executive.

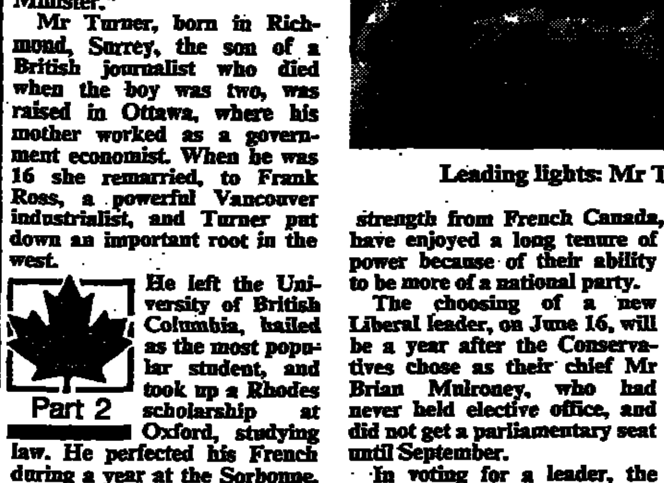
His Labour challenger, Mr Glyn Ford, is a local councillor and book reviewer

The SDP/Alliance candidate, Mrs Bridgid Gaskin, hopes to increase the Alliance share of the vote and is emphasizing the importance to Manchester of Europe because of the local aerospace and other technological industries.

A fourth contender in this constituency is Mr Michael Shipley, the only candidate being fielded in the North-west by the Ecology Party.

Raised to be the nation's ruler

Canada's Liberals choose a new leader this week to take over from the Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau. Two men, Mr John Turner and Mr Jean Chrétien, lead the field of seven. In his second and concluding article on the contest, Trevor Fishlock reports on the Turner dream and the coming general election battle.



Leading lights: Mr Turner (above) and Mr Mulroney with his wife, Mila

The glittering prizes always seemed within John Turner's reach. His formidable and ambitious mother told him it was his duty to become Canada's leader and his career was directed to that end. Ten years ago his mother complained to an acquaintance: "If Pierre Trudeau doesn't go soon, John will never be Prime Minister."

Mr Turner, born in Richmond, Surrey, the son of a British journalist who died when the boy was two, was raised in Ottawa, where his mother worked as a government economist. When he was 16 she remarried, to Frank Ross, a powerful Vancouver industrialist, and Turner put down an important root in the west.

Part 2

He left the University of British Columbia, hailed as the most popular student, and took up a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, studying law. He perfected his French during a year at the Sorbonne, started practising law in Montreal and came to the notice of the British and Canadian popular press by dancing with Princess Margaret at a ball in 1958.

Handsome and athletic, he was a sports "jock", given to talking in a "hi, man" college-kid way. But there is brain as well as brawn, and he is well-read and musical.

His career soared: MP at 33, Cabinet minister at 36, leadership challenger at 38. He married well, to Geills Kilgour, daughter of a leading Winnipeg businessman, and he and his wife became stars in Canadian society.

When he fell out with Mr Trudeau in 1975, it was suggested he should try for the Conservative leadership, and become prime minister that way. Canadian politics are not much divided by ideology. The party differences are essentially cultural. The Conservatives are the party of English Canada, while the Liberals, who draw much of their strength from French Canada, have enjoyed a long tenure of power because of their ability to be more of a national party.

The choosing of a new Liberal leader, on June 16, will be a year after the Conservatives chose as their chief Mr Brian Mulroney, who had never held elective office, and did not get a parliamentary seat until September.

In voting for a leader, the Liberals have Mr Mulroney in their minds. Mr Mulroney, who is 44, is a shrewd politician and his achievement has been to build a broad-based coalition within his party. He is a patient conciliator and has done much to bridge the English-French gulf, to mend the party's fractures.

Like Mr Turner, he is a lawyer, a businessman, rightish in outlook, bilingual, charming, photogenic. He, too, has an attractive wife, Mila, and, like the Turners, the Mulroneys make a perfect, handsome couple.

It is not surprising that some Canadians joke that at the next general election it seems their choice might lie between John Mulroney and Brian Turner.

It is possible that hearts could rule heads, that Mr Chrétien, the Energy Minister, could rob Mr Turner of his glittering prize – even that another candidate could emerge as a compromise. But the advantage plainly lies with Mr



Turner, who is seen as the best bet to bring off a Liberal victory in the general election.

As leader, Mr Turner may decide to go to the country this summer. A recent poll showed that the Liberals, with the unpopular Mr Trudeau going, are level with the Conservatives. On the other hand, Mr Turner may want to wait until autumn, devoting the next few months to consolidating his position.

In any case, Mr Mulroney has been at a disadvantage. Attention has been on the Liberal leadership race. The convention period, and a new Liberal leader, will keep the spotlight away from him. He has kept his policies under wraps, for fear of having them pre-empted. But Mr Mulroney has said that policies are just dust if you can't win – and he was chosen to win.

Concluded

Gay Briton to be deported by US

Dallas (NYT) – The Immigration and Naturalization Service is to begin immediate deportation proceedings against a businessman who did not acknowledge that he was a homosexual when he was admitted to the United States in 1965, the director of the service's local office said.

The move comes after the US Supreme Court's refusal last week to hear an appeal in the case, upholding lower court decisions denying citizenship to Mr Richard John Longstaff.

Mr Ron Chandler, the Dallas director of the immigration service, said: "From the service's standpoint, the issue is not homosexuality". "The law is on the books, and we're merely enforcing that law. We don't discriminate against anyone."

Although officials do not inquire about sexual orientation when a foreigner seeks to enter the United States, federal law still bars homosexual aliens, along with psychopaths and those with mental defects.

When Mr Longstaff, a Briton, first sought to become a US citizen nine years ago, he said yes when asked if he was homosexual. But a decade earlier, when applying for permanent resident status, he had said no when asked if the had a "psychopathic" personality.

Mr Longstaff, who is 44, is preparing to continue his long fight. "If they start deportation hearings against me, I think there is going to be a fervour much greater than what happened during the Anita Bryant campaign", he said, referring to the singer's effort in 1977 to overturn a homosexual rights law in Miami.

The day after his appeal was denied Mr Longstaff was back at work behind the counter of the Union Jack, his clothing and hairdressing emporium here. He answered a flurry of telephone calls, some from opponents. Nothing really threatening, just nastiness, he said.

Mr Longstaff and his lawyers had hoped the Supreme Court would hear the case because of a ruling last year by an appeals court in San Francisco that a medical certifcation of homosexuality was required to deny entry to an alien. The public health service discontinued that practice in 1979, saying that homosexuality could not be determined by means of medical examination.

The legal battles began in 1975, when Mr Longstaff decided to seek US citizenship. At his first interview with INS agents he was asked about homosexuality. "The agent pointed his finger at me and said, 'are you gay?' I said yes. It was either do that or lie. I later got a letter saying they were going to deny my application", Mr Longstaff said.

He wrote to a Congressman, Mr Jim Mattox, now the Attorney General of Texas, and his case was reopened. At an interview with immigration officials in Dallas, Mr Longstaff was interrogated on how many times he had had sexual relations, where and how long. When he refused to answer questions about his sex life, Mr Longstaff said, he was told his application for naturalization would be denied because of lack of candour.

More interviews and investigation of Mr Longstaff's friends, customers and business associates were conducted in Houston and Dallas, and the case went before Federal District Judge Joe E. Estes in 1979. "He kept screaming, 'are you homosexual?'" Mr Longstaff said. "I felt it was none of the Government's business. The application was denied

Prisoners of conscience

Syria: Adnan Arabi

By Caroline Moorehead

Adnan Arabi, a Damascus lawyer and member of the Syrian Bar Association, is one of a group of lawyers arrested in April and May 1980 after a one day strike by Syrian lawyers. He has been held without charge or trial for the last four years.

The lawyers' protest was part of a general strike organized by the Damascus Bar Association. It called for the lifting of Syria's state of emergency, in force since 1963, the abolition of the state security courts and the boycotting of them by lawyers, and the release of untried detainees. Doctors, engineers and other professional groups supported the strike.

Seven days later President Assad dissolved the governing bodies of the Bar Association.

Adnan Arabi, who is aged 52, married and has four children, is one of 13 lawyers still in detention. He is being held in al-Qala's prison in Damascus where he is allowed a visit from relatives every 15 days.



Adnan Arabi: Held four years without charge

Australian aid for Cambodians

Bangkok – Australia is giving another one million dollars (about £621,000) in humanitarian aid for Cambodian and Thai civilians affected by recent fighting on the border between the two countries (Our Correspondent writes).

Mr Bill Hayden, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced the aid yesterday during a visit to a camp for Cambodians.

Cruise deployment decision

Dutch ruling parties seek early debate

From Robert Schuil, Amsterdam

The Dutch lower house of Parliament will decide today whether to debate before or after the European election the Government's conditional decision to deploy cruise missiles.

Both partners in the centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and conservative Liberals favour holding an early debate. According to Mr Bert de Vries, of the Christian Democrats whose ranks were deeply divided over the deployment issue, there are now enough supporters in the House to carry the Government's decision.

The socialist opposition – firmly opposed to deployment – wants a later debate and has accused government parties of trying to rush a vital decision through Parliament.

Confusion remains – even among coalition partners – about the precise meaning of last Friday's decision, particularly on what The Netherlands will decide in November 1985 if the Soviet Union freezes deployment of its SS-20 missiles at present levels. Nor is it clear whether the decision affects only SS20s targeted on western Europe or those sited beyond the Urals as well.

The ambiguity arose because the Cabinet's letter to the lower house outlining the Government's decision was not specific on this point. The letter says that if, by November 1985, no agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitations of intermediate nuclear weapons "and if, measured from the time of this decision (June 1, 1984), the Soviet Union has increased the number of deployed SS20s or has not reduced that number to the level of June 1, 1984", The Netherlands will deploy its full allocation of 48 cruise missiles.

According to Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, this means that if there is a Soviet freeze, The Netherlands will not deploy cruise. But Mr Ed Nijpels, the Liberal parliamentary leader and a staunch supporter of deployment, believes this would not automatically be the case.

Mr Lubbers said the decision to delay deployment by about one and a half years – from the middle of 1986 to the end of 1988 – was necessary to give arms limitation talks a final but realistic chance. This, in turn, was necessary to bring into line wavering left-wing Christian Democrats who felt – as did Mr Jacob de Ruiter, the Christian Democrat Defence Minister, that a Dutch decision should reflect the country's deep-rooted aversion to the nuclear arms spiral.

The decision now places on the Soviet Union the onus of whether, and to what extent, The Netherlands will deploy cruise. And the final decision on cruise has now been freed from the constraints of domestic political pressure which has plagued successive Dutch governments.

Any decision will now be taken on the basis of objective criteria, such as whether there is agreement between Washington and Moscow and whether there has been a Soviet freeze.

As neither seems very likely, there is every prospect that on November 1, 1985, the Dutch Government will have no option but to deploy all 48 cruise missiles.

Lubbers in Madrid for discussions on Nato

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, arrived in Madrid yesterday for a two-day official visit, days after the Netherlands decision on cruise nmissile deployment and hours after the Spanish Government promised to take a clear stand on Nato before the end of this year.

Mr Lubbers's programme called for an audience with King Juan Carlos and talks with his Spanish counterpart, Señor Felipe González. Mr van den Broek was scheduled to confer with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor Fernando Morán.

Questions connected with Spain's anticipated entry into the EEC and the attitudfes of the two governments towards Nato were expected to dominate the talks.

After a year and a half in power, Señor González finally reacted on Sunday afternoon to pressure from within his Socialist Party and from the Communists to honour campaign promise to hold a referendum

The Hague under fire

The West German Government regretted the Dutch decision on cruise deployment. A spokesman saoid at the weekend that it could lead to "misunderstandings in Moscow".

The Christian Democratic Party was much sharper in its criticism. Herr Jürgen Todenhöfer, the party's defence spokesman, regretted that the Dutch Government had given in to the "massive pressure from the Soviet Union and the so-called peace movement".

80m more to feed each year

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

If the world is to feed a population of more than 6,000 million people by the year 2000, governments must find ways of encouraging, on a wider scale, forms of agriculture which do more to preserve the environment. This warning is given by the executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Dr Mostafa Tolba, in a message to mark World Environment Day today.

In his annual message from UNEP's Nairobi headquarters, Dr Tolba says the world has another 80 million people to feed each year, but each year it has less good soil in which to grow food and other crops.

He says the destruction of soil cover, a worldwide phenomenon, is undermining mankind's capacity to feed a population which, on present projections, will increase by more than 1,000 million by the year 2000.

"This year 30 million infants, almost the population of Spain, will die of hunger. Up to 200 million people are severely malnourished. But the connexion between soil erosion and hunger and deepening poverty is too seldom made," he adds.

Dr Tolba, whose organization recently concluded that little progress had been made in the past few years in tackling the worldwide problems of desertification, says many farming practices are speeding up the process of turning productive land into desert.

In the United States, he says, 100 million acres of land have been lost to desertification, and in India a third of the arable land is threatened with the total loss of its topsoil.

Dr Tolba's World Environment Day message follows closely on the annual meeting of the UNEP Governing Council here last month, at which representatives of 58 governments found that so little progress had been made on the Plan of Action adopted here in 1977 by the world's first Desertification Conference that it is now obvious that such a target cannot be reached.

Yugoslav six 'force-fed' in hospital

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

Six Yugoslav dissidents who went on hunger strik after their arrest last month, have been moved to hospital to be force-fed, it is believed.

Mr Vlado Mijanovic, a Belgrade sociologist, was arrested two weeks ago with Mr Pavle Imsirovic, and Mr Milan Nikolic. The three staged the hunger strike to protest at what they considered to be unlawful behaviour by the police.

Earlier, another dissident, Dr Vojislav Seslj, a Sarajevo sociologist, began a hunger strike. The arrests came after the authorities had raided a private meeting in Belgrade, rounding up 28 people, including Yugoslavia's best-known dissident, Mr Milovan Djilas.

Sakharov ends hunger strike, officials say

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials confirmed privately yesterday that Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist recently rumoured to be dead, was alive and had ended his hunger strike. The sources declined to comment on reports that Dr Sakharov, who is 63, had been force-fed in hospital.

Diplomats said Western reports of Dr Sakharov's death appeared to be based on a misunderstanding. It was not clear whether the incident had been engineered by the authorities, possibly to accustom world opinion to Dr Sakharov's eventual death. He is in poor health and weakened by fasting. Dr Sakharov's relatives in Moscow have reportedly received no news of his state of health.

Dr Sakharov began a hunger strike on May 2, and was taken from his flat five days later. He has been in exile in the closed town of Gorky for the past four years.

Bahrain tells West: Stop supplying arms to both combatants in Gulf war

From Robert Fisk

"Iraq did not start the war," the Prime Minister of Bahrain said, his hands twisting his dark brown prayer beads. "I believe that Iraq liked to protect itself like any other nation . . ."

There was just the faintest trace of hesitation in Sheikh Khalifa Sulman Al-Khalifa's voice. "Of course, a war starts with something. You never know how far it will go on either side. First there is fire and fire depends on wind and the direction in which the wind blows. Sometimes people get carried away – they think they are strong."

It was the nearest Sheikh Khalifa came yesterday to criticizing Iraq, for the Arab Gulf states support the regime of President Saddam Husain: and Bahrain, the smallest, most commercially-minded and probably the most vulnerable of the nations along the southern shoreline of the Gulf, joined the rest of the Gulf Cooperation Council last week in demanding a UN Security Council resolution that would condemn only Iran for air attacks in the sea-lanes.

"We tried very hard to make the Iranians listen to reason, regardless of what they think about this war," Sheikh Khalifa said. "We feel this war is a destrucitive act . . ."

It is a sober enough assessment by one of the three most powerful men on the island of Bahrain, a prince – he is the brother of the Emir – whose concern that the Gulf war might yet touch his nation is reflected in the care with which he chooses his words.

"Our support for Iraq," he said, "did not come in a rush but as a long-sighted policy. We don't like to see Iraq destroyed – there could be a chain reaction. He hoped and we thought that the war would be contained in Iraq and Iran, but the Iranians are trying to expand it. Look what has happened now to free shipping [in the Gulf]."

Sheikh Khalifa takes a complex, almost philosophical view of the Gulf states' defence. The Arab nations needed the support of the West, he said, but such support did not have to be military. "There are ways of helping us and one of them is to stop the supply of arms to the fighting parties from Europe and from the Far East countries. If there is this effort from the East and West, we are stepping a few paces nearer to peace." It was an interesting explanation, for the phrase "fighting parties" clearly included Iraq, even though the Sheikh did not say so.

He talks about Iranian expansion in the war then picks up a new theme. "Look how the Israelis expand on our account – on the basis that they need safe borders. Now it is us that want safe borders for the Israelis."

Sheikh Mohamed Bin Mubarak the Bahraini Foreign Minister and a cousin of Sheikh Khakifa, treats he question of defence ina more robust manner. "We must defend ourselves if we are attacked," he told a press conference yesterday. ". . . In the UN charter, any nation in the world can get into agreement with any other nation for self-defence."

Sheikh Khalifa put it more circumspectly. "The West and the Gulf countries both have interests ," he said. "There is a limit to how all the countries here can protect themselves. But if we have mutual interests, why can't we put them to work? Now free passage [in the gulf]is in danger. It is a free water all our productd have to go through it. Our friends should respond . . . but the support of the countries concerned can be much more effective in international courts and institutions, putting their voice with ours. And the West and the East should not supply arms."



Air show tragedy: An RAF Harrier just before it crashed in flames at an air display in Grossostheim, West Germany on Sunday. The pilot, Flight Lieutenant Nick Gilchrist, ejected safely but his ejection seat fell into the crowd, killing a spectator

Dilemma on warship contract

From John Earle
Rome

The Italian Government will soon face an embarrassing decision on handing over units of a fleet of 11 warships which, under a contract placed in 1980, the state-owned shipyards have been building for Iraq.

Nine of the 11 vessels are understod to have been launched, some nearly a year ago, and are in the process of being fitted out. While an official of the Fincantieri shipbuilding group said the work was going ahead according to plan, the authorities are understandably reticent about saying when the first ships will have finished sea trials and be ready for handing over.

The contract is estimated to be worth more than two billion dollars (about £1.4 billion) and was described at the time as the biggest order for defence equipment awarded to Italian industry.

It consists of four frigates, six 700-ton corvettes – all with missile firing capabilities – and a support ship together with a floating dock. launchings have been carried out in recent months, at yards such as Breda's Porto Manghera near Venice and Cantieri Navali Riuniti's Muggiano near La Spezia, with the minimum of ceremony or publicity.

Such a fleet, once in the hands of Iraq, would leave no doubt over the control of sea power in the Gulf.

The contract has been of extreme importance for Fincantieri, which now faces extensive reorganization in order to survive. Fincantieri forms part of the large Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) group, which is also heavily involved in Iran.

IRI's Italimpianti is building the 1.3 billion dollar Mobarakh steel mill near Estfahan. Italstrade subsidiary of another IRI company, Condotte d'Acqua, is building a port at Bandar Abbas under a contract originally worth one billion dollars. The contract has been subject to serious payments difficuties and delays and IRI's chairman, Signor Romano Prodi, had to visit Iran in February to renegotiate new terms together with an expansion of the work.

Turkey holds off ban on tankers

From Our Correspondent, Ankara

Turkish tankers could be banned from the Gulf, Mr Mesut Yilmaz, the Government spokesman, indicated yesterday. But Mr Yilmaz said that Ankara got in touch with both Baghdad and Tehran after the Iraqi attack on a Turkish tanker on Sunday and that any such decision would depend on the outcome of those talks.

Mr Yilmaz said that four more Turkish tankers were on their way to the Gulf, and one of them was about to enter it. He said that shipowners had been given a warning in advance of the dangers of venturing into the war zone.

The low-key reaction to the Iraqi Air Force's attack on the Buyuk Hun looked increasingly difficult to sustain, after the announcement that three members of the crew were presumed to be dead in the engine room of the stricken tanker.

Mr Yilmaz said that the objective of the negotiations with Iraq and Iran was to ensure the security of the tankers now on their way to the Gulf.

Diplomatic observers in Ankara attributed the mildness of Turkey's response to its anxiety not to compromise prospects fo more profitable economic relations with Iraq. Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, had returned from Baghdad only four days before the attack on the Buyuk Hun, on her way to the Iranian terminal at Kharg Island.

On returning from Iraq, Mr Ozal announced an agreement to triple Turkey's exports within the next 12 months. Both sides had agreed to increase the capacity of the 1000-kilometre pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to a Turkish Mediterranean port from 35 million to about 50 million tonnes annually. It was also agreed favourably to consider two new pipelines, one for oil and one for liquified petroleum.

Iraq has also promised a £36bn share for Turkish contractors "after the war" to make Ankara more persuasive in its tentative offers of mediation put to Tehran.

Pérez de Cuéllar begins peace mission in Cairo

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, arrives today in Cairo, the first stop in his tour of the Middle East.

The 10-day visit to Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel is a calculated gamble based on the premise that big power diplomacy in the area has been inadequate, leaving the United Nations as the only natural course. It is not a coincidence that in his first official visit to the Middle East, the Secretary-General has chosen to arrive only after Western withdrawal from Beirut and the Reagan Administration's failure to attain a broader-based Middle East peace.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar says that he is not taking with him any magic formula or delusions that the pieces will fall into place. His main intention is to fill a diplomatic vacuum, to collect and build on common ideas from government leaders, even in a piecemeal fashion. Shuttle diplomacy and a side trip to the Gulf are possibilities.

Although the prospect of assembling a comprehensive settlement is attractive, there are many more intermediate and tangible aspects of the Middle East problem that can be pursued. In recent months both Israel and Syria have either hinted or stated outright their interest in the possibility of stationing a UN disengagement force between their two armies in southern Lebanon.

There is also the problem of Beirut itself, of finding a face-saving formula for mutual Israeli-PLO recognition, of healing PLO divisions and convening a Middle East peace conference.

Pilotless jet on 100-mile joy ride

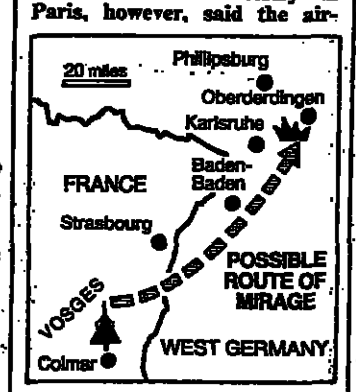
From Alan Tillier
Paris

The Fench are never slow to vaunt their Mirage jets, but yesterday the French air force admitted that it did not know how a runaway, pilotless Mirage managed to steer a neat, if hair-raising course along the Franco-German border for about 10 miles before being shot down and crashing 40 minutes later near Karlsruhe, West Germany.

The incident happened last Friday when the pilot, who had been undertaking simulated touch-and-go landing exercises at the Colmar-Meyenheim base, ejected after flames shot out of the rear of his Mirage 5F fighter-bomber.

He landed at the base but his jet, instead of plunging to the ground shot into the sky having apparently overcome its mechanical problem. Explanations differ about what happened next. Lietenant-Colonel Jean Pissocnet, the base commander, said the runaway aircraft had been followed by another Mirage but had not been shot down as much higher authority would have been needed for such a decision.

The Defence Ministry in Paris, however, said the air-



craft had been fired at above an uninhabited zone in France and had veered east over the border

Yesterday, as the implications of the contradictions sunk in, it became clear that a disaster had been narrowly averted. The air force gave the impression that the pilotless plane, travelling at about 190mph, had flown mostly over the Vosges forest, But the map shows that the Mirage's unofficial flight path between Colmor and the place it crashed at Oberderdingen, takes in the city of Strasbourg, the West German spa of Baden-Baden, heavily populated areas of the Rhineland. A nuclear power station, Phillipsburg, near Karlsruhe, is not too far away.

As far as could be determined, the aircraft went north from Colmar, crossed the border between Strasbourg and Offenburg, West Germany, and grazed Baden-Baden and the Karlsruhe industrial zone before crashing near a farm hangar where children had been playing.

The French air force in Paris last night promised to issue a statement to clear up the matter but then changed its mind. M Germain Gengenwin, an opposition deputy for the Bas-Rhine department, said he would raise the matter in the National Assembly on Wednesday. He wants to know whether such an incident could happen again and what measures were in force to protect the population and civilian buildings in the frontier region. He will cite the proximity of the nuclear power station.

The French air force admitted "that the aircraft continued to fly for an unknown reason" after the pilot ejected. The Mirage 5F has no automatic pilot. It has stabilizers, but was apparently zig-zagging when hit by the pursuing Mirage whose pilot reported bits falling into the Vosges forest.

The French went to some lengths to reassure the West Germans that they had not continued firing when the Mirage swung east into Germany.

Chernenko refuses to separate cruise from other arms issues

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko said the Soviet Union is not prepared to separate cruise and Pershing II missiles from other arms issues and take part in talks which exclude the Nato deployments.

Last night he blamed Nato for the breakdown of East-West arms talks and said the Soviet Union saw no point in taking part in negotiations which disregarded American missiles in Europe.

His remarks were not however a reply to President Reagan's overture in Dublin yesterday which the Kremlin is still digesting.

Mr Reagan said that the West was ready to talk to Moscow about a non-aggression pact, a long standing Soviet proposal, provided the Soviet Union accepted some Nato measures put forward at the Stockholm disarmament conference. US officials said this represented a change in the United States position.

In a dinner speech at the Kremlin last night in honour of President Ceausescu of Romania, Mr Chernenko referred to the Warsaw Pact proposal for an agreement on the non-use of military force, but added that the West had yet to reply.

Mr Chernenko said any talks which disregarded American missiles in Europe would be concerned with Nato rearmament rather than with arms reduction. To discuss arms while American missiles were deployed would give only the illusion of security.

In his Dublin speech Mr Reagan emphasized that Washington was ready to resume the abandoned Geneva talks on medium-range and strategic missiles.

Mr Chernenko said American claims to superiority had clouded the minds of American politicians. Washington had deliberately disrupted the Geneva talks to be able to deploy missiles in Europe and threaten the Soviet block, but with the appearance of every new missile American security had diminished rather than increased.

Earlier President Ceausescu had discussed with President Chernenko the need for "unity and cohesion" in Comecon and the Warsaw Pact. Tass indicated however that there had been disagreements.

President Ceausescu has come to Moscow for talks a week before the opening of Comecon summit next Tuesday. There has been no such Comecon meeting for 13 years, partly because of Romanias recalcitrance.

Bucharest further angered the Kremlin last month by refusing to join Moscow's boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic games. All of Russias other East European allies have withdrawn.

A Tass statement on yesterday's Kremlin talks made no mention of the Olympics issue. But it said the talks had taken place in a businesslike, comradely spirit and an atmosphere of friendship and frankness.

Democratic race

Mondale expects nomination victory

From Christopher Thomas, Los Angeles

Mr Walter Mondale believes that "by 11.59pm" tomorrow he will have wrapped up the Democratic presidential nomination. California is probably the only state now that could disabuse him.

ELECTION 84

Today is the finale of the Democratic presidential primary season, ending on a high note with polls in California, New Jersey, New Mexico, West Virginia South Dakota.

The former Vice-President is just under a tantalizing 300 votes away from the winning figure of 1,967 delegates. California alone has 306 at stake today. The others have almost 200 between them.

California has defied giving the poll-takers any clear indications of its intentions, which is especially frustrating to Senator Gary Hart. If California spurns him, his campaign, in reality will be over.

A high percentage of California voters were expected to make up their minds at the last minute. Many said they wanted to see the three contenders in action in the last television debate, which was held in Los Angeles on Sunday night. Mr Hart was bad, Mr Mondale was worse, Mr Jackson fared well, as he generally does on television.

Mr Mondale's rivals rounded on him over the receipt of large sums of campaign funds from political action committees around the country – money Mr Mondale promised to return but which still sits in a trust account in a Washington bank.

Mr Hart said his campaign has filed a formal complaint with the Federal Election Commission, questioning "the legality of the $500,000 to $1m of political action committee funds".

He said that the issue had to be resolved or the Reagan Administration and the Justice Department, would make it an issue in a general election if Mr Mondale got the nomination.

Mr Mondale retorted that he had $400,000 in a trust account and it would be paid back even though he did not have to. He said that Mr Hart's allegation suggested illegality and criminal behaviour. "I think he ought to take that back," he said.

Mr Hart replied: "I never said that."

Mr Mondale: "Well, you have said that."

Mr Hart: "I said the Reagan Justice Department would be very likely . . . ."

Mr Mondale: "Now what do you think that suggests, over-parking?"

Later, each accused the other of dirty tactics in their advertising campaigns. It was one of the most acerbic exchanges between the principal rivals, in keeping with the short tempers now endemic in all three camps.

It would take an extraordinary upset to keep Mr Mondale away from the winning figure of 1,967 delegates today. But Hart campaign officials say they will keep up the pressure.

Mondale's calculation, page 10

Gold mine blacks may call strike

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

South Africa's black mineworkers' union is demanding a 25 per cent minumum pay increase for gold mine workers, and has threatened to declare a dispute with the Chamber of Mines which represents the mine owners. This would be the first step towards calling a legal strike.

The National Union of Mineworkers, which now claims a membership of 70,000, was founded in August, 1982, and achieved recognition by the chamber only in June of last year, nearly 40 years after the last attempt to organize a black trade union in the mines was brutally crushed

Although the union still represents only a small proportion of black mineworkers, who number close to 550,000 in all (most of them employed in the goldmines), any wage agreement it negotiates is bound to set a norm for the entire industry.

The potential bargaining power of blacks working in the gold mines, which furnish around 45 per cent of export earnings and supply the exchequer with its biggest source of internal revenue, is huge, making the emergence of the NUM the most significant result of the Government's legalization of black trade unions in 1979.

So far, the chamber, to which all the country's major mining houses belong, has only offered pay increases ranging from 9.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent, roughly in line with inflation. The chamber has already agreed a 10 per cent increase for the much small number of white officials and miners they employ.

Stoppard and Irons triumph in Broadway Tony awards

New York (Reuter) – Tom Stoppard's play, *The Real Thing*, and the American musical, *La Cage aux Folles*, based on a French farce, swept Broadway's Tony awards.

Jeremy Irons, star of *The Real Thing*, was named best actor, but there was bitterness over the failure of Dustin Hoffman to be nominated for his strong performance as Willy Loman in a new production of *Death of a Salesman*. Irons referred to the controversy by hailing all actors on Broadway "both nominated and unnominated".

Hoffman then made a surprise appearance, wearing Loman's floppy hat and bow tie, and presented the award for best play. "I am here for the salesman company and they join in congratulating our colleagues who are being honoured tonight," he said.

It was left to the producer Allan Carr, whose *La Cage aux Folles* won six awards, including best musical, to sum up the evening: "This is the only awards show where people who aren't nominated show up. Hollywood, take a lesson from broadway."

The Real Thing, about a playwright's confrontation with the reality of love, won Tonys for best play, best direction, best actor and best actress. Glenn Close was named best actress and Mike Nichols best director.

George Hearn, who plays the homosexual female impersonator in *La Cage aux Folles* won the Tony for best actor in a musical and Chita Rivera for best actress in a musical for her performance as the mother in *The Rink*.

The French-Russian actress Lila Kedova was named best featured actress in a musical for her role as the faithful madam in *Zorba*. She won an Oscar for the same role in 1964, when she appeared in the film version.

Tony awards usually cause controversy but Sunday night's nominations excluded Hoffman, Anthony Quinn, who starred in *Zorba*, and Al Pacino in *American Buffalo*.

The judges in the best actor category – 11 former critics, directors and theatre experts – defended their nominations, saying that Hoffman and the others simply did not meet the standard.

The Real Thing beat this year's Pulitzer Prize play, *Glengarry Glenn Ross*, which received only one award – best featured actor, which went to Joseph Mantegna.

La Cage aux Folles won most of the evening's awards for a musical, ousting Stephen Sondheim's *Sunday in the Park with George* for top honors. *Death of a Salesman* received a single Tony for the season's best revival. Neither producer attended the ceremony.

Jeremy Irons: Savouring the moment

Duarte lays down conditions for peace talks

From John Clin, San Salvador

Señor José Napoleón Duarte said in his first news conference (since his inauguration as president that he was prepared "to look for peace wherever it may be".

The key to peace talks, he said, lay with the left-wing rebels' political leaders, who must demonstrate that they have genuine authority over the military commanders in the field. "At the moment" Señor Duarte said, "the political leaders are the mere instruments of the guerrilla *comandantes*."

Señor Duarte believes that while the political leadership, most of whom are in exile in Mexico or Costa Rica, deliver public statements talking of peace and dialogue, the military leaders conduct the war in the north and east of El Salvador, quite oblivious to their words.

The rebels' political wing, the revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), represents a moderate, social Democrat left. The military wing, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), is much more radical. While FDR leaders tend to make trips to Swededn, for example, FMLN leaders tend to travel to Havana.

The FDR, astonishingly, had a large advertisement in one of San Salvador's main daily newspapers, offering further evidence of what one visiting diplomat described as "the changing mood lately in El Salvador".

In the advertisement the FDR reiterated its "readiness to begin a dialogue without preconditions"

Señor Duarte's response in the news conference at the presidential palace in San Salvador on Sunday was that the FDR's words "cannot be taken seriously, they are just tactical instruments". In other words, according to Señor Duarte, they are part of the continuing war effort.

"The political leaders must show they have the ability to remove Joaquin Villalobos (probably the FMLN's most powerful commander)."

In a move which should persuade both the FLMN and the FDR that Señor Duarte is a political force to be reckoned with, the new President said that another right-wing Army officer, Colonel Adalberto Cruz, was to be dismissed the third high-ranking officer to be removed in the past two weeks.

According to one Western military observer, Colonel Cruz had the habit of dealing with guerrilla prisoners by hurling them out of helicopters.

Bombs hit room where Le Pen is to speak

Toulouse (AP). – Two powerful bombs exploded yesterday in a municipal meeting room where the controversial right-wing politician M Jean-Marie Le Pen plans to hold a campaign meeting tomorrow.

No one was injured in the 5 am explosion, which blew out windows and door and left a 4ft crater in the centre of the room. The police said the two bombs went off simultaneously, throwing wooden splinters and shards of glass more than 150ft.

Slogans against M Le Pen, whose National Front is vying for seats in the European Parliament, were found on the walls of the room, along with swatiska signs.

Journalists face Lagos charge

Lagos – A special tribunal began hearing charges against two Nigerian journalists under a decree drafted after their arrest.

Mr Tunde Thompson, senior diplomatic correspondent and Mr Nduka Irabor, assistant news editor of the Lagos *Guardian* are accused of publishing a false statement concerning the appointment of ambassadors.

Faction fighting kills 32 Zulus

Durban (Reuter) – Thirty-two Zulus were killed and several were injured in a battle between the Mkhize and Makhanya clans near Umbumbulu, 20 miles south-west of here.

Altogether 57 people have been killed around Umbumbulu since early May in unrest blamed on a combination of tribalism, high unemployment, overcrowding and poverty.

Border escape

Munich (Reuter) – Two young East German men escaped to the West by slipping through an unmined section of the border with Bavaria.

Kim in Prague

Prague (AFP) – President Kim Il Sung of North Korea arrived in Czechoslovakia on the forth leg of an East European tour. So far, the tour has included East Germany, the Soviet Union and Poland.

Britons shot

Naples (Reuter). – Flight-Lieutenant Ian MacPherson, aged 48, a British Nato officer, and his wife Margaret, 46, were shot and wounded while walking on a beach here. Their attacker escaped with some jewelry and both victims were later said to be in fair condition in hospital.

Three hanged

Lybia announced that three members of the Muslim Brotherhood had been hanged for taking part in a "CIA-backed terrorist plot". They were involved in an incident on May 8 in Tripoli when a small band of gunmen launched an attack apparently aimed at killing Colonel Gaddafi.

Cable cars back

San Franciso (AFP) – The renowned 109-year-old cablecar system started partial operations again after a 20-month overhaul costing $75m (about £55m). It will be fully operational on June 14.

Reign of terror

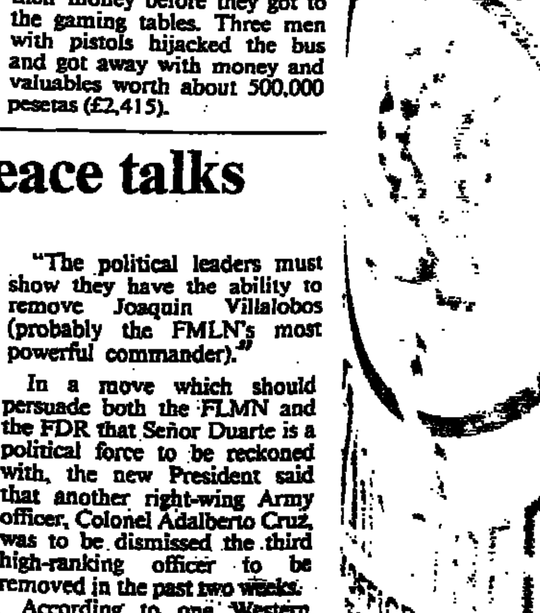
Dhaka (AFP) – Trival guerrillas killed at least 80 people and wounded 800 in a pre-dawn raid on several villages in the Chittagong hill tracts district, the *Bangladesh Observer* reported. Theyt were said to have unleashed a "reign of terror" on unarmed men, women and children.

Safe landing

Adelaide (AP) – A British Airways Boeing 747 en route from Singapore landed safely here after trouble with a faulty wing flap. It had twice circled the airport while the pilot tried unsuccessfully to remedy the fault.

Quick losers

Madrid – A busload of passengers bound for Madrid's casino in the mountains lost all their money before they got to the gaming tables. Three men with pistols hijacked the bus and got away with money and valuables worth about 500,000 pesetas (£2,415).



THE ARTS

Galleries

Too much 'culture' a dangerous thing

La Pittura Colta
Edward Totah

John Davies
Marlborough Fine Art

New Directions in Sculpture
Blond Fine Art

"But what did you really think of it?" is a question calculated to raise the hackles of any critic, with its no doubt unintended implication of "Forget the bribes; tell me the truth". It is amazing, nevertheless, how often one is asked that, as though what one has written cannot possibly be a true opinion. A more proper form of the question might well be "But did you actually like it?", since quite often a critic will have to judge something interesting and important and, in the process of insisting on that to a possibly uncomprehending world, he may omit to make clear the fact that he, personally, does not enjoy or respond to it at all. I find myself in rather that position with the first show at Edward Totah's spanking new two-floor gallery at 13 Old Burlington Street, just round the corner from Cork Street: I suspect that the informal Italian art movement called **La Pittura Colta**, whose first London showing this is (until June 30), may well be important, or symptomatic of something important, but, if you asked me whether I actually like its products, the answer would probably be an evasive shuffling of feet.

The main problem with this so-called "cultured painting" is whether or not too much culture may have sapped it of life. As with all deliberately revivalistic or pastiche art, it is difficult to separate the creative from the kitsch: this group of painters (who, incidentally, deny being an organized group, but recognize a certain like-mindedness in their work) are following a twentieth-century Italian tradition, seldom much relished elsewhere, of harking back to Old Masters in search of spiritual renewal or a chic sense of dislocation (two different but not always readily distinguishable uses of the past which one finds also in Stravinsky's neo-classical phase). De Chirico had his neo-baroque period after his great surrealist moment; Carra and other Metaphysical painters looked back to Masaccio or Giotto; and now Carlo Maria Mariani and his fellows seem to be harking back to the slickest, sickliest practitioners of late eighteenth-century Neo-Classicism, especially those who doted on the young, androgynous but just recognizably male form.

We all know that Dali said "the one thing we can none of us help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern". But it is not too easy to recognize anything which marks out Mariani's smooth mythological pieces as necessarily of our own day, apart from what one may suspect to be a knowing nudge into high camp from time to time. Even that is lacking in Ubaldo Bartolini's landscape capriccii, agreeable enough decorative works just looking for the right rococo door or overmantel to decorate. Carlo Bertocci's wan figure compositions (again, lots of nude lads) suggest a scrutiny of the German Nazarenes, though he says, improbably, that our own Pre-Raphaelites are also very important to him. Alberto Abate's paintings seem closest to late De Chirico, with flash surrealistic overtones; Gérard Garouste's works relate perhaps rather to late Emile Bernard, when he had moved from Gauguin to Rubens as predominent influence; Lorenzo Bonechi's very large pastel or crayon drawings at least seem, in this context, to have an independent life of their own.

So why, then, do I think that this work deserves even a very desultory look? Because it definitely represents something which is working away inside the art of the Eighties: not hyperrealism, and certainly not the neo-expressionism of the Transavanguardia (though Garouste sometimes runs with that pack), but a sort of bridge between the two, using the meticulous detail of the hyperrealists to embody some of the expressive concerns of the Transavanguardia or Zeitgeist group, while making equal obeisance to the gods of these two apparently dissimilar races – to Guardi, say, as well as to De Chirico. In other words, there does not seem to be anything essentially wrong with the formula, and if Pittura Colta did not exist we should probably have to invent it. The actual talent of its present exponents is more arguable, but it is certainly worth the while of anyone interested in where painting stands today and where it seems to be going to visit this show and read its runes as best he may.

If it had not been for the pure chance of seeing the two shows on the same day, I doubt if it would ever have occurred to me to relate **John Davies's** exhibition of sculpture and drawings at Marlborough Fine Art (until June 23) to these new directions in Italian art. However, a connexion is undoubtedly there, if only because Davies seems to be doing, quite naturally and with total conviction, what the Pittura Colta people are straining every muscle to achieve. Some of the heads in the new show, especially those significantly above or below life-size, are as refined in their detailed realism as Duane Hansen could possibly require, and yet they always have this mysterious overtone of ritual objects: the biggest might come from some Egyptian temple, the smallest from tomb figures seeing the dead safely to another world, or for that matter belong to the scarcely less ordered rituals of the early nineteenth-century nursery. The sculptures involving full human figures, all considerably less than life-size, arrive at a more evident and radical stylization as they climb ladders, swing from trapezes or walk high wires (for the purposes of the show the gallery has taken on the aspect of a circus tent, and just as an installation the whole thing is superb).

What Davies achieves, in this show even more surely than in his previous, is his own dangerous balancing act between reality and symbol: these heads and figures – in the drawings as well as the sculptures – manage to imply so much more than their own unquestionable right to exist, without ever requiring ponderous referential explanations. The Pittura Colta people long for their most realistic details to take on this extra dimension of myth, but on the whole the work stubbornly refuses to come up to the challenge, whereas John Davies's work has at once the right unquestioning, obsessive intensity: it not so much means what he wants it to mean as makes us feel what he feels while creating it.

The four artists embodying **New Directions in Sculpture** at Blond Fine Art (until June 23) are all a generation junior to Davies, being born in the later 1950s. The first impression you get on entering the gallery is one of movement, activity and enjoyment: all of the sculpture is happy, and that of two artists, Andy Frost and Neil Jeffries, positively joky. I do not feel that the Frost sculpture here, a searchlight which projects its own fighter-plane on to the ceiling, is quite so satisfactory as those at the Liverpool gardens show, especially the camel we illustrated a month ago, but the drawings are very nice. Neil Jeffries contributes the most distinctive part of the exhibition with a group of very funny, mildly outrageous sculptures in brightly painted sheet metal (if you think your smutty imagination must be working overtime, look again and you will find that what you thought you saw is all there). But Jeffries is not just a joker: though pieces like *The Wedding* (giant bride and toy groom) and *My Best Friend* (clearly enjoying bad health in a sickroom tableau) are funny, it would be a grave mistake to underestimate the compositional skill and virtuoso feeling for materials which has gone into them all.

John Russell Taylor



Mysterious overtones of ritual objects in a balancing act between reality and symbol: John Davies's *Head/Hands*

Concert

Friendship reflected in beauty

Furniss/Knowles
Wigmore Hall

It must be quite relieving for Peter Maxwell Davies to turn his attention from writing symphonies and theatrical follies like *The No 11 Bus* to composing for his friends. But despite its relatively modest proportions the new Sonatina for the rare combination – in western European music at least – of violin and cimbalom, which received its first British performance in a concert otherwise devoted to the chamber music of Ravel, does not cut corners.

Written for Sunday night's soloists, Rosemary Furniss and Gregory Knowles, who are both members of the Fires of London, and also happen to be married to each other, the work is equally rather different in character from Davies's other piece which contains a prominent role for cimbalom, the beguilingly beautiful *Image, Reflection, Shadow* of 1982. Here we are invited into Davies's most private world, a world where affection and loyalty count for everything and have given rise on this occasion to a spontaneous outpouring of ideas contained within intuitively proportioned structures.

Outwardly at least the Sonatina seems quite conventional. Its first movement, lasting about five minutes, is like a compact classical sonata movement, complete with slow introduction. Then there follows a virtuosic movement, a rather serious-minded scherzo, and the finale, which is a slow piece entitled "Lullabye", written for the Knowles's newborn son, Christopher.

Such bland description cannot reflect, however, the strange but enticing flavour lent to the work by Davies's choice of percussion instrument – before 1982 he would probably have opted instead for a marimba, another instrument whose horizons he has extended with Knowles's enthusiastic cooperation and marvellous technique to help him.

Neither partner is allowed to dominate the other. Instead both are given their fair share of melodic prominence, a feature of the writing that succeeds in taking away the cimbalom's nationalistic associations. The dividing of responsibilities is appropriately most obvious in the "Lullabye", whose gentle syncopations and graceful lines generate an overwhelming sense of tenderness. The Sonatina will probably not be judged by posterity as one of Davies's most earth-shattering works, but, by heavens, it is very beautiful indeed.

But there were other beautiful things to be heard in this concert, most notably the cello playing of Alexander Baillie in Ravel's Sonata for Violin and Cello and in the same composer's eloquent Piano Trio.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Engagingly effective insight

Third Eye (*Chile's Forbidden Dreams*, BBC 2) explored the fact that there is no real paradox contained in the two statements made at the beginning of the programme – that Chile has become "a sophisticated police state" and that today the country "looks quite normal". The actual changes are "invisible" but they were documented in this account of a small theatre group, ICTUS, which by means of plays and video-films analyzes the parlous state of a society which is in danger of "losing its memory" of its own past.

It is often said that the arts flourish in authoritarian societies, principally because such authorities take artistic expression seriously enough to attempt either to influence or to destroy it – thus giving the writers or actors a purpose and identity which they might not otherwise possess. Why is it, then, that an activist group such as ICTUS should be allowed to operate in Chile, and even to have its performances filmed by the BBC? The members of the group suggested that they were not significant enough to be banned, and that their presence even gave the illusion of "free speech" to visiting foreigners. But it is also likely to be the case that, since the military authorities control both the press and television, small companies of actors can safely be disregarded.

Their work itself was most engaging: they employed straightforward themes and on occasions somewhat simple symbolism, but their contemporary situation is such that direct rather than oblique responses to it seem most appropriate. The fact that the films are shown to local communities suggests their tone, and the simplicity was sometimes very moving: "For the angels to come down, the people have to sing."

As an example of what can happen to a country under stress – the repression, the subtle shifts of awareness, the "emptiness" filled by the "small dreams" offered by the regime – the programme was undeniably effective. By concentrating upon the work of one theatre group, who believe that "with art we have an important instrument to conquer fear", it afforded more insight into the nature of the country than many more exhaustive documentaries.

Peter Ackroyd

London debuts

Nordic variety

The Futurum Ensemble, a thoroughly drilled group (apparently in matters of analysis as well as execution) from the State Academy of Music in Stockholm, gave a rare opportunity for an English audience to savour the freshness of Scandinavian contemporary music.

The oldest work they played was Karl-Birger Blohmdahl's Second Dance Suite (1951), lyrical yet permeated with jazzy rhythms, concise yet romantic, and wholly original. Four songs from Gunnar de Frumerie's collection *Aftonland*, though obviously the work of a traditionalist, were openly affecting, especially given Stefan Axelsson's expressive singing. His flexibility was further demonstrated in two contrasting settings of Sten Hagliden's poem "Dementerande", one by Thomas Jennefelt, the other by Arne Mellnas.

Bo Nilsson's *Zwanzig Gruppen* for piccolo, clarinet and oboe, made effective use of spatial separation, while Jan Sandstrom's *Anima*, a *tour de force* for flute and chamber ensemble, relied on insistence and slow metamorphosis within a framework of frenetic rhetoric for its captivating effect.

Two English works completed the students' programme. Michael Finnissy's *Jisei* (1981) gratifyingly concentrated its energies rather than dissipating them in the flamboyant proliferation of notes that is the composer's usual manner. Though this, understandably, was not a wholly accurate performance rhythmically, the solidity of thought at its heart came through splendidly. Anders Kilstrom played the prominent piano part with elegance, as he did Gary Carpenter's attractive *Da Capo*, a study of counterpoints that fade in and out of prominence.

The Salzburg Soloists showed themselves to be the most refined of musicians, but that did not mean that they shirked the cut and thrust of Mozart's early Divertimento, K136, which was powered throughout by positive thought rather than being left to rely on charm alone. A similar concentration of energies was felt in Mahler's curious single-movement Piano Quartet, a lusty piece of youthful *Angst*. Dvorak's String Quintet in G, not music that normally strikes me as concise, was equally injected with a liveliness that made it cohere gratifyingly.

Stephen Pettitt

SPECTRUM

Silent wings to D-Day France

Every man who took part in D-Day, 40 years ago tomorrow, has a story to tell. Many have already been told but, strangely, not that of Staff-Sergeant Roy Howard.

Howard, bored with life as a conscript in the Royal Signals in 1942, volunteered for the Glider Pilot Regiment, and in the earliest minutes of D-Day found himself one of the very first Allied troops to land in occupied France, hours ahead of the first main wave of the invasion. His part in the mission won him the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Much has been written of the daring glider operation to capture Pegasus Bridge over the Caen Canal, but the historians have chosen to ignore Roy Howard's parallel mission to take the River Orne bridge nearby, although the Orne operation required an even greater degree of flying skill, with a considerably higher risk of failure.

Capture of the two bridges intact was essential, as the road they carried would form the only supply line to the 6th Airborne Division, which was to land east of Caen to protect the eastern flank of the Normandy invasion force. It was a risky and brilliant *coup de main*, whose element of total surprise ensured success.

The British service chiefs had little experience of using gliders in action, but they were encouraged by the partial success of glider landings in the invasion of Sicily, even though many landed in the sea, drowning some 600 troops. The subsequent mass glider landings at Arnhem and the Rhine were successful as troop-landing operations.

It may have been because the overall commander of the operation to take the two bridges at Caen, Major John Howard, chose to land the Pegasus Bridge party; his frequent return visits to the scene, and his presence on the bridge as the Queen sails by tomorrow, have ensured that part of the operation's well documented place in history.

David Brook, an old comrade from the Glider Pilot Regiment, persuaded Roy Howard, now a 61 year old retired print salesman living in Essex, to shed his reticence in order to set the record straight. Howard, a tall, ruddy jovial man, agreed to tell *The Times* one man's story of D-Day.

The sinking summer sun was casting long shadows across the Dorset countryside. It was shortly before 9 pm double summer time on the evening of June 5 when I walked across the airfield at Tarrant Rushton and looked aloft to watch the light wind sending torn clouds scudding across the sky.

I was relieved that there was no sign of rain: I knew that rain might well prove fatal to our mission, wiping out 21 months of training, and possibly ourselves. I was, after all, the youngest of six Horsa glider pilots chosen to perform a task of unprecedented difficulty.

I walked across the airfield to encounter, for only the second time, the load that I was to carry through the darkness in order that I might deposit it at a precise spot in occupied France: 28 men of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, displaying that evening no obvious fear of the hours to come, but rather a scarcely suppressed excitement and a desire to be off.

Secrecy and safety had, until only a day or two before, kept us apart, demanding that we pilots rehearse in gliders loaded with Bailey bridge sections to simulate their weight.

Our basic training as glider pilots had leant towards the kind of mass landings subsequently employed at Arnhem and the crossing of the Rhine. But this was different; for the past six weeks we learned how to land on a precise spot in a field in darkness, and it was a technique that took a great deal of mastering.

We were exceedingly fortunate that the only casualties of our training programme were one broken glider and two broken legs. Yet we could only guess at what it was all for.

Our objective was revealed to us three days before the mission, when we were shown a sand table, a precise model of the terrain around our destination, detailed to the last tree. We vaguely imagined that we might be part of some grand invasion plan; we still knew little of any grand design, but what we did learn from the sand table was that we were to land near Caen.

My glider was to be the last of three to land in a specific corner of a particular tiny field of rough pasture. If I undershot, I would destroy my seven tons of powerless aircraft and its human cargo on a belt of 50-ft high trees at one end of the field; if I overshot, I would crush us all against a 14-foot high embankment which carried the road at the other end. A not unreasonable task in broad daylight, but daunting in the pitch black of midnight, with no more than a few yards either way available for error.

As I walked to my glider that night I had no particular awareness of embarking on a feat of navigation which had never been attempted before, and which to my knowledge has not been tried since. Such an intensity of training makes you think only of the job in hand.

The Horsa was a beautifully made machine, from the same design office as the Mosquito, 88 feet between the wingtips, as big as a Dakota with its engines, and built in the furniture factories of High Wycombe entirely of laminated plywood sections. Inside, the overpowering but not unpleasant smell was of new wood and casein glue.

The first three to take off, rumbling on their wheels at the end of 275-foot tow-ropes behind their Halifax bomber tugs, were destined for Pegasus Bridge, which they were to reach by a longer route to land simultaneously with us a few hundred yards away. We took off at two-minute intervals; I was the last of the six, airborne at one minute past eleven.

Our tug gradually turned us away from the sunset, and we crossed the coast near Worthing to head to a more southerly horizon that was pitch-dark, allowing our eyes to adjust to night vision. We saw no other aircraft but our own Halifax tug at the front end of our umbilical line; we even lost sight of that on several brief occasions as we passed through cloud, causing a momentary flutter of worry. To steer a proper course, the glider pilot needs to keep his tug in constant view.

As midnight approached about three miles from the French coast Paddy O'Shea, the tug navigator, gave us a compass reading over the intercom and confirmed that we were on course.

"OK, you're there. Go when you like", Paddy announced over the intercom. We had, in fact, to go that very instant; split-second timing was essential, for from this moment we would be on our own, guided through the dark only by our own powerless wings and by the dead reckoning of compass heading and stopwatch. I pressed the release button, the towline fell away, and the roar of air past our wooden craft gradually died to a hiss as our speed began to fall.

The Halifax had released us at 6,000 feet, to delude any watching enemy into thinking that we were part of a normal bombing raid on Caen, rather than the participants in a daring *coup de main* which relied entirely on surprise.

And therein lay the difficulty of the navigational task that now faced us. From that height a Horsa would normally have glided to earth in 12 miles; my destination lay only five miles away, and to get there I had to descend at a perilously steep 45 degrees, slowing the craft sufficiently to prevent wild overshooting or a disastrous crash landing, and needing to make three changes of course by dead reckoning on the way. To do all that, I had six minutes.

Our tug had cast us off at 120 mph, and to reduce us to our planned gliding speed of 80 mph I immediately applied full flaps. But I realized at once that she was nose-heavy, and even with the control column pulled right back against my chest I could not get her to slow below 90 mph.

We were dropping like a streamlined brick, and I knew at once that we were not only incorrectly loaded, but overloaded. The men had clearly armed themselves with a great deal of extra ammunition and grenades, but I suspect to this day that an extra body smuggled himself aboard at the last minute; men were terribly keen to go on the mission.

"Mr Fox!" I yelled to the lieutenant in charge of the men. "Two men from the front to the back – and quickly!" It worked.

From the moment of casting off, we were committed to landing in that one tiny field, with no room for error and no opportunity to change our minds. Ours was an almost straight descent by the shortest route, whereas the three gliders assigned to Pegasus Bridge had a gentler and longer descent, with the added luxury of circling their landing site before they went down.

We were now back on our planned descent rate of 2,000 feet per minute. We held our first course of 212 degrees for the allotted 90 seconds, my second pilot Freddie Baacke guiding us by stopwatch lit by the tiniest of hand-held lights. Then we made a turn on to 269 degrees which we held for 2 minutes 30 seconds, and finally turned on 212 degrees for the run in. At our acute angle of descent the standard compass would have been useless, and we relied instead on a gyro direction indicator.

As we made our third change of course, and were down to 1,200 feet, I could suddenly see the parallel waterways of the Caen Canal and the River Orne glistening silver in the diffused moonlight glowing from behind the clouds. A rain squall at that moment would have blotted out all our vision, and might well have proved fatal: We had no windscreen wiper, and no chance to abort the mission.

But the whole landscape was discernible, if only just, and it looked so like the sand table model that I felt I had been there before.

I was afraid that we were still going down too fast, so I took off the flaps for a moment to flatten the glide path. I just managed to miss the tops of the 50-foot trees at the beginning of our field, and immediately employed the parachute brake, wheel brakes, and full flaps to prevent us careering into the embankment at the far end. There was one final, unexpected, hazard; no one had mentioned that there would be a herd of cows.

I am sure we hit a cow, which knocked off our nose wheel. It was nine minutes past midnight when, with a rumble and a final clatter, I came to rest six yards from our allotted spot, less than 100 yards from our objective of the bridge. There was the briefest moment of total silence.

"You are in the right place, sir," I announced to a pleasantly surprised Mr Fox, and before I could even leave my seat he and his men had flung open the door and alighted in a stampede of boots. I was aghast to observe that, of the two other gliders which should have landed before me, there was no sign.

The force that set out to capture the Orne Bridge was therefore a mere third of the size it should have been. But, within 15 minutes, they had captured it.

I subsequently learned that the second glider had landed short but safely in another field 400 yards behind us and the first, because of an error by its tug navigator, had landed by the wrong bridge on the wrong river, ten miles away. But they captured that bridge and with great courage fought their way back to where they should have been.

The night was full of noise and alarms, culminating in the ear-shattering barrage that preceded the first dawn seaborne landings. We were among the first to set foot in occupied France, and among the very few Allied spectators at the first wave of invasion. But our task was finished, and our orders were to return to Tarrant Rushton with all speed by any means. By June 8 we were home.

Alan Hamilton

BAY OF SEINE
6 GLIDERS RELEASED AT 6000 FEET
2nd GLIDER
1st GLIDER
PEGASUS BRIDGE
3rd GLIDER
ORNE BRIDGE
Canal
Orne
3 GLIDERS TO PEGASUS BRIDGE
Dives
CAEN
3 miles
Tarrant Rushton

Staff Sgt. Howard in 1944 and the route his glider took to capture the bridge over the River Orne

moreover . . . Miles Kington

It's a mugger's game in Manhattan

(Today we have a short story set in New York, the world's largest producer of adrenalin.)

Martin had lived in New York for 40 years and never been mugged once. This did not make him confident – on the contrary, it terrified him. The way he saw it, he was now the most likely person in Manhattan to get mugged next.

"What are the odds in favour of me getting mugged?" he asked his friend Lenny.

"How much are you willing to bet?" said Lenny, who was a compulsive gambler.

"Oh come on, this is too important to bet on!"

"Nothing is too important to bet on", said Lenny, shocked. That was the end of their friendship.

"How do you think I can avoid getting mugged?" Martin asked his friend Grace. Grace had not been outside her apartment in five years, as a sure-fire way of avoiding being mugged. It had failed; someone had broken in and mugged her.

"I've no idea, Martin", she said. "Most of these guys are on drugs anyway, and they need the money for their addiction."

This gave Martin an idea. If the muggers only needed the money for drugs, why didn't he offer them drugs instead? Then possibly they would be so grateful they wouldn't harm him. Through some rich friends he knew he bought small quantities of heroin, cocaine and LSD. He had never touched the stuff himself, so he had to label them carefully to make sure he didn't get them mixed up.

One day he was walking in a part of Central Park he shouldn't have been in (the part where there is grass and trees) when three men leapt out at him. One was black, one was Puerto Rican and one was Caucasian. Well, at least mugging is being integrated, he thought.

"You want drugs?" he cried. "I've got drugs! Anything you want you can have. Just name it. But don't touch me!"

The three men let go of him respectfully.

"We almost made a big mistake there", said one of them. "This guy's a pusher. Hurt him, and we could have the Mafia down on us. Let's see what you got, mister."

Somewhat to his surprise, Martin found himself displaying his wares to his clientele. Even more to his surprise, he found himself accepting money for the drugs, much more than he'd paid for them.

"How come you guys have all his money?" He said. "Why are you out mugging if you have money?"

"Well, we're not real muggers," said the Caucasian embarrassed. "We're out-of-work actors."

"I thought out-of-work showbiz people always became waiters or barmen", said Martin.

"Right. But there are so many showbiz people in catering now that you can't get work as waiters. So we had to get work as muggers."

When Martin got home, he bought some more drugs from his friend. Pretty soon he sold them to some more muggers. Pretty soon after that he found he was spending more and more time pushing drugs, and making more and more money at it. Being afraid of muggings had turned him into a professional drug-pusher.

One day a man leapt out at him and grabbed him.

"You want drugs? "said Martin. "I got drugs."

"I want money," said a familiar voice.

"Lenny!" cried Martin. "How're you doing?"

"Badly," said Lenny. "I lost everything gambling."

He hit Martin over the head and took his money, wallet and all his credit cards, leaving the little packets of white powder behind.

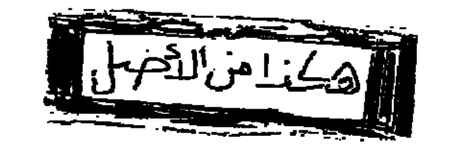
Moral: It's no use offering drugs to a money addict.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 359)

ACROSS
1 Anti aircraft fire (6)
5 Light toboggan (4)
8 Turn upside down (5)
9 Head bow (7)
11 Compassion (8)
13 Prank (4)
15 500th anniversary (13)
17 Wicked (4)
18 Tangible (8)
21 Stumbled (7)
22 Memento (5)
23 Blood lump (4)
24 Disposition (6)

DOWN
2 Pick (5)
3 Total (3)
4 Vegetable patch (7,6)
5 Edges (4)
6 Airship cabin (7)
7 Following (10)
10 Very tiny (5,5)
12 Curves (4)
14 Retain (4)
16 First letter (7)
19 Bread maker (5)
20 Stain (4)
22 Trinitrotoluene (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 358
ACROSS 1 Franc 4 Typical 8 Loose 9 Expanse 10 Nonesuch 11 Lava 13 Pontificate 17 Into 18 Frenzied 21 Antenna 22 Right 23 Stepped 24 Otter
DOWN: 1 Feline 2 Acorn 3 Creosote 4 Thenceforward 5 Pope 6 Contact 7 Leeway 12 Scenario 14 Octette 15 Vitals 16 Editor 19 Ingot 20 Snap



FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Long shots for the English summer







Far left: Fondant pink damask gored skirt £59.95, pink silky square-cut blouse £25.50, oversize white damask jacket £74.50, pink headband £3.95 all from Whistles, 12/14 St Christopher's Place W1, 1 Thayer Street, W1, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3, 20 The Market, Covent Garden WC2. White leather cycling shoes £30, Hobbs, 47 South Molton Street, W1 and branches.



Centre: White linen side-buttoned pleated skirt by MaxMara from Harrods Separates Room, sold with navy pin stripe regatta jacket (not shown) £231 the set. White glazed cotton shirt £28.99, white leather cycling shoes £30, both from Hobbs, 47 South Molton Street, W1, Pizza Covent Garden and branches. Ankle socks from Whistles. Wide stretch belt from Margaret Howell, 25 St Christopher's Place.



Left: Tubular cotton knit skirt £45, elongated short-sleeve knitted top £49, basket weave cropped square cotton sweater £69. All from Joseph Tricot, 18 Sloane Street, SW1, 16 South Molton Street, W1. Mesh scarf Top Shop branches. Suede and leather gloves Miss Selfridge. Socks Chelsea Girl. Cotton knit peaked cap by Fred Bare £17.50. Boxer boots by Williwear £19.50, both from Whistles 12/14 St Christopher's Place, W1 and branches.



The skirt of the season is long, slim and comes in any colour – as long as it is white.

Newest is the hourglass shape that breaks into movement below the body's curves. Its less flirtatious partner is the schoolma'am style, cut long and straight with pleats at the hem. The all-round pleat, often from the hips, is the "sleeper" of this summer – the skirt that was never launched as a fashion story but which has become a customer favourite.

The effect of these long white skirts is of an Edwardian summer afternoon crossed with a 1920s golf course. With the rest of the outfit in modern proportions, the look is tailor-made for the city and offers a sportswear challenge to casual cotton trousers.

Linen is the fabric that the most stunning skirts are made of, although white cotton, in every weight from thick damask *to the finest Sea Island* weaves, is also the stuff of summer.

At its most simple, the slim skirt goes with a soft, wide-cut blouse with deep armholes and often worn outside to give a T-shaped silhouette. The Chanel cardigan, the origin of this fashion image, comes up long, lean and oversized, so that a very long skirt (almost ankle length) is matched by a jacket that falls nearly to the knees. Even the regatta blazer, the traditional partner to the pleated skirt, is made now in giant proportions to accentuate the lean look.

The alternative jacket is very short, cropped off at the waist like a sailor's reefer – a practical idea in navy melton or wool on summer's danker days. The short square jacket is matched by the same shaped wweater, newer still when layered with a hip-length tunic to break up the long silhouette.

Component parts of this layered look are either tubular (vests, gilets, cardigans) or square (sweat tops, cropped jackets, cotton sweaters). Margaret Howell has the thigh length vest/cardigans and the short versions, blazer jackets and linen pleated skirts in Prince of Wales check as well as white.

The tube shapes are easiest to wear in the stretchy T-shirt fabrics that are the young London style. Whistles' flourescent orange cotton jersey separates beam out like a beacon against the chalky white. All the layers in stretchy knit are at Joseph Tricot, where you mix and match your layers (right down to anklets and head wraps) according to your mood.

The cut of the skirt depends on personal taste and shape, but the accessories are uniformly sporty: short fine ankle socks, prim laced up shoes, boxer boots or thick-strap sandals. Low heels accentuate the elongated line and stop the fitted skirts from looking too curvaceous.

Because the mood is languid, the white skirt dresses up for evening with very little change of pace. Plain pumps, a silkier blouse and pink-tinged pearls give a sophisticated slant.

Behind every white summer skirt lurks nostalgia for an old England, for cucumber sandwiches on the vicarage lawn, or memsahibs on a colonial verandah. In its newer and sportier style, the skirt is brave enough to face our changeable climate and to pretend that summer is really here.





Above right: White linen skirt pleated from the hip by Margaret Howell £98, *jade green vest jacket* (also white, red, slate, turquoise, blue and black £28, from Margaret Howell, St Christopher's Place, W1. White ribbed cotton vest £10.99 Hobbs, South Molton Street and branches. White gloves Miss Selfridge. White lacey shoes £55.95 Whistles branches.

Right: Panel pleated white skirt £60.20, spotted cotton voile overblouse £47.30. Both by Gay Ironmonger Simpson Picadilly, W1. Cloe, 101 Marylebone High Street. Scruples Chester. Campus Oxford and Edinburgh. Undervest by Margaret Howell.



Villas and flights arranged by The Travel Club of Upminster, specialists in Holidays in The Algarve. Brochure: Station Road, Upminster Essex. Fine food and location: **JOSE DIAS** of Restaurante **CIDADA VELHA**, Faro.

Fashion assistant: *CHRISTINE PAINELL*

Photographs by JEANY

FASHFLASH

● *Did* Princess Anne's wet weekend wardrobe betray a class shift too subtle for most of us to register?

The High Priestess of the green anorak and wellies had swopped her Husky for a Barbour, the wax-coated hunting jacket that comes into its own after two decades hanging on the back of the gun room door.

When social climbers take a garment to their bosoms, its sales go up and its status goes down. Young Sloane Rangers (both sexes) are already wearing their Barbous round Chelsea (but not yet over their ball dresses). And after Princess Anne's endorsement of the sou'wester, is their another upper crust alternative to the trilby?

● **Norman Lamont, *Ministry* of Industry and the Government's "Mr *Fashion*", emphasised last week a continuing commmitment to the rag trade. Speaking at a lunch held by the British Fashion Council, he spoke of the Govenment's involvment with moral and *financial support, in the clothing* industry. A permanent venue for fashion fairs could be the ultimate outcome.**

Meanwhile, the next London Fashion week in October will continue to present a united front, with all groups showing at Olympia's new exhibition hall. Today the London Midseason fashion exhibition opens to the trade at the Kensington Exhibition Centre. With young London designers capturing international attention, 26 streetwise designers have been brought in to Midseason as the "Innovators".

● Shoe shops are taking strides into the future. Last week futuristic foot fashion came to Covent Garden with Slugger suede and rubber boots and gladiator strappies at Freelance. Their High-Tech materials and *hot colours sell from £15 to £50* at 39 Floral Street WC2.

Designers who keep a step ahead, like Japanese-born Tokio Kumagai and our home-grown Royal Wedding cobbler Clive Shilton, are promoted by Rayne. Their refurbished Brompton Road shop competes with Kumagai's Surreal shoes, is a showcase for designer collections.

● ***Steven Harris, 27-year-old* fashion student at Harrow, has won the plum £10,000 Selfridges Anniversary Scholarship. The award, inaugurated by Selfridges in this 75th anniversary year, is for women's wear, the speciality of Steven, who worked his way through college and into Harrow in 1981 after leaving school at 16 and working in a variety of jobs from installing double glazing, to book binding, to carrying meat at Smithfield.**



THE TIMES DIARY

Balance of justice

President Reagan doesn't know it, but he is due to go on trial in London on Thursday for "crimes against humanity" and "endangering world peace." The mock hearing, organized by a left-wing group called Liberation, will be held at Friends House in Euston Road. Lord Gifford, a Labour peer and QC, will "prosecute". The chief witness will be Greenham protestor Helen John. But there will be no defence lawyer. Having asked the US embassy to supply one, and having then suggested that Reagan might like to defend himself, the organizers have now decided to let the President's public statements speak for themselves. It may be some comfort to Reagan to know that in Britain one is meant to be innocent until proved guilty.

● Hollywood veteran Claudette Colbert, starring in *Aren't We All?* at Birmingham Rep, is accompanied by her Barbadian maid, Marie. I don't know what Brum can offer Miss Colbert in the way of diversion, but Marie is having a great time looking up long-lost relatives.

Singular

When Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, announced a £250,000 government grant to British Film Year in the Commons the other day, his audience was the smallest that people with long experience of Parliament can remember. There was just one MP in his seat. I hope this is not an omen for the film audiences.

Rocking Rio

Train robber Ronald Biggs is in the money again. A sitting room wall at his home in Rio de Janeiro is now adorned with a platinum disc marking one million sales in Brazil of a record called *Fantastico* by The Magic Balloon Gang, whose lead singer is Biggs's nine-year-old son, Michael. "Brazil is wild about the boy", says the record company. So is former chief superintendent Jack Slipper of Scotland Yard, who hit a rather sour note when told of the boy wonder, whose birth prevented Biggs's extradition in 1975. "This is typical Biggs's luck," he said.

BARRY FANTONI



'At least we won't have Jesse Jackson here blathering about his Irish roots'

A rosier red

From being its single greatest liability, Ken Livingstone seems to have become the darling of the Labour Party. He has been asked to the party's Walworth Road Headquarters next month to sign copies of his newly-published biography, *Citizen Ken*, in the probable company of Messrs Kinnock, Hattersley, Foot and Benn. Until late last year Labour leaders refused to appear with him on the same platform and the party press office had standing instructions not to mention him in its releases.

My bleeping heart

In Paris this spring couples no longer click on first meeting: they bleep. Handbills delivered to French homes advertise a device called le flashing. *La drague electronique* (the electronic pick up) is a box the size of a cigarette packet that you carry in your pocket. When you approach an owner of the opposite sex, *le flashings* let out a romantic bleep alerting both parties to the chance of a liaison. The boxes sell for about £8 by mail order and the advertisements add (and I translate): "Very tolerant. *le flashing* has four different inviolable codes. The first is for men who are looking for women and vice versa. The second is for gay men, the third for gay women, and the last for swapping couples. And you can change the code of your flashing whenever you want." It makes computer dating sound very *vieux chapeau*.

Stormy Petra

Petra Kelly, the German Green Party's former leader, who will arrive in London on Friday to speak at the Feminist Book Fair, is unlikely to plug her latest book, *Fighting for Hope*, which is to be published on Thursday. She has, I am told, clashed with her feminist sisters at Chatto over the publisher's decision to cut by 60 per cent the manuscript she submitted. She was sent a revised text during her party's leadership elections, approved it on the nod, and only later realized what had been done. She demanded that a note be inserted saying she dissociated herself from the book; they understandably refused, and Miss Kelly has not exchanged a word with Chatto since.

PHS

Britain's test-ban challenge

by George Walden

While the battle about President Reagan's futuristic "Star Wars" strategy rages overhead, live nuclear explosions rumble beneath our feet. A curb on nuclear testing is arguably at least as urgent as the need to preempt a nuclear space race, especially given the link between testing and proliferation. So far, success has been at best partial in both these fields: not only do the underground experiments continue, but the prospect of nuclear weapons getting into the armouries of unstable regimes remains real.

The urgency for action is still there – as are the technical and political problems. The two often interact in obscure ways, and nowhere more obscurely than in attempts to achieve a comprehensive test ban (CTB). This week's summit will have little cause for complacency about the future of arms control. Do we all just have to wait, like the Russians, for the US election? Or should we be preparing new initiatives – perhaps in the field of CTB? And who are the effective decision-takers in this whole sensitive area: the sober-suited politicians, or the technicians in gleaming white coats?

The greatest urgency would seem to be to stop the bomb getting into new hands. But as such potential nuclear powers as India are quick to point out, proliferation comes in shapes. One is "vertical" – qualitative improvements to existing weapons, which is what East and West are both busily engaged in. The second is "horizontal" – an increase in the number of nuclear states. A CTB, its advocates claim, could inhibit both.

The 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, which forbade explosions everywhere except underground, was an important milestone. But the road somehow kept getting longer. Two further steps were taken when the Russians and Americans signed treaties limiting the size of underground and "peaceful" explosions, even though neither was ratified. The end of the road seemed at last in sight when tripartite negotiations began in 1977 to stop tests altogether.

The British were in with the Americans and Russians, but the French and Chinese, intent as ever on preserving their national freedom of manoeuvre, were out. For three years the expert and political arguments swayed backwards and forwards. The main success was in securing Soviet agreement in principle to on-site verification of the intricate seismic devices which would monitor explosions in likely areas. But in 1980, new US and British governments developed misgivings about the negotiations as a whole, which were reinforced by extravagant Soviet demands.

With their new concern for American nuclear "backwardness", US critics argued that a CTB could endanger deterrence itself. An even more alarming prospect for the layman was that untested nuclear weapons might deteriorate "on the shelf" and become dangerous.

A comprehensive treaty would have obvious attractions. It would signal some willingness to slow the nuclear spiral. It would also give enormous impetus to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Many potential nuclear states – Argentina, to name but one – have still not signed, despite the pressures. But at present the West is not well placed to exert pressure: it is difficult to preach teetotalism in the Third World while refining our own nuclear cocktail.

But, as usual, the closer one looks at the arguments, the more distressingly complex they seem. These very refinements in the accuracy of weapons can be claimed to reinforce deterrence, which is presumably in everyone's interest, though even this claim has to be examined in the broader context of existing arms control prospects.

There is also a dim suspicion that more corporate interests may be involved – especially when it is suggested that the disbandment of technical personnel following any treaty would itself be a loss to nuclear stability. Any hint of special pleading from the nuclear lobby would seem destined to boomerang politically.

Unlike "Star Wars", in which we are essentially interested spectators, Britain is vitally concerned in matters affecting nuclear testing. The CTB negotiations are the only nuclear talks in which Britain figures as a privileged partner of the superpowers.

The British attitude has been notable for its discretion since the breakdown of the CTB talks. When pressed, we have tended to take a stand on the earthy issue of verification, avoiding the grand issues of nuclear parity. Verification remains a problem. It is difficult to tell underground tests from earthquakes, and "peaceful" from more sinister explosions.

Britain also has to decide what to do about the new warheads for Trident missiles. This is where Labour and the Alliance score. Neither is encumbered by a coherent programme for the future of Britain's deterrent, which leaves them free to promote the worthy cause of a total test ban without reference to the national defence context.

But even supporters of Trident are largely reliant on the technicians. It may be essential to test these warheads. But if there is any doubt, what is the balance of advantage? Trident is a British interest. But encouraging adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, limiting the development of Soviet warheads, and fostering a broader consensus on nuclear defence in the United Kingdom, are British interests too.

For the humble onlooker, the most disturbing factor is the extent to which governments seem to be in the hands of the experts. Some politicians are technically astute, but even they might find it difficult to argue the toss on "cavity de-coupling" – the risk that explosions can be disguised by absorbing their shock waves in sand, clay or gravel, or in some natural underground cavity.

Disentangling politics from technology is no easy task. But this is precisely why it may be time to have another look at CTB. Identical technical problems can look quite different in a new political context. It may be that CTB is genuinely no longer the priority it seemed at the end of the 1970s. However, at the very least, there is a pressing need to expose some of the scientific and strategic arguments to the light of public criticism.

No one is suggesting that the experts should be ignored. But in the last resort, these vital decisions must be made in Cabinet rooms, not in laboratories.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Fred Barnes looks at the Democratic balance sheet ahead of Super-Tuesday 111

Why every vote will count for Mondale today

Washington
Some time after the California and New Jersey primaries today, Gary Hart has to make a choice. Should he proceed aggressively with his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, or back off and allow Walter Mondale to take the nomination without a prolonged, noisy fight at the convention in July?

It is an important choice, for it will significantly affect the future of both men in Democratic politics. If Hart decides to fight, it will mean highly visible clashes on rules, credentials, and platform – all producing a nasty, divisive convention broadcast to a national television audience. And even if he wages such a fight, Hart probably would not get the nomination; he is just too far behind in delegates. But he could cripple Mondale's chances against President Reagan in the election and stir enough resentment to quash any prospects he might have for the nomination in 1988 or later.

Still, should there be a glimmer of hope for getting the nomination, Hart might go for it. And thus we arrive at Mondale's next, and perhaps final, challenge before the convention: to snuff out that glimmer.

What is the Mondale strategy for achieving this? More of the same. After two stumbles (first in New Hampshire in February, then in Ohio and Indiana in May), Mondale has finally discovered what works best for him against Hart: relentless attacks. The Hart campaign insists that polls show Democratic voters are turned off by Mondale's tactics, but Mondale isn't buying this. "When he seems to talk more about Reagan, he seems to do less well in the primaries", says James Johnson, Mondale's campaign chairman. "It's true that people do not warm to a front-runner, and I think that it's now in the last stage (of the campaign) where we're going to have to probably keep our focus on the contrast with Hart more than Reagan."

Mondale has no new themes to uncork. "If there are any, I don't know what they are", confesses Richard Moe, a Mondale adviser. Instead, he has gone back to trying to persuade voters that the stakes are uncommonly high in the race, too high for them to risk a vote on a newcomer like Hart. "We want the voters to feel the presidency is on the line", says another adviser. In earlier primaries, the Mondale campaign used the "red phone" commercial to this end. It suggested that Mondale has the experience and steadiness to handle a national emergency (symbolized by a light flashing on the phone), and that Hart doesn't.

While touting himself as "steady, consistent and surefooted", Mondale claims Hart "has now taken seven basic inconsistent positions on the issue of our time: arms control. Think of what the effects would have been had candidate Hart been speaking as President Hart over the past few months. Mr Hart said that if Persian Gulf oil were cut off, our allies couldn't depend on us. Then he tried to say they could.

"Mr Hart claimed that Cuba was not a totalitarian state. Then he took it back. Mr Hart asserted that America is becoming corrupt like Europe and that Richard Nixon was our first European president. Then he had to apologize. That's not the kind of careful thought our allies expect and our nation needs."



In the Mondale scheme, winning California isn't necessary. Winning New Jersey is, for if Mondale loses there too, it probably means he can get the nomination only after a bitter fight. Still, Mondale is not giving up on California. Far from it. He has showered time and money on the state and in the last 10 days has spent twice as much time there as in New Jersey, principally to get on local television news.

He may have a not-so-hidden asset in the state: Hispanics. California has the largest Hispanic population in the country, about 4.5 million, and most of those registered to vote are Democrats. In 12 of 45 congressional districts, they make up more than 20 per cent of the population. In short, they are the largest minority group, and Mondale has a clear edge in attracting them.

Mondale's aides believe his rapport with Hispanics matches Jimmy Carter's affinity with blacks, which may be stretching it. But Hispanics do tend to favour old-fashioned New Deal liberalism, and Mondale offers plenty of that. He got more than 80 per cent of the Hispanic vote in the Texas caucuses, despite considerable campaigning by Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson in the Hispanic community there.

In New Jersey, Jackson has the black community sewn up, and Hart is strong in the suburbs. "That leaves Mondale with the ethnic city vote", said one of his advisers. "That's not enough." For New Jersey to play the role Ohio did for President Carter in 1980 – he won its primary and nullified Teddy Kennedy's win in California the same day – the Mondale campaign still has some last-minute work to do, even though its early polling showed Mondale ahead.

The fall-back position for the Mondale campaign is to rely on securing enough unpledged and uncommitted delegates to reach the 1,967 required for the nomination. That he should be able to do. Delegates are elected at district level in California and New Jersey, and by concentrating on friendly districts, Mondale could make impressive delegate gains even while losing both states.

As a last resort, Mondale would turn to Jesse Jackson. It hasn't been merely fortuitous that he avoids attacks on Jackson and explains his lack of evenhandedness towards his opponents by noting that Hart is "the one throwing rocks". Besides, an aide says, it was Jackson who initiated the abortive party unity talks with Mondale in early May. The feeling persists in the Mondale hierarchy that "the Jackson delegates would be much more disposed towards Mondale. Hart certainly has no claim on black Democrats". But dealing with Jackson has potential drawbacks – the alienation of moderate, conservative and Jewish Democrats for a start – that make it the least favoured option.

Normally wary of predictions, Mondale has flatly claimed he will take California and New Jersey, and go over the 1,967 delegate mark. His strategists are not so optimistic, but they think he will win one. This modest achievement would make Mondale look a lot more like the party's nominee than he does now. And it would put enormous pressure on Hart to conclude that there is nowhere to go but out of the race.

The author is national political reporter for The Baltimore Sun.

Phillip Whitehead

Just how open a university?

There has always been a becoming reticence about Peter Brooke. Given the advantages conferred by Marlborough, Balliol and the parental genes of Henry of happy memory, he was a late starter at Westminster and in ministerial office. Young Brooke, like his namesake in *Tom Brown's Schooldays* – from the pages of which he could have stepped fully grown – always seemed old to his contemporaries, and to have a distaste for the suburban Flashmans he found around him. Now, however, he is a junior minister at the Department of Education and Science, in charge of the well-being of adult education, a world far removed from Marlborough and Balliol. His geniality is becoming strained.

The fact is that at a time like this we need adult education on all levels more than at any time since the impetus which gave us the Working Men's College, the Worker's Educational Association (WEA), and the university extramural departments. Not only do we send a smaller proportion of the population through further and higher education than most of our industrial peers, but with continuing and accelerating unemployment millions of people need to find new occupations, or come to terms with enforced leisure.

There is more to this than honing vocational skills. Personal fulfilment, the sense of achievement, matters too, especially to those who feel that their careers are on the back burner. It is a time to do more to expand the WEA, local authority adult education, and the Open University.

Mr Brooke has a different approach: the market. He told the National Institute of Adult and Continuing Education last November that "adult education is undervalued because it is underpriced". The Government had already wound up the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education, and announced at Christmas that it would not accept that body's valedictory advice to set up a national council for adult education.

Since then there have been the cuts; slicing through an already thinly spread service. My local WEA centre in Derby goes into its eightieth year facing cuts of 8½ per cent over the next three years in grant-aid, on top of the 14½ per cent cut in aid to university extramural departments, and lower levels of local authority support thanks to rate-capping. The result will be to throw the association into deficit, even with a 30 per cent increase in fees and reduced class provision. This Mr Brooke described last week as "reining back a little" on provision.

He has reined back completely on the Educational Centres Association, whose grant is to be reduced from £18,000 to zero in the next three years. In that period the total education budget is set to rise from £12,831m to £13,160m. Adult education spending in the same period will fall from £91m to £80m.

In the case of the Open University, a doubling of fees in the past four years has proved so powerful a disincentive that 40 per cent of those offered places turn them down. It now faces a 20 per cent cut over the next three years.

In my locality the blow falls hard on rural areas. Students find that tutor-hours are reduced, or limited to the foundation year. Video recorders vanish from study centres. The next phase in this attrition will be the closure of the study centres themselves, so that the student has to fall back on the larger cities, often along routes not served by buses or impassable in winter.

The pressures are to go commercial, to concentrate on short, market-oriented packages which can be sold to sponsored students at £300 a course. Mr Brooke, again, has hinted to the Open University that it "will need to reconsider its direction".

He will argue that there is special provision for the worst off, that adult literacy has remained a priority, that the WEA has a special grant to reach out to the adult unemployed. For the rest, he has said: "I cannot believe that the average family could not afford significantly more if they could be convinced that these classes were worth spending their money on." But how do you do that when provision is cut, when courses and back-up are reduced? It is not enough to regard adult education as a kind of best buy, which can be tarted up to appeal to the consumer of means. Many such people use the classes anyway. The people who will find it hardest are those whose motivation has to be set against low income, hard physical work, unsocial hours, raising a family as a single parent. You do not meet many of them on the road to Marlborough and Balliol, but they are what the long struggle to provide adult education has always been about. And they have been betrayed.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

Misplaced power of the press

Carlyle described journalists as the "fourth estate". He was referring to the enormous power wielded by those who direct the flow of information. Most governments in the modern world, being unsure of their legitimacy, appropriate that power, so as to control the press "in the name of the people". But some governments, ours included, still permit journalists to gather information, and to publish it, without official approval. It is an inevitable consequence of free association that power accumulates in private hands; the only question, in this as in every case, is how to ensure that it is used responsibly.

The difficulty should not be underestimated. Journalists have the power to publish information damaging to individuals and to the national interest; they also have power to justify themselves, to beg questions in their own favour, to set up kangaroo courts in which they figure as prosecutor, solicitor, counsel, jury and judge.

Thus, by a scandalous deception, two investigative journalists from *The Sunday Times* recently obtained confidential information about the bank account of Monteagle Marketing Ltd which was used in a report about Mark Thatcher's involvment in the so-called "Oman affair". Had such techniques been used by Mr Thatcher against *The Sunday Times*, the British public would naturally be reminded every Sunday of his fault, and the inflated language of the Sunday editorial would be put through all the tricks of rhetoric so as to blacken his name. As it was, *The Sunday Times* decided to display its virtuous conscience to the nation. It would have been wiser, it admitted, not to have used a "made-up" name, in obtaining the confidential information. But "this was a minor and probably unnecessary journalistic ruse; the journalists felt that they had to conceal their identities – a normal practice of investigative reporting".

The journalists did not use a false identity; they merely concealed the true one. We, the journalists, have accused ourselves; we have defended ourselves; we have passed judgment; and we are right.

The Oman affair was a comparably mild example of the way in which politically motivated journalists can manufacture scandals, and flatter themselves that, in doing so, they are discharging an indispensable public function. Fortunately there are still journalists courageous enough to prick the preposterous humbug of their colleagues, as John O'Sullivan did on this occasion (*The Daily Telegraph*, March 19). "What could be more ordinary", he asked, "than a father agreeing to be a co-signatory for his son's business bank account?" And yet this ordinary fact, precisely because it is confidential, can be "exposed", and painted with all the colours of a sinister intrigue. It is however in everybody's interest that such ordinary facts be regarded as unpublishable, and most of all by those who have the power to publish them, the unscrupulousness to obtain them, and the effrontery to posture, in consequence, as the "conscience" of the nation.

The task of such people is simplified by *The Investigative Researcher's Handbook*, recently published by Stuart Christie, whose previous work, the *Anarchist's Cookbook*, containing recipes for bombs and other instruments of destruction, has been banned by the Home Office. Mr Christie advocates the use of false identities, false bank accounts, forged documents and doctored credit cards. He also finds a convenient justification, for those troubled by lingering scruples, in the need to "expose and isolate those organizations and individuals whose will to power breeds and thrives on social and economic injustice". In other words investigative journalism is justified by the "revolutionary morality" of Lenin, according to which the end always justifies the means, provided only that the end is socialism.

It is in the same spirit that Duncan Campbell has pursued his researches into the defences of the United Kingdom, tirelessly exposing information about American "military installations". Naturally, anyone who seriously believes that the presence of American bases in Britain presents a danger to the nation will wish to make publicity for his cause: such is Mr Campbell's right and duty. But some publicity is more dangerous than the threat which it purports to disclose. It needs little knowledge, either of the habits of terrorists, or of the problems of strategy, to recognize that the constant broadcasting of classified information about military plant and installations could do irreparable damage to the national security, whether or not the information has been legally obtained.

However, the politically motivated journalist, who lacks either convincing arguments or the power to express them, will always rest his case in information. And the more confidential the information, the more harm that is done by publishing it, the better it is for his cause. Information is the source of the journalist's power, and the bond which secures him to his public. To expose what is confidential, while insinuating that some sinister force is attempting to hide it, always brings a massive personal bonus to the one who spills the beans. Not only does he confirm thereby his power to damage others; he also reinforces his favourite moral posture, as the heroic champion of the truth, against the "vested interests" that would suppress it. No matter that the victim is powerless to retaliate or is exposed to danger, no matter that the security of the nation is jeopardized. The end justifies the means, and the end is power – the power of those favoured by the journalists, and of the journalist himself as their glorious champion.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Pressing the case for speedier justice

The Government is poised to make the first moves towards bringing in a statutory time limit on the period for which defendants can be kept waiting for trial. The idea is highly controversial, despite its successful operation in Scotland, where an accused in custody who is not brought to trial within 110 days, or 40 days in summary cases, must be allowed to go free.

Now, despite opposition in some legal quarters and indeed from the Lord Chancellor, the Home Office is to set up a study, possibly through local experiments, to see how such a "trial deadline" might work in England and Wales.

The move, which preempts this week's findings of a four-month investigation by the Home Affairs Committee of MPs into the whole problem of remands, comes about amid growing concern at delays in waiting times, particularly for unconvicted prisoners remanded in custody.

Before 1970, the average time in custody for a remand prisoner was about 19 days. That has now doubled to 38 days and at any one time some 1,600 prisoners will have been awaiting trial for more than three months, 100 for a year and some 50 for more than 18 months.

The problem is particularly acute in the South-east, with London, as Lord Hailsham described it, "the problem child". Defendants there wait for six months on average between committal and trial, and four months if remanded in custody.

Despite some improvement at crown courts in recent years (a 15 per cent cut in waiting time despite a rise of one-third in the number of cases) delays in the magistrates' courts have grown. The average time for defendants in custody from first remand to summary trial or sentence rose from 18 to 22 days in the last five years, and from 27 to 37 days from first remand to committal for crown court trial.

In Scotland however, only 2.5 per cent of 242 high court cases where the accused was in custody failed to come to trial within 110 days and only 1.2 per cent of the 330 sheriff and jury trials.

Many factors are at work in creating delays: an increase in crime; insufficient courts and judges; the number of cases going to the crown courts and poor case preparation that leads to repeated adjournments. The Government has already taken steps to deal with several of them: it intends to implement provisions of the Criminal Law Act 1977 that requires the prosecution to disclose its case to the defence – this may reduce the number of defendants selecting trial by jury just to see the case against them; it is building more courts and the Lord Chancellor is "trawling" for more judges. There is also pressure for the police and courts to have more powers to attach conditions to bail, so they will increase its use; and the Home Secretary is suggesting ways to improve court listing procedures.

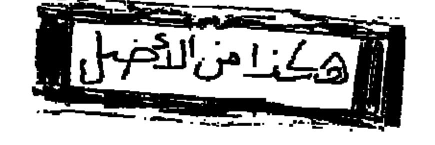
But a system of trial deadlines could deal with several of the "delaying" factors at one fell swoop, and create, as Leon Brittan put it, "the expectation that cases will be dealt with within a particular period". At present, he says, there is no incentive for the parties not to spin out cases or take a view other than "a case will take as long as it takes".

There are problems with statutory time limits. One danger is that with a deadline, cases may be allowed to go up to that limit rather than be disposed of earlier. There can also be delays in bringing simple cases which may be given lower priority than complex ones. Critics also cite the lack of significant success in the American "speedy trial" system, which allows 30 days between arrest and indictment and 60 days between committal and trial.

As Lord Hailsham argued, there is a danger that the "big fish" among defendants would, when they approached the deadline, find some excuse to go over and thereby "escape out of the net". Far better, he maintains, to have continual judicial bullying of the prosecution, "constant pressure rather than a statutory bed of Procustes". But the problem, as the MPs see it, would be how to build such pressure into the judicial system.

Provided that not too many exemptions to meeting the deadline were allowed – arguably the weakness of the American system – a statutory incentive could do much to hasten the judicial process. And with 1986 set for the introduction of a national prosecution system, the time is right for working out a blueprint for trial deadlines, possibly with variations in the time limit according to different regions. As the Prison Reform Trust puts it, such deadlines would not "end the scandal of long waiting periods overnight", but they would "introduce an important and effective regulatory element", increasing the efficiency of the courts and the quality of justice they dispense.

Frances Gibb
Legal Correspondent



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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BUILDING CONFIDENCE

President Reagan has now enunciated what has in fact been the Western position for some time, namely that the Soviets can have their wretched declaration on the non-use of force if they will agree to Western proposals on confidence-building measures in Europe. He was referring to the Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe where thirty-four signatories of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 are trying to agree on ways of extending the Helsinki provisions for notifying and observing military manoeuvres.

The West has always been right to resist the Soviet liking for high-sounding declarations. The non-use of force has long been a Soviet favourite, popping up all over the place as a substitute for genuine negotiation. As the West tirelessly points out, members of the United Nations are already bound by the Charter to avoid settling disputes by force, while Nato reaffirmed its defensive character in the Bonn declaration of 1982, when it said that its weapons would not be used except in response to an attack. What further purpose would be served by a solemn declaration renouncing the use of force is difficult to discern, unless one were to assume that the Russians would actually observe it, in which case their own allies might be the first to benefit.

However, it seems to be something they want, so Mr Reagan is right to say that they can have it if they will give something in return. In fact, something for nothing would be a good bargain. What the West wants in Stockholm are concrete, verifiable measures to reduce the danger of surprise attack or war by miscalculation. The key word is "transparency". Already the Helsinki Final Act obliges signatories to notify military manoeuvres involving more than 25,000 men within 250 kilometres of frontiers, and urges them to invite observers. At Stockholm the West is trying to lower the threshold of negotiation to a division, to include nearly all out of garrison activities, to make observers mandatory, and to cover the whole area from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The Soviets have recently shown signs of movement on the sensitive subject of verification, and have generally been less grumpy than in other East-West contacts, perhaps partly to avoid further alienating the neutrals and non-aligned, so there is a feeling that progress is still possible.

It is worth persevering. Confidence-building measures will not in themselves stop war but they can add an extra element of restraint at the bottom rung of escalation and help to reduce the temptation to use military manoeuvres as a means of exerting political pressure.

PRESIDENT ON THE GREEN

Neither saturation by security guards nor swarming by the media masked the warmth of President Reagan's greeting to Ballyporeen, whither he came as descendant of "people who are buried here in paupers' graves". It was the same throughout his three days in Ireland. He may have been looking over his shoulder at the voters of Irish descent in the United States, but there was always enough of him present to impress his hosts with the friendliness of his personality and his esteem for their country.

The active objectors were numerous but were kept well away from the centre of attraction. Their grounds of objection – the failure to make progress in nuclear arms control, and United States policy in central America, concerning which Irish opinion is mainly formed by the experience of the missionary church – were alluded to by Dr FitzGerald in his speech at the state banquet on Monday night. None of it seriously interfered with more general feelings of regard for this great-grandson of Ireland who has made it to the very top, or overlaid Ireland's historical gratitude for the institutions, values and support of the people of the United States.

As a cordial celebration of Irish-American relations the festivities succeeded well, and from what the television screens showed here it may be guessed that what they showed in the United States did the President's re-election campaign no harm. For his part Dr FitzGerald has reason to be pleased with Mr Reagan's observations about Northern Ireland. They fell a long way short of what Mr Haughey would have liked the President to do, which is to declare for a united Ireland and call on the British government to do the same. But they were well suited to Dr FitzGerald's more circumspect approach.

The President denounced the mortal political violence in Northern Ireland as plainly as did Pope John Paul when he was in the island five years ago (with no doubt as little effect on the minds of those engaged in it), and he repudiated several times citizens of his own country who fund it and bolster it. His appeals to his fellow-Americans echoed the appeals successive Irish prime ministers have made on their St Patrick's day visits to Washington.

Mr Reagan was fulsome in his praise of the work of the New Ireland Forum, paying it the compliment of adopting its phraseology as his own. He endorsed the report's analysis by speaking of the necessity of reconciling the differences between the two traditions in the island, Catholic nationalist and Protestant unionist. He reflected the sense of urgency found in the report. He appeared to approve the line of approach favoured by the Irish government, which is to proceed through cooperation between the British and Irish governments towards a political solution. Altogether a useful fillip for the forum.

Mr Reagan is now in London, where his remarks on the Ulster problem fall on other ears. Here we may welcome no less his denunciation of terrorism, and his asseveration that the United States will not interfere in Irish matters or prescribe solutions or formulas. We may regret that his remarks were not balanced by explicit emphasis on the requirement of consent by the people of Northern Ireland to any change in their constitutional status.

It will be noted also that, whereas all American presidents since the beginning of this phase of the troubles have been studious in confining their Irish observations to matters that are common ground between the Irish and British governments, Mr Reagan has run ahead a bit in his generalized enthusiasm for the forum. He is ahead because the British Government has not yet made its considered response. When it does it is unlikely to be embarrassed by anything the President has had to say while down among his roots.

SMALL POWER IS BEAUTIFUL

Water power has always been an essential ingredient in man's process from the primitive state to civilization. There were irrigation schemes 5000 years ago in Mesopotamia, water-wheels in the kingdom of the Pharaohs, and many major European cities owe their location not just to the proximity of a port, but to the fact that water power contributed to an expansion of trade.

When Schumacher wrote *Small is Beautiful* there was a tendency here to think that the attraction and potential of intermediate technology should only apply to the developing countries. Today's conference at the Watt Committee on Energy entitled "Small Scale Hydropower" is thus to be welcomed since it recognizes that this particular branch of intermediate technology is not receiving its due.

Although in 1982 hydropower only supplied 1.6 per cent of British electricity it is dominant in the north of Scotland and provides Britain's cheapest electricity. There is still great potential in the Highlands, but some reluctance to contemplate major projects, or even the replacement or refurbishment of existing plant which will become necessary in the 1990s. However even if there is not much scope for large schemes, there is enormous potential for small run-of-river schemes which do not need to be served by large reservoirs; and this potential extends not just in Scotland but throughout Great Britain.

Unfortunately there seems to be a prejudice against smaller hydro-electric systems in the engineering industry. The manufacturers of established water turbine technology show no enthusiasm for smaller systems. They seem to be rigidly attracted to their own economies of scale. There is no taste for the development of engineering systems which would be more appropriate to the great variety of potential schemes on British rivers which could yield small-scale hydropower. More applied research is needed, but that again is precluded too often by the thrust of official funds towards established areas of large technology, rather than to exploring the intermediate scale.

If today's conference at the Watt Committee can open up the subject in a way which leads to the exploitation of small-scale hydropower and the generation of much more energy from thousands of small-scale plants, it will have performed a considerable service. The result would not just be to provide Britain with more sources of energy. It would also show the less developed world that the industrialized economies are not simply based on the big technological battalions, but that small is beautiful and useful wherever you can find it.

City framework

From Mr Angus Grossart

Sir, Your correspondent, Jeremy Warner, who quotes me in his article of May 22 ("Edinburgh says 'no' to mergers and opts for financial boutique"), is incorrect if he implies that reservations about the City revolution are particularly Scottish or derive only from those who are committed to more specific objectives within the financial sector.

Considerable publicity has been given to the major moves which have occurred in that sector within the past year and this has encouraged widespread comment which appears to endorse these moves.

There is, however, a strong body of contrary opinion within the City (of London as well as Edinburgh) which is in disagreement with the present rush towards financial conglomeration. There are also many others, broadly sympathetic to that objective, who are concerned that the existing City framework should not have been stirred quite so vigorously until the new structure which will replace it has been more clearly defined.

I doubt that it requires a purely Scottish sense of perception to be able to question the delay which has occurred in forming a London-based committee to consider these matters. Is it not unusual, when half of the course has already been run, to then choose to decide on the rules of the treasure hunt? Is it not unfair at that stage to ask a number of the participants, who have already headed as a group in one direction, to determine the final destination for the whole field?

Perhaps there sound reasons, other than Scottish caution, to stand back a little from events until these questions have been answered.

Few will disagree that there may be scope for a number of financial conglomerates; this can be most clearly justified in circumstances where there is a common rationale between the different parts. But it is less easy to understand the effective fit of widely differing activities and financial services.

There could be grave dangers in the present general rush to assemble disparate activities under one umbrella. Quite apart from questions of market regulation, independence and commercial effectiveness it seems that little regard is being paid to the potential problems of managing talented, highly paid and mobile executives with specialized and different skills.

Jeremy Warner reflects the prevailing policy in his last paragraph when he states "these days there is safety and progress in size". I believe that there are major risks in the fashionable pursuit of this policy when so few are aware of where they are heading. It is time that those who are in disagreement should begin to be heard in London as well as in Edinburgh.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS GROSSART,
Noble Grossart Ltd.,
48 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
May 25.

Access and liability

From Mr Jonathan Cheal

Sir, Perhaps you will allow me to comment on an article by your Legal Affairs Correspondent (May 19) about the new Occupiers' Liability Act. The Country Landowners' Association was closely involved both in discussions preceding the drafting of this legislation and in the amending of it in Parliament.

It is incorrect to state that occupiers of land for business purposes will no longer be liable for injuries suffered by recreational and educational visitors. The true position is that the Act allows an occupier expressly to limit or exclude that liability (in effect, by stipulating that the visitor enters at his own risk) as long as the granting of the access does not fall within his business purposes.

If the occupier makes a business out of granting such access, any attempt by him to exclude his liability will remain unenforceable.

It is true the Act should have the effect of increasing recreational and educational access to land. It is this at which the Act is aimed and the CLA welcomes it.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN CHEAL.
(Legal Adviser),
Country Landowners' Association,
16 Belgrave Square, SW1.
May 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making a secure future for coal

From Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson, MP for New Forest (Conservative).

Sir, John Raven's timely article on the current mining dispute (May 25) properly underscores the need to recognise that "winning the peace" will prove no less important than "winning the war".

Those who argue for a fight to the finish, with one single victor, fail to understand the central place occupied by coal in our economy.

The British coal industry is the largest in Europe and one of the most technically advanced in the world. The reserves are enormous, far outstripping those of any other fossil fuel we may enjoy. The electricity industry is committed to a massive coal-fired programme and the huge Drax B station is still being completed.

There is a significant and relatively secure steel-industry market, and some prospects of an increasing industrial and export market in the future.

There is, indeed, a more assured future for coal than for many other industries. Coal is, therefore, part and parcel of the daily lives of our people, whether they live in Rotherham or Reading.

Sadly, there appears to be little trust by both sides in the utterances of the other. Extreme positions seem to have been adopted.

The NUM are guilty of trying to persuade their members and the country that the dispute is about whether or not we continue to have a coal-mining industry in this country. It is not. It is about whether Britain has the most efficient, and competitive coal industry possible.

Certainly it is true that coal can be purchased more cheaply elsewhere in the world, but it is neither morally right nor realistic to believe that we could satisfy our need in this way. For a start, we do not have the on-shore facilities required to handle the quantities needed.

It is in everyone's interest that the dispute be brought to an end as soon as possible and a way out of the dilemma found.

The NUM may be responsible for misleading its members, but has not the board done likewise? Were the assurances about Cortonwood really meant to be so easily set aside?

Trust appears to have been an early victim in the dispute. It must be re-established. Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill bear a heavy responsibility.

Yours faithfully.
PATRICK McNAIR-WILSON,
House of Commons.
May 25.

From Mr Jonathan Davies

Sir, The miners' dispute in the Midlands is not a local dispute; it is significant of a changing society – just the changes that this Government so often and so enthusiastically welcomes.

But any government has a larger duty, which transcends its sectional interest, to temper change to all parts of society, even to those parts that are not its political constituency.

This Government has presented the changes in the coal industry as remorselessly inevitable and it is allowing those changes to be heralded by the implacable face of riot police.

It is a silent and sometimes, shamefully, an active contributor to the simplistic representation of the dispute by the press.

The mining community, part of our larger community, feels threatened. Here is no easy confrontation of good and evil, true men and rogues, but a much more complicated problem.

By doing nothing save speaking of a simple problem with a simple solution the Government is neglecting its larger duty. In default the debate has turned, not to the effects of economic change upon parts of the community, but to "respect for the law", as personified by riot police.

Who will say that the law should not be obeyed? Yet the intentional substitution of this debate for the real one places the Government's moral ascendancy – from which the very idea of respect for the law flows – at risk.

The Government could do no more dangerous a thing.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN DAVIES,
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
June 2.

Without benefit

From the Minister of State for Social Security

Sir, Mrs Nancy Small's letter (June 4) about her retirement pension indicates that she must have missed my department's publicity on how pensions will be paid whilst our payment computers at Newcastle are shut down by strike action. My department has advertised our arrangements regularly in the national press since the action began.

Pensioners who are paid by order book should cash orders in the normal way. If their book runs out they should take their expired book to the post office each week: payment will be made on that book.

Those who are normally paid by payable order sent through the post can obtain payment by contacting their local social security office. It would be helpful if they could take the tear-off slip from their last payable order with them.

Those who are paid by credit transfer direct to their bank account need take no action, as crediting should continue without interruption. If exceptionally a credit is not made when due, the pensioner should contact the local social security office.

I am most concerned that all pensioners and widows continue to receive their benefit payments on time and are not penalised by the industrial action being taken by a small minority of our employees at Newcastle.

Your faithfully,
RHODES BOYSON,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1.
June 4.

Justice in Turkey

From Miss Rosanna Achilleos

Sir, If, as the Turkish Ambassador claims (May 25) Turkey's Administration has never failed to investigate any allegations of torture in Turkey, why have they repeatedly failed, over the past nine years, to end the psychological torture of the relatives of the 1,619 Cypriots missing after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July, 1974?

As yet another anniversary of the invasion approaches, perhaps the Turkish Ambassador could request his government's appointed committee, when they investigate conditions in prisons in Turkey, to also investigate the possibility that there are a number of Cypriot nationals alive and well and living in Turkish prisons, thus ending what can only be a nightmare for some of the families concerned.

Yours sincerely,
ROSANNA ACHILLEOS,
28 St Michael's Street, W2.
May 25.

American lawsuits

From Mr Arnold Hertzberg

Sir, Arising from Nicholas Ashford's article of May 18, no one could highlight the reasons for the attractions of American litigation better than Lord Denning in his inimitable manner. In a case, *Smith Kline & French v Bloch ((198) 2 All ERp. 74)* he commenced his judgment:

As a moth is drawn to the light, so is a litigant drawn to the United States. If he can only get his case to their courts he stands to win a fortune. At no cost to himself, and at no risk of having to pay anything to the other side. The lawyers there will conduct the case "on spec", as we say, or on a "contingency fee", as they say.

The lawyers will charge the litigant nothing for their services but instead they will take 40 per cent of the damages, if they win the case in court, or out of court on a settlement. If they lose, the litigant will have nothing to pay to the other side. The courts in the United States have no deterrent as we have. There is also in the United States a right to trial by jury. They are prone to award fabulous damages. . . . The plaintiff holds all the cards.

Yours faithfully,
ARNOLD HERTZBERG,
Louis Morris & Co.
6 Great James Street,
Bedford Row, WC1.
May 29.

Short shrift

From Dr Roger Mules

Sir, Wing Commander Tyrell (May 29) must indeed have had a good head of hair in the 1930s for it to have cost him 2/- to have cut. I remember my father always paid 6d at that time and changed his hairdresser when the charge was increased to 9d after the war, because he refused to pay an extra 3d to find the little that was left before it could be cut.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER MULES,
Cliffden,
Teignmouth,
South Devon.
May 29.

Reward for honesty

From Mr Robert Erskine

Sir, Nothing shows up one particular anomaly in our treasure trove laws quite so well as the pitiful story of Mr Shaw, the excavator-driver who turned up the valuable Coppergate Anglo-Saxon helmet on a York building-site two years ago (*The Times*, May 28).

Had he found an antiquity made of gold or silver he would certainly have been awarded the full market value of his discovery after the requisite treasure trove inquest. As it was, he had come across an iron helmet with bronze mounts, not treasure trove therefore, but an object every bit as historically significant as anything composed of precious metal and, indeed, officially valued as such at £500,000.

Finds which are excluded under the present form of the law are deemed to be the property of the landowner (here the York City Council), a legal restraint which effectively cuts the finder out of any further participation in the fruits of his discovery. In this case, exceptionally, Mr Shaw did receive an *ex gratia* payment – in the derisory sum of £50.

I understand that Mr Shaw, with commendable diligence, immediately called in expert archaeological assistance when the fragile remains of the helmet came to light, so initially it is to him that we owe the fine preservation of this outstanding piece. Yet, in the end, his prompt action brought him a niggardly acknowledgment of only 0.01 per cent of its estimated worth.

With such a shabby precedent before them, can we really assume in the future that people who stumble upon antiquities by accident will be as conscientious? Or will it not seem much more advantageous to conceal a discovery of this kind and to dispose of it privately – unprovenanced, unstratified, and above all, unconserved and subject to continuing deterioration – to someone prepared to pay out a more adequate sum?

Surely it is essential that the law be extended to cover every antiquity of importance, regardless of its material composition, so that all finders can expect to receive worthy recognition from the proper authorities for their contribution to the national heritage.

I am etc,
ROBERT ERSKINE,
100 Elgin Crescent, W11.

Lamentation for a lost city

From Professor Geoffrey Best

Sir, When I first read that our Government was considering crowning its campaign against the dignity and self-respect of its own capital city by putting County Hall up for sale, I took it to be some stroke of Swiftian satire. Further reading and listening, however, shows it to be seriously meant, after all.

As an historian (who is also a Londoner and, I should perhaps add, not a member of the Labour Party) I am not, on second thoughts, so surprised at the proposal.

Our country has never had much of a philosophy of urban life – the sort of philosophy familiar over two millenia to continental Europeans – and of our three historical political groupings, Conservatism has been the least interested in, and most fearful of, big cities.

Few Conservatives who have been able to live outside them – either in the country or in country-flavoured suburbs – have chosen not to do so. Running businesses in them (likewise maintaining *pieds à terre*) is, of course, a different matter, and "The City", as we oddly distinguish it, is very different indeed. No doubt about our rulers' respect for that!

But "The City" is nothing to do with cities as city-dwellers know them; and its archaic civic government and social institutions are no more than fancy projections of its *raison d'être*, the conduct of business and the maintenance of privileges.

Conservatism can understand the City of London's need for suitably magnificent headquarters. There could never be any talk, I'm sure, of selling the Mansion House or the Guildhall! Very different, in the view of suburban and country Conservatism, are city halls actively and even generously trying to run their conglomerations *as places for living in* and for the advantage of the millions who cannot live anywhere else.

The great urban reformers of the early and middle nineteenth century who first showed how this might be done were for the most part Liberals. They (with Joe Chamberlain to begin with among them) had a vision of city life in England which should cease to be culturally inferior to that presided over, from grand civic palaces, by the burgomasters and mayors of the Continent.

That a great city should not be governed from such a palace was an idea they could not have understood. So largely did their vision come to possess late Victorian England that when greater London at last acquired a form of government adequate to its size and significance, the LCC's headquarters was not unfit to match with those of Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, let alone Brussels, Stuttgart and Turin.

And that is the building which is likely to be knocked down to the highest bidder, after the knocking out of the city government it has housed for so long! To be replaced by – what? By a void, a nothingness. . . . London will be the ill-favoured odd man out among the world's cities, a faceless and emasculated capital; Londoners will be kicked so much closer to social incoherence.

What an irony and what a disgrace that the men and women now contemplating this shabby deal take ignorant pride in "restoring Victorian values", respecting our Victorian legacy and improving Britain's standing before the rest of the world!

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BEST,
12 Florence Street, N1.
June 1.

Maintaining confidence

From Ms Marie Staunton

Sir, Mr Rogers, in his letter (May 30), put forward a strong case against special protection for journalistic material from the new powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. While he may be right to reject special treatment, the solution is not to remove safeguards for journalists as he suggests but to increase the protection for the ordinary citizen.

The need to give journalists special protection arose because the Bill provides a wholly new power for police to obtain warrants to search for evidence in premises of individuals not suspected of any offence – a power as invasive of the privacy of the ordinary citizen as that of the journalist.

It was forcibly argued during the passage of the first Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that such a power would disrupt journalists' work, hinder their ability to obtain information in confidence and destroy co-operation with the police.

Hence the proposal that journalistic material should receive special treatment; a solution now rejected by journalists and editors alike for the reasons given by Mr Rogers.

However, removing special safeguards for journalists leaves them subject to having confidential material seized. The solution, therefore, is not simply to reject special treatment, but to insist that the power to enter premises of innocent third parties should be strictly limited to obtaining evidence of the fruit of a genuinely grave offence (eg a corpse) and be conditional on a warrant from a High Court judge, which would only be granted when the evidence could be obtained in no other way.

Yours faithfully
MARIE STAUNTON,
Legal Officer,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
Legal Department,
21 Tabard Street, SE1.
June 1.

Sixth-form studies

From the High Master of St Paul's School

Sir, Mr Mark Ryan on the new AS levels (May 24) is less than fair to Sir Keith Joseph's initiative.

Of course English and mathematics are "conventional" subjects; but not for science and arts A-level students under our present system. Surely we must be the only country in the world to allow such pupils to abandon the study of their own language and literature at 16, or to give up mathematics and allied subjects at that tender age?

Likewise we are unique in the low priority given to foreign languages in the sixth form.

With their provision for contrast, AS levels herald a positive remedy to such narrowing. And they are not "O levels writ large" but A levels on half the syllabus. Hence the warm welcome the proposals have received from the universities, who have a direct and legitimate interest in high standards in our secondary curriculum.

Yours faithfully,
WARWICK HELE, High Master,
St Paul's School,
Lonsdale Road, SW13.
May 29.

A castle in Flanders

From the Marquise de Maupeou

Sir, Referring to the "Letter from Flanders" on April 30, which has just been brought to my notice, I would like to take issue with Mr Ian Murray over the "mock French château" at Hingene.

Being born and bred there I can assure him it has nothing mock or French about it! Italianate, if anything, the work of the well-known architect, Servandoni. But long before that it was a large Flemish castle, all pink brick gables and turrets, dating from the twelfth century, built in the middle of a pond, not merely a moat.

It has been for close on 500 years the seat of the d'Ursel family and it was the first Duke d'Ursel who, from Versailles, where he was gallivanting at court, undertook the costly alterations in the taste of the day, leaving his wife alone to supervise the works. She was Eleanor Salm, a granddaughter of "the Winter Queen", Elizabeth of Bohemia, "the Pearl of England". We have all their letters.

I was amused to hear about that concert at the "Oude Poort", which used to be the most disreputable pub in the village, standing near an old porch leading to the castle outhouses. Needless to say, we children were never allowed inside, though we passed it every day, riding to the Schelde river dykes. The whole place is on a polder at lower level than the waters.

Had Mr Murray only gone on half a mile or so he would have found the most unexpected "folly" striding these dykes, also designed by Servandoni for the third duke in 1790, and decorated in purest Pompeian fashion, now turned into a Schelde museum.

Up to 1939 the château was lived in and kept up in style, with lovely gardens. Alas, the hardships of war got the better of it – not so much the German occupation, but I'm sorry to say some Scottish troops of General Erskine's.

My brother, the eighth duke, found it impossible to face the repairs and sadly handed it over to the village, who left it derelict.

Sic transit. . . .

Yours etc.
HEDWIGE d'URSEL,
Saint Ange,
83140 Le Brusc,
Var, France.
May 28.

Surrogate motherhood

From Mrs Jean Richardson

Sir, Why is it assumed to be the *right* of every woman to have a child – by whatever means?

Is it also the *right* of every woman to be married? Or of everyone to live for at least 70 years? Or for people always to be happy, healthy and prosperous?

Might it not reduce unrealistic expectations and lessen the sting of disappointment to view life itself as a gift and all its privileges as bonuses?

Yours faithfully,
JEAN RICHARDSON,
Benisons,
38 Kings Road,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
May 31.

Conflicting creeds

From Mrs John Betts

Sir, For the last four years I have listened to that "restless intellectual" (leader, May 26), Professor David Jenkins, as he has preached regularly in my parish church. As a committed Evangelical I have found his teaching has given me a more intelligent, more hopeful, more practical and more faithful awareness both of the work of God – Father, Son and Holy Spirit – in the world, and of the meaning of Christian commitment.

I have mixed feelings over his appointment to Durham – it will deprive me of a major source of Christian inspiration.

Yours faithfully,
J. BETTS,
27 Kepstorn Road,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire.
May 29.

Warm memories

From Mrs Alice Hemming

Sir, You report (May 26) that "traditional puddings" are now out of favour in Britain. Were they not needed in the old days as internal central heating?

Now that most houses are no longer damp and chilly, we are free to enjoy the fluffy stuff.

Yours etc,
ALICE HEMMING,
35 Elsworthy Road, NW3.
May 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 4: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, this evening presided at the Anniversary Dinner for The Younger Brethren at Trinity House, EC3.

His Royal Highness, attended by Brigadier Clive Robertson, was received on arrival by the Deputy Master (Captain Sir Miles Wingate).

By Command of The Queen, the Lord Skelmersdale (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the United States of America and Mrs Reagan and welcomed The President and Mrs Reagan on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 4: The Prince of Wales, Patron, the Royal Opera, this evening attended a performance of *L'Elisir d'Amore*, to mark Sir Geraint Evans's farewell, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 4: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Derbyshire and was received on arrival at Matlock by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant or Derbyshire (Colonel Peter Hilton).

Her Royal Highness this morning opened the new Town Hall at Matlock and later visited Wirksworth where Her Royal Highness opened the new Headquarters of Derbyshire Rural Community Council.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon visited the factories of Matthew Walker (Derby) Limited and G. H Fletcher and Sons Limited at Heanor. Her Royal Highness, Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, later visited the Divisional Headquarters of St John Ambulance at Long Eaton.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alastair Aird.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE,
June 4: The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, today received Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Scott, on relinquishing command of the 2nd Battalion.

His Royal Highness, President of the Imperial War Museum, this afternoon visited the Cabinet War Rooms and the Exhibition, Resistance.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent this morning opened an Exhibition of Work by Members of the Bahrain Art Society which is being held at Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London W14.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 4: Princess Alexandra this afternoon The Maidstone Hospital, Kent.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

In the evening, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Preview of *On Your Toes*, in aid of Help the Hospices, at the Palace Theatre, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.



Princess Alexandra meeting nurses at the Maidstone Hospital, Kent, yesterday, before officially opening the complex (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

Appointments in the Forces

The Army

COLONEL: S P Nield, to HQ UKLF as Comd WRAC, June 4.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: R J Bennett RAPC, to HQ NE Dist as Cmd Finance, June 4; D M Putt RAOC, to BDS Washington as Exch Offr, June 4; K J Drewienkiewicz RE, to Staff College as SO1 Instr, June 4; M R O Leigh 4/7DG, to UNFICYP Sup Regt as Cmd, June 7; A V Twiss CHESHIRE, to MOD as SO1, June 6.
Retirements
Brig J F Moffatt, late RAEC, June 11; Col D W F Taylor, late PARA, June 11.

RAF

WING COMMANDERS (WITH ACTING RANK OF GROUP CAPTAIN): G H Glover to MOD (AFD) as DD Air Eng S (RAF), June 4; S R Hill to MOD (AFD) as DD Eng Pol 1 (RAF), June 11; M J Butler to RAF Turnhouse as Stn Cdr, June 1; M B Elsam to RAF Coningsby as Stn Cdr, June 8.
WING COMMANDER: J R Jenkins to RAF Buchan as OC Admin Wing, June 8.
SQUADRON LEADERS (WITH ACTING RANK OF WING COMMANDER): J McCabe to MOD as DIC, June 8; R C Willis-Fleming to RAF Buchan as OC Ops, June 8.

Westminister Medical School

Sesquicentennial Celebrations at Westminister Medical School are to take place on Thursday, June 28, 1984. Former students, staff and friends of the medical school are invited to contact the secretary for details.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the Spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R A Allen and Miss J J Wigglesworth

The engagement is announced between Richard Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Allen, of Brooke Priory, Oakham, Rutland, and Joanna Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Wigglesworth, of Manor Quarry, Duffield, Derbyshire.

Mr E Papoutes and Miss V A Staël von Holstein

The engagement is announced between Stathis, son of Mme Angeliki Papoutes, of Cyprus, and London, and Victoria Anne, daughter of Robert Baron Staël, of Mill Barton, Upton Pyne, Exeter, and London, and Mrs M Manderson, of Perthshire, Scotland.

Mr P G S Saunders and Miss N E Wynn

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Saunders, of Nine Wells House, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, and Nicola, daughter of Professor Victor and Professor Marianne Wynn, of Hampstead, London, and Melbourne, Australia.

Marriages

Mr J. H. Garnier and Miss K. H. Puckle

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Laurence's, Foxton, Cambridgeshire, of Mr James Hugh Garnier, eldest son of Colonel and the Hon Mrs W. d'A. Garnier, of College Farm, Thompson, Thetford, Norfolk, to Miss Katherine Hale Puckle, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Puckle, of Foxton House, Foxton, Cambridgeshire. The Rev A. Hobbs and the Rev R. Burn officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk and lace and a short lace-trimmed silk veil held in place by a circlet of small pink and cream flowers. She was attended by Emma and Lucy Puckle Hobbs and Miss Sophie Irwin. Mr Eric Grounds was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in The Bahamas.

Mr A. J. Potts and Miss I. M. B. Cheshire

The marriage took place on Monday, June 4, 1984 at Friends Meeting House, Gloucester, between Mr Anthony J. Potts, only son of the late Mr and Mrs Augustus Potts, of Ickenham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, and Miss Isobel Cheshire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Noel Cheshire, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

A reception was held at the Friends Meeting House and the honeymoon will be spent in Paris.

Mr A. S. W. Winkworth and Mrs H. J. Licht

The marriage took place in London on Thursday, May 31, between Mr Stephen Winkworth and Mrs Jennifer Licht.

The marriage between Mr Peter Haworth and the Hon Hester Freeman-Grenville is not due to take place until June 9. We greatly regret that the announcement in *The Times* yesterday was inserted prematurely.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Lieutenant-General Sir James Glover, Colonel Commandant Royal Military Police, to be Colonel Commandant 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets, in succession to Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the Defence Staff.

Miss Anne Mueller, a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry, to be Second Permanent Secretary in the Management, and Personnel Office, from October 1 in succession to Mr Peter Le Cheminant, who is resigning to take an appointment outside the Civil Service.

Mr David Newell, a solicitor and lecturer in law at Leicester University, to head the government and legal affairs department of the Newspaper Society, the association of publishers of the regional and local press.

Major General M. H. Sinnatt, to be senior executive and secretary of the Kennel Club.

Legal

Mr J. M. Collins, QC, to be Judge of the Courts of Appeal of Jersey and Guernsey, in succession to Lord Justice Parker.

Mr Trevor Aldridge, a partner in Messrs Bower Cotton and Bower, to be a Law Commissioner from October 1, in place of Dr Peter North who leaves the Commission at the end of September to become Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Mr David Glyn Morgan to be a Circuit Judge on the Wales and Chester Circuit.

Mr D. A. Jones, barrister, Clerk to the Cambridge Justices, to be president of the Justices' Clerks' Society.

Luncheons

Chiefs of Staff

The Chief of Defence Staff, Field Marshall Sir Edwin Bramall, and the Chiefs of Staff were hosts yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in Honour of Korpskommandant J. Zumstein, Chief of the Swiss General Staff.

Royal Warrant Holders Association

The Lord Mayor was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Royal Warrant Holders Association held yesterday at Guildhall. Sir Michael Colman, president, was in the chair.

Reception

Conference for Independent Further Education

A reception was held on the evening of Thursday, May 31, in the library of the Reform Club. The chairman, Mr Richard Smart, received the headmasters and headmistresses of a number of independent schools, the president, Professor Lord Beloff, gave an address.

Service reception

Headquarters United Kingdom Land Forces

The commander-in-Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces, General Sir Frank Kitson, and officers of Headquarters United Kingdom Land Forces were hosts at a reception and sounding of retreat held last night at Wilton House, Salisbury, to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Normandy Landings. Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton, Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs and Sir Arthur Bryant, CH, were among the guests.

Dinners

Company of Furniture Makers

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present last night at the annual installation dinner of the Company of Furniture Makers held at the Mansion House. The Master, Mr Morris Leigh, presided and the other speakers were Lord Broxbourne, Mr Barry Ercolani, the Senior Warden, and Mr Geoffrey Dunn.

Durbar Club

Sir Campbell Fraser was the chief guest and speaker at a dinner given by the Durbar Club last night at the Institute of Directors. Mr Narindar Saroop presided. Other guests included Sir Peter Lane, Sir Russell Sanderson, Mr Andrew Rowe, MP, The Hon Charles Morrison, MP, and Councillor Adrian FitzGerald, the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea.

British-Israel Chamber of Commerce

The British-Israel Chamber of Commerce held its annual dinner last night at Grosvenor House. The guests of honour were Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr Gideon Patt, Israeli Minister for Industry and Trade.

Church news

Bishop appointed

Canon Albert Peter Hall, Rector of Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich, in succession to the Right Rev Michael Marshall, who is resigning on August 31.

The Ven William James Patterson, Archdeacon of Wisbech, has been appointed Dean of Ely, in succession to the Very Rev Charles Allan Shaw, who resigned on December 31.

The Rev Canon D H Shreeve, Vicar, St Luke, Eccleshill, diocese of Bradford, to be Archdeacon of Bradford, same diocese.

The Rev J A Allard, Vicar, St Francis of Assisi, Barkingside, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar, St George, East Ham, same diocese.

The Rev R J Annis, lecturer, St Botolph, Boston, diocese of Lincoln, to be Chaplain, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, diocese of Ely.

The Rev J H Baker, Rector, Lochgelly with Ballingry, and Priest-in-charge, Rosyth and of Inverkeithing, diocese of St Andrew's, to be Vicar, Whitehaven, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev N D Baker, Vicar, St Andrew's, Tudhoe Grange, Spennymoor and Rural Dean of Auckland, diocese of Durham, to be also Priest-in-charge, St John the Evangelist, Merrington, same diocese.

The Rev B J Bennett, Chaplain to the Forces, to be Rector, Leadenham and Welbourn, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev J L Chater, Priest-in-charge, Wraxall and Failand, diocese of Bath and Wells to be Dean and Vicar, Battle, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev J J R Collingwood, Vicar, Holy Trinity, St Andrew the Less and St Peter, Clifton, diocese of Bristol, to be also Rural Dean, Clifton and Surrogate, same diocese.

The Rev Canon T Collins, Vicar, St Botolph, Boston, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar, Alderney, Channel Islands, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev D A Ensor, Vicar, St Augustine, Great Grimsby, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector, Claypole, same diocese.

The Rev G Fisher, Curate, Ripponden with Rishworth and of Barkisland with West Scammonden, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar, St Michael, Sutton-in-Holderness, Hull, diocese of York.

The Rev R Godsall, Chaplain, Trinity College, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar, Hebden Bridge, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev D A Hailes, Assistant Curate, St Cyprian's, Sneinton, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar, Kneesall with Laxton and Priest-in-charge, Wellow and Rufford, same diocese.

The Rev D G Hatter, Vicar, Sutton with Carlton, Normanton and Marnham, diocese of Southwell, to be also Rural Dean of Tuxford and Norwell, same diocese.

The Rev K F Haydon, Vicar, St Saviour's, Weston-super-Mare, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be team vicar, St James, Cowley, in the Cowley team ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev N C Foster, Assistant Curate, St Clement, Castle Bromwich, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar, St Peter, Tile Cross, same diocese.

The Rev D H Horn, Assistant Curate, St Paul, Hamstead, diocese of Birmingham, to be Priest-in-charge, St James, Aston, same diocese.

The Rev N P Holmes, Priest-in-charge, Great Barlow, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar, Carlisle, St Herbert's with St Stephen, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev J R Hopcraft, Vicar, Blyton Group, diocese of Lincoln, to be Team Vicar, Bilston Team Ministry, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev G E S Larner, second chaplain at HM Prison, Wandsworth, diocese of Southwark, to be chaplain of HM Prison, Ranby, diocese of Southwell.

Science report

The monkey puzzle tree of evolution

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A claim that the orang-utan is challenging the chimpanzee and the gorilla as man's closest relative has provoked a spirited debate among anthropologists.

Fierce argument erupted last week when evidence in favour of the orang-utan was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Professor Jeffrey Schwatz, of Pittsburgh University.

His findings were said to show that the genus *Homo*, the biological group which includes man, had many more similarities, mostly in form and structure, to the orang-utan than to the chimpanzee and the gorilla.

Evidence to the contrary was immediately introduced by two eminent research workers from Yale University, Professor Charles Sibley and Dr Jon Ahlquist. Their discoveries were made from new biochemical analyses of the genetic structure of the various species.

Using methods developed for genetic engineering research, and especially one known as DNA–DNA hybridization, they asserted that genetic comparisons of man and other hominoid primates proved unequivocally that the chimpanzee is man's closest kin.

The conclusions come from comparing key proteins in living species. Professor Sibley and Dr Ahlquist reject out of hand comparisons of physical similarities as unreliable and subjective indicators.

Other data claimed the gorilla was man's colsest cousin among the apes. Over the years ferocious arguments have ensued over just how and when various life-forms branched on the tree of evolution, ans which groups of animals are on the same branch.

Arguments about these patterns of evolution, known as cladistic threories, have resulted even in Britain of senior scientists refusing to speak to each other. Yet some anthropologists regard the debate as a particularly sterile one.

Competing cladistic theories have been contested most bitterly in the United States. In the view of Mr Ian Tattersall, curator of physical anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, the controversy, is understandable because most people have a compelling curiosity about who we are and wh we are related to.

In Professor Schwartz's proposition the chimpanzee, the gorilla and a third relative – the hypothetical ancestor of man usually called the missing link, and of the orangutan – were all descended from another hypothetical common ancestor who existed no more than 18 million years ago.

So The Schwartz family tree holds that modern man's sole living first cousin is the orangutan, and the man and the orangutan have two second cousins, the chimpanzee and the gorilla.

The sort of similarities which lies behind th Schwartz theory are the length of gestation of pregnancy for orangutans and humans, the position of the mammary glands, the concentration of sex hormones, length of hair, aspects of teeth and the boney skeleton, such as the shape of the shoulder blade, and the time taken for the bones of the arms to develop.

By contrast, those similarities are said not to be shared beween human and chimpanzees and humans and gorillas.

Birthdays today



Sir Robert Mayer, CH

Sir Kenneth Anderson, 78; Miss Moira Anderson, 44; Sir Stephen Chapman, 77; Sir Geoffrey Collins, 96; Mr A. R. Dawson, 52; Miss Margaret Drabble, 45; Professor C. M. Fletcher, 73; Sir Gerald Glover, 76; Miss Barbara Goolden, 84; Mr David Hare, 37; Professor Christopher Hawkes, 79; Sir Jack Jacob, QC, 76; Sir Robert Mayer, CH, 105; Professor Sir Rudolf Peierls, 77; Miss Margaret Rawlings, 78; Mr Nigel Rees, 40; Mr Tony Richardson, 56; Sir Arthur Vick, 73.

Latest wills

Niece benefits from £3.4m estate

Mr Stanford Walton Mountain, of Groombridge, Kent, left estate valued at £3,486,661 net. After various bequests, he left the residue to his niece, Rosemary Newton.

Rita Jackson, of Piccadilly, London, left estate valued at £290,722 net. She left £9,000 and some effects to personal legatees, and the residue equally between the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

Miss Hilda Murrell, of Shrewsbury, a rose grower and conservationist, left estate valued at £152,160 net. Her body was discovered with stab wounds in a wood near Shrewsbury.

Repton School

The following awards are announced:

Academic

Major scholarships: M C V Copley (S Anselm's Bakewell); M P Moxon (Repton and Yarlet Hall, Stafford); T E Peacock (S Anselm's, Bakewell); D Thantrey (Repton Prep S); J Dean (Repton Prep S).
Minor scholarships: T M Astridge (Stancliffe Hall, Darley Dale); I A Cressey (Repton and Arnold Lodge, Leamington Spa); G M Carroll (Repton and Birkdale S Sheffield); G R L Walker (Repton Prep S).
Exhibitions: S Adkin (Smallwood Manor, Uttoxeter); J M Downing (Repton Prep S); W D Milles (Repton and St Hugh's Woodhall Spa); R W Smalley (S Anselm's, Bakewell).

Music

Scholarships: M J Belben (The Cathedral Choir S, Ripon); D Thantrey (Repton Prep S).
Exhibition: M E Whittaker (Arnold Lodge, Leamington Spa).

Art

Scholarship: R S Bowring (Repton Prep S).
Exhibition: S J Banks (Repton Prep S).

University news

Oxford

E. P. Sanders (BD Southern Methodist University, Dallas, ThD, Union Theological Seminary, New York), professor of religious studies, McMaster University, Ontario, has been appointed to the Dean Ireland's Professorship of Exegesis of Holy Scripture from October 1, 1984.

Dr Charles Hope, MA, DPhil, lecturer at the Warburg Institute, London University, has been appointed to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art for the academic year 1985-86.

Elections and awards

Marjorie Countess of Warwick Travelling Bursary [illegible]

Alexandra P Perricone, commoner of the college, formerly of Westminster School; Emma K Rose, commoner of the college, formerly of Frensham Heights School, Farnham, and Amanda E Woodman, commoner of the college, formerly of Impington Village College, Cambridge.

T H Green Prize for 1 Class in Classical Honour Moderations: Susan Francis, Hilary S Scopes.

Appointments

CHRIST CHURCH: To lectureships of the House in politics: J A Plaskitt, MA, MPhil, University College; R P Bellamy, MA, PhD (Cantab), Nuffield College.

Elections

CHRIST CHURCH: To a scholarship of the House, M J Rimmer, exhibitioner.

ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: To a professorial fellowship in mechanical engineering (from October 1, 1984): D L Schultz, DPhil (BE Canterbury, NZ); tutorial fellowship in music (from October 1, 1984): J H Warrack; lectureship in physiology (from October 1, 1984): D H Bergel, MA (MB, BS, PhD, London); Elizabeth Wordsworth Junior Research Fellowship (for three years from October 1, 1984): R Crawford (MA, Glasgow); graduate scholarship (from October 1, 1984): [illegible]

OBITUARY

MR PETER WILSON

Expansion of Sotheby's

Mr Peter Wilson, CBE, who died in Paris on June 3 at the age of 71, was chairman of Sotheby's from 1958 to 1980 and as such was more than anyone else responsible, not only for the great expansion of Sotheby's during that period, but for the rapid growth of the world art market as a whole, with its high prices and attendant publicity.

He was a man who cared deeply for art, and was something of a collector himself. But he combined this with a strong commercial sense and a instinctive feel for the opportunities that presented themselves, with the result that Sotheby's sales which, before Wilson's arrival, had been discreet affairs for the few in a London auction room, became on occasion international events with salerooms linked by satellite television.

He himself took pride in recounting how, before 1958, it had been generally accepted that it was impossible to sell at auction an object worth upwards of £40,000. Yet within a matter of weeks from taking over the chairmanship of Sotheby's himself he had brought off the sale of seven Impressionist and Modern paintings from the Jakob Goldschmidt collection, which made a total of £781,000 in 20 minutes. Other similar coups followed.

One of his most significant moves was the purchase in 1964 of Parke Bernet of New York, the largest fine art auctioneering house in the United States. This was followed by the opening of offices or galleries in no less than 36 other centres round the world, among them Amsterdam, Zurich, Monte Carlo, Florence, Hongkong and Los Angeles, and the holding of sales in many of them.

The troubles Sotheby's has been through in more recent years followed Wilson's retirement in 1980. But the difficulties stemmed from the fact that he had left no obvious successor, and fond it difficult to let go of the reins. Though living in the South of France, he remained an active participant in the running of Sotheby's affairs until shortly before his death.

Peter Cecil Wilson was born on March 8, 1913, the third son of Sir Mathew Wilson, Bt, and educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He left Oxford without a degree, and was initially attracted to journalism, spending short periods with Reuters and *The Connoiseur*. But in 1936 he joined the furniture department of Sotheby's, and that was the beginning of a fierce commitment to the firm which remained with him for the rest of his life.

Wilson's grandfather, Lord Ribblesdale, had been a trustee of the National Gallery and a connoisseur and patron of painting, his mother an author. He himself proved to have, not just an interest in works of art, but a sharp eye for spotting quality in different areas, and he rose in Sotheby's, becoming a partner in 1938.

From 1941 to 1946 he worked for MI6, first in London and St Albans, and after that in Washington.

In 1946 he returned in Sotheby's, where he was put in charge of the works of art department. He was drawn, however, to the picture side, sensing that that was where there was more scope for sensational coups, and in 1951 he moved over to that. It was in 1954 that Sotheby's had the first of the successes that later occurred often under Wilson's chairmanship, when they were employed by the Egyptian Government as consultants in the sale of King Farouk's art collection, after the King's overthrow. Sotheby's catalogued the collection, though they were not permitted to take the auction themselves.

By then Wilson was already an important influence in the firm, and showing his ability not only to spot opportunities, but to find ways of tackling tax and legal difficulties that might stand in the way of securing a major collection for sale.

As chairman after 1958, he pursued a policy of expanding Sotheby's activities, and was tireless in his devotion to the firm. More generally he saw the attraction that works of art could have as in investment, and the value of publicity. The upshot was that where in the past a valuable work might have changed hands through the discreet offices of a dealer, now it was often offered for sale at auction, and much of this was due to Wilson.

The Goldschmidt sale of 1958 was the start of a trend, and was followed a few months later by the Westminster sale, in which Rubens's "Adoration of the Magi" was sold for £275,000 (later being presented to King's College, Cambridge, by the buyer, Major Allnatt).

In 1965 Wilson was the first to use a television satellite to hold a sale in London and New York simultaneously – with a painting of Sir Winston Churchill and prints of Audubon's *Birds of America* up for sale. Two years later, at Wilson's suggestion, Picasso donated a painting, "Nude Woman Reclining and Reading a Book" in aid of the American Women's Committee for the Rehabilitation of Florence, and the sale was held simultaneously in London, Paris, New York, Dallas-Fort Worth and Los Angeles, with Wilson in New York and bidders in the other centres linked by colour television.

One of his biggest sales was that of the Robert von Hirsh collection in 1978, which totalled £18,387,000 over the period of four days.

Wilson himself, a tall, elegantly dressed man, was quiet and shy in his early days, and used to say that he felt tension before a big sale. But on the rostrum he was a skilled auctioneer, adept at cajoling bids, who earned a reputation in the United States as "the fastest gavel in the West".

Sotheby's was very much his life, but he also found time to be an active Trustee of Leeds Castle in Kent. After his retirement he went to live at the Château de Clavary, near Grasse, an 18th-century mansion which he had bought some years before. He remained a Director of the Sotheby Parke Bernet Group Board, and in 1982 he was made Hon Life President.

He married in 1935 Grace Helen Ranken; the marriage was later dissolved. He is survived by their two sons.

PAMELA ERIKSSON

Pamela Eriksson, sailor, Cape Horner and author, died in Mariehamn, Aaland Islands, Finland on April 21 aged 73.

Born Pamela Bourne, she was the daughter of Sir Roland Bourne, Secretary of Defence in the Union of South Africa. She was educated in London and Oxford and after working as a journalist, decided that a life of adventure was more appealing. She had worked her passage on the Thermopylae from Cape Town to Australia in 1934 as a bosun's boy, whom other sailors called Nils. From Australia she went to the South Sea Islands, and spent some time living in small native villages.

She returned eventually to Australia, where she was signed on as an apprentice on the Herzogin Cecilie, one of the most famous the large squareriggers in the last days of sail, which was engaged in carrying timber from the Baltic to Australia and wheat on the return journey. In 1936, the Herzogin Cicilie, won the grain race from Boston Island in Australia to Falmouth, covering the distance in 86 days.

By this time she had married the young Finnish sea captain, Sven Eriksson, who himself came from a long line of Aaland Island sailing ship captains. Before their victory could be properly celebrated, disaster struck when the great windjammer struck the Hamstone Rock, under the towering cliffs of Bolt Head on the Devon coast.

The couple spent the war years in the Aaland Islands, before going farming in South Africa, where she did valuable work helping the poor farm workers and tribal contract workers, as well as lecturing in Indian Philosophy, an abiding interest of hers. Her book on her squarerrigger experiences and jounrneys around the Cape Horn, *Duchess, Life and Death of the Herzogin Cecilie*, was published in 1958.

She remained in South Africa until the death of her mother Lady Bourne in 1978 before returning to Aaland Islands, to live with her daughter, who with a son in Australia survives her.

MR ROGER KINGDON

Mr Roger Kingdon, who died on May 21 at the age of 92, was one of this country's best known contributors to the science of phonetics. His greatest achievements were in the study of English intonation, a now rich field permeated with his concepts, terminology, and notational innovations.

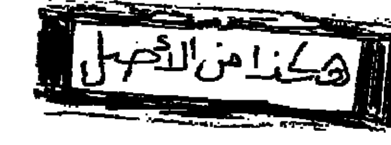
He was born on August 3, 1891 in the borough of Greenwich. Educated at the City of London school, he started work with the *Western Morning News*, leaving there to teach English in Spain. During the First World War he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles and was later commissioned in the Royal Engineers.

At the age of 45 he enrolled for a formal course in phonetics at University College, London. It was a subject which had become his dominant interest, and he received the remarkable accolade for a non-graduate of being appointed by Professor David Jones to the teaching of staff of his department.

On the outbreak of the Second World War he worked first on Government censorship, and then was engaged by the British Council on work which took him to Roumania, Cyprus and Egypt. In 1945 he was posted to Mexico City, to which he returned, after spells in Montevideo, and Santiago de Chile, on his retirement in 1951. He taught regularly in the University of London summer schools until the end of the 1960s.

Besides his important books *The Groundwork Of English Intonation* and *The Groundwork of English Stress* (both 1958). He successfully reworked H. E. Palmer's *Grammar of Spoken English* in 1969, and wrote on several other allied subjects.

He was not only a remarkable scholar and teacher, but an outstanding personality, unfailingly courteous, good-humoured and unassuming. He was honoured by the International Phonetic Association by appointment to their Council.



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reuters 196p strikes a transatlantic balance

The Reuters experiment of making a simultaneous share offering in London and New York is unlikely to be repeated in a hurry. In the end, the striking price of 196p for the B shares, which were quoted for the first time late yesterday afternoon at 214p, was held back by problems in New York, which may have cost the selling newspaper proprietors about £10m.

This is, to say the least, ironic. When the Reuters prospectus was launched three weeks ago, after more than a year of complex preparations, a reserve price of 180p a share was put on the name-your-price tender offer which was expected to sell 57 million shares in London. Meanwhile 49.8 million shares were to be sold in New York, with a further 7.2 million if required, at a price to be decided within the suggested range of 200-235p at the then prevailing exchange rate.

In the event, a good selling job by the broker Hoare Govett and Cazenove produced London applications for 185 million of the Reuters B shares, at or above 196p so the bankers Warburg and Rothschilds would have had few problems establishing a striking price of between 205 and 215p. But the London and New York prices had to be the same.

The crash in London share prices since the prospectus clearly made Wall Street chary of any equity investment in a share dominated by London. This, added to the Americans' more blasé attitude to this type of high technology communications issue, and a last-minute movement in sterling, left the US sellers hard-pressed to sell their basic quota at 196p. Some 10.8 million shares were switched to the London offer, so that most applicants were allotted about a third of their subscriptions.

Given the extraordinary market circumstances that could have wrecked many months of careful preparation and calculation, the bankers and brokers can regard the whole operation as a reasonable success.

It is tempting to conclude that Reuters and its shareholders have paid the penalty of opposition by the big pension funds and some insurance companies to the restricted voting rights of the B shares on offer, thus forcing the promoters into a joint London and New York flotation on a possible 50-50 split. It is not quite as simple as that. Reuters itself wanted to make a splash in North America, where it is most anxious to boost its competitive position. But the pension fund boycott may have tipped the balance and almost certainly the proportions planned to be sold in the two centres.

Whatever the reason, few if any others are likely to follow this route. This is not merely a month, but an era of volatile financial and currency markets on both sides of the Atlantic. The time difference also poses problems.

In Throgmorton Street, the stock market had to be kept open after hours for dealings to be started at 3.45 pm, simultaneously with New York, leading to a rather sad anti-climax as the shares settled at 211p. To the last, administrative detail caused confusion, with dealers originally quoting two prices for new and existing "registered" shares.

The Old Lady tips the wink

A subtle shift has been taking place in the way the Bank of England supervises the banking system. While the Bank is as wedded as ever to its discretionary, flexible approach towards capital and liquidity ratios and the like, it has nevertheless been taking a more active role in encouraging banks to jump up provisions and strengthen their capital bases to weather these uncertain times.

Like most changes in Threadneedle Street it is evolutionary rather than revolutionary and cannot be dated from one particular moment. But is is common groung that the developing-country debt crisis and impact of recession on banks' corporate customers have multiplied the risks in banking, and against this background the Bank of England has been nodding and winking rather more vigorously than before at its wards.

It was no coincidence, for instance, that the big four clearing banks all bumped up their general bad debt provisions by such sizable and in some cases similar amounts to cover sovereign debt exposure when they unveiled their 1983 profits. This is not to suggest they were ordered to do so. That is not the way things work in Threadneedle Street. However, the Bank clearly encouraged them and was doubtless instrumental in assuring individual banks that if they provided generously they would not find themselves at a competitive disadvantage because other banks were not doing so.

Judging by the Bank's annual report, published yesterday, the Old Lady will be nudging the clearers to keep making generous provisions and strengthening their capital bases. "There may well continue to be a need for banks to set aside provisions and to incrase financial resources from retained profits and the raising of new capital to serve as protection against international lending of uncertain value," the Bank says, adding that further improvement in capital ratios is "desirable".

However, it is evidently not as alarmist as some stockbrokers about the international exposure of British banks. On the Bank's sums, British-owned banks have lent about $21 billion, the equivalent of 75 per cent of their capital, to the eight big problem debtor countries and despite the blow to banks' capital bases from the tax changes affecting leasing and deferred tax, the Bank believes that those most affected "are able to sustain their capital resources at adequate levels," taking account of last year's improvements in ratios.

Guinness Mahon on piece rates

If anyone doubted the cut-throat intensity of the competition among merchant banks' pension fund management services, he should have listened to the reaction to the news that one of their number – Guinness Mahon – plans to switch from charging a straight fee to payment by results. You could have heard a pin drop.

Guinness Mahon intends to agree with clients a standard fee and a performance yardstick. If it falls below average over three years, the standard fee will be halved. If Guinness Mahon takes that fund into the top 25 per cent, the fee is doubled.

This arrangement is common in the US but rare here. The City traditionally shies away from hard-sell tactics, preferring to charge a proportion of the value of the fund. This can vary from one-tenth of one per cent for a big fund, up to half of one per cent for a smaller fund. That in itself gives a degree of performance-linking, but the biggest discipline is the threat of having the business taken elsewhere.

The reason for the silence is obvious. If the Guinness Mahon tactic catches on, they will all have to follow suit. The customer in this game is by definition always right. That could make life very uncomfortable at a time when the outlook is hardly rosy.

Stock market pushes higher as interest rate fears recede

By Christopher Dunn and Peter Wilson-Smith

The London stock market maintained its strong June rally yesterday, improving by nearly 20 points. The recovery from the end-of-May doldrums was partly fuelled by confident talk about interest rates from the Prime Minister and helped the massive Reuters' flotation get off to a flying start.

The upswing was parallelled across the world as stock markets in Japan, Germany and Australia, as well as the US, took off.

The gilt-edged market in London also shot ahead and buoyancy in Goverment securities' prices encouraged the authorities to resume the funding programme. The Government Broker announced four taplets of varying maturities, worth £600m. Dealings begin on Wednesday.

Equities, as measured by the *Financial Times*-30 share index, improved throughout the day. The opening quotation, at 10 am, showed the market ahead by 10.9 points, or 1.3 per cent, at 835.4. By the close, shares had improved by a further eight points, making a gain on the day of 18.8 points to 843.3.

Well-traded stocks including Glaxo – up 30p to 825p – and ICI, which improved by 16p to 578p. Other stocks, like Hanson Trust, were also in strong demand and dealers noted a marked preference by investors for companies with high international exposure.

This move is in line with the overall performance yesterday of world stock markets. The London trading session absorbed a 78-point jump in Tokyo, a 13-point rise in Wall Street, a 12 point improvement in Australia, and an 11-point gain in Germany.

Most markets appear to have bounced back from potent psychological market levels – 1100 in Wall Street, 10,000 in Tokyo, and 800 in ondon. London has now recovered nearly 50 points since its low of 797 at the end of May.

The gilt-edged market opened firmly, with both short – and long-dated maturities establishing early gains of ½ point and 1¼ points respectively. Confidence was boosted by the downward movement in money market rates. These have sagged from recent peaks of over 10 per cent and are now slipping back to around 9½ per cent, or in line with current base rates.

The Bank of England's activities in the money markets also inspired confidence in gilts. Against a large shortage of £650m, the authorities provided assistance of just £520m, leaving a shortage of over £100m in the market, one sign that base rates may not have to rise.

Attention in the gilt-edged market today will be focussed on the money supply figures for banking May, to be published at 2.30. April's strongly expansionary PSBR, added to the virtual halt in the funding programme imposed by rising gilt yeilds, prompted many City analysts to forecast a substantial rise in £M3 for banking May of 2 per cent or more.

Late last week, however, market rumours surfaced to the effect that the actual rise would be more restrained, possibly of the order of 1¼ per cent.

The feeling that money supply figures would show an improvement on market hopes has prompted the strong rally in gilts last Friday and yesterday.

The authorities took advantage yesterday of the gilts rally to announce £600m of taplets, the bulk of which – £400m – is in longer-dated securities around the turn of the century – the first time since July 1982 that the Bank has offered so many taplets at once.

Market report, page 14

Official reserves drop

Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currency showed an underlying fall of $128m last month, suggesting that the Bank of England may have been intervening modestly to smooth sterling's path on the foreign exchange markets during May.

The actual fall in the reserves was $106m and at the end of the month the reseves stood at $15,835m (£11,421m) compared with $15,941m at the end of April. The reserves have roughly halved since reaching a peak in the early part of 1981. However, Britain's foreign debt has also roughly halved since May 1979, when it stood at $22 billion.

Wall Street up sharply

Wall Street stocks were pushing higher in New York and were at their best levels at midday yesterday, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average up about 13 points to 1,137.

The transportation average was ahead more than 8 points to nearly 487. Advances were nearly five-to-one over declines. Trading continued active but a little behind the early pace.

International Business Machines was 108⅞, up 1; General Electric 53⅝, up ⅛; General Motors 64¾, up ½; Ford 38⅞, up ⅛; Exxon 40½, up ¼; Merck 89⅝ up 1¼; G. D. Searle 43, up 1⅞; and AMP 100 up 1¾. Riegel Textile was down 3¼ to 28 after announcing its agreement to be acquired had been terminated.

Allegheny Corp was 79½, up 3¼; Motorola 35¼, up ½; Chase Manhatten 41¾, up 1; Manufacturers Hanover 28¾, up 1⅞; Honda Motor 50½, up 2⅛; Brush Wellman 60½, up 1⅝; and Teledyne 198¼, down 3⅛.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1078.0 up 22.2 (high 1078.0, low 1067.0)
FT Index: 843.3 up 18 8
FT Gilts: 79.34 up 0.65
Bargains: 21,547
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.63 up 2.99
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1137.39 up 13.04
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,131.66 up 78.69
Hongkong: Closed
Amsterdam: 171.7 up 2.7
Sydney: AO Index 681.6 up 15.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 999.1 up 10.8
Brussels: General Index 147.98 down 1.65
Paris: CAC Index 172.2 unch
Zurich: SKA General Index 301.20 up 2.10

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4010 unchanged
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.7312 down 0.0413
FrF 11.4875 down 0.1025
Yen 321.75 down 1.25
Dollar
Index 129.5 down 0.5
DM 2.6615 down 0.0235
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4005
Dollar DM 2.6670
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.594502
SDR £0.751002

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8½ - 8
3 month interbank 9⅝ - 9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11½ - 11⅜
3 month DM 6 - 5⅞
3 month FrF 13⅝ - 13⅜
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11
Treasury long bond 98$^{11}/_{16}$ - 98$^{13}/_{16}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 4, 1984 to May 1, 1984 inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $394.50 pm $391
close $392.50-$393 (£280-£280.50)
New York (latest): $390.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$404-$405.50 (£288-£289)
Sovereigns* (new):
$92-$93 (£65.50-£66.25)
*Excludes VAT

CBI urges cut in trade restrictions

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will be urged today to cut trade restrictions in order to creat a more open international trading system to help resolve the debt crisis among lesser developed countries.

Sir James Cleminson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, who will lead a delegation, meeting the Foreign Secretary, said that world leaders at this week's economic summit in London had a special responsibility to keep the world economy growing.

"We should like to see more convincing commitment to the principle of the open trading system than was demonstrated after Williamsburg", he said.

Further trade restrictions could endanger prospects of desirable rates of growth, he added.

Sir Geoffrey will be asked to press for acceleration of tariff cuts negotiated during the Tokyo round and to speed other outstanding issues still being negotiated within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Sir James: commitment to open trading

Granville buys into Welsh stockbroker

By Jeremy Warner

Granville & Co, the corporate finance group which runs an over-the-counter market in company shares and is probably better known by its old name of M. J. H. Nightingale, is buying 29.9 per cent of R. A. Coleman, a small North Wales-based stockbroking firm.

Granville thus becomes the first dealer licensed by the Department of Trade and Industry, or member of the recently recognised Nasdim (The National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers), to buy into a Stock Exchange membership.

R. A. Coleman is a four-partner Bangor based firm and only one of two Stock Exchanges firms operating in North Wales.

The undisclosed consideration consists largely of an injection of new capital to finance the opening of a London office.

Granville, which plans to take a controlling interest when Stock Exchange rules permit, believes that brokers with a strong client list in the provinces will survive expected City changes better than their small London counterparts.

Mr Robin Hodgson, Granville's managing director, said the purchase had strategic implications in broadening the group's services.

Other over-the -counter market operators take differing views on whether this is the correct time to be buying into Stock Exchange membership.

Mr Tom Wilmot, managing director of Harvard Securities, said he wanted to buy into a Stock Exchange firm as soon as possible since he saw opportunities in deep discount "no frills" broking.


Mr Hodgson: faith in provincial brokers

Mr John Woolgar, managing director of Hill Woolgar, said: "Why pay a premium for a Stock Exchange member then we may be able to apply for membership ourselves in a year's time?"

Mr Woolgar, whose company is raising £3m for expansion from City institutions and intends to apply for an Unlisted Securuties Market quote in October, said he could not understand why companies were buying Stock Exchange membership when they had no idea of future rules of operation.

"We believe we will be able to recruit relevant staff to set up our own broking operation," he said.

Granville shares the view of most over-the-counter market operators that its market expertise will give significant scope for jobbing in a large number of stocks now dealt in only through the Stock Exchange.

Euro-clear may widen its service

By Michael Prest

Euro-clear clearance system, the biggest company clearing bonds and other securities, may offer a similar service for internationally traded equities, its retiring chairman, Mr Ian Steers, said yesterday.

He added that turnover for the year to last November 30 had risen from $510 billion to $604 billion. It is expected to exceed $725 billion this year.

The value of securities held by Euro-clear, which claims about 70 per cent of the market in clearing Eurobonds and other instruments, rose from $92 billion to $120.5 billion. That amount has already grown to $144 billion

Demand for a clearing system for internationally traded securities has arisen from leading market makers, some of which are among the 1,425 banks and securities houses that use Euro-clear. About 600 securities, with a nominal value of about $500m, are lodged with the company. A new clearing system would initially be restricted to the 200 to 300 most widely traded equities.

The increased profitability of Euro-clear, helped by the automated system for lending and borrowing securities launched last June has allowed the company to refund all its clearance and delivery fees for 1983. Partial rebates on safe-keeping fees will also be given.

Mr Steers, who is vice-chairman of Wood Gundy, London, is likely to be succeeded as chairman of Brussels-based Euro-clear by Dr Rolf-Ernst Breuer of Deutsche Bank on June 22.

Mr Steers will remain on the Euro-clear board. He said that plans for clearing Japanese and US government securities had been delayed by withholding tax problems.

Anglo-American up 9%

By Our City Staff

Anglo-American Corporation, the South African mining and industrial group controlled by the Oppenheimer family, made a record attributable profit of rand 554m (£313m) for the year to the end of March, an increase of 9.3 per cent over the previous 12 months.

Better results from the group's gold and coal mines, aided by the weakness of the rand against the dollar in which exports are denominated, were largely responsible. The final dividend had been increased by 10 cents to 85 cents.

The strongly improved performance of Anglo's associated companies – such as De Beers, Amgold, Rustenburg and Minorco – was demonstrated by a jump in retained profits of associates from R131m to R246m. The upshot was a profit before extraordinary items of R800m, a rise of 25 per cent.

To that must be added an extraordinary R64.5m from the sale by Minorco of part of its stake in Phibro-Salomon, the American commodities trading and investment banking group. Anglo's retained profits, therefore, were R592m against R368m.

● WARM Easter weather helped boost April beer production to 3 million barrels, up 1.7 per cent, compared with 2.8 million barrels in April 1983.

New poll to find top UK analysts

By William Kay, City Editor

Chase Manhattan Bank is planning to follow its troubled American rival, Continental Illinois, by launching a poll to find the best analysts among the stockbroking fraternity.

For the past 10 years, brokers' research departments have held their breath each September as Continental Illinois brought out its yearly rankings, based on a survey of institutional fund managers. These are the brokers' prime audience, and consistent winners have found themselves being offered huge pay rises to cross the street to a competitor.

Chase has a different idea. In conjunction with the Association of Corporate Treasurers, it intends to poll finance directors of the companies in *The Times* 1000 list, all of which have annual turnover of more than £50m.

Some, like Mars, are not quoted on the London stock market, so do not receive much attention from the brokers and may be puzzled by the questionnaire. Otherwise, it promises to be an intriguing snapshot of the victims' views of their critics.

Chase clearly wants a slice of the goodwill that Continental Illinois has garnered over the years. In return for the use of the association's mailing list, it is paying for the survey. The results will appear in the September issue of *The Treasurer*, the association' magazine.

If enough finance directors spare he time to participate, it will naturally become an annual exercise. It will be closely scanned to see how it differs from the Continental Illinois version, which has lost status in recent years as some fund managers are believed to have taken it less seriously.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Initial to advance results

Initial, the laundry and cleaning company, is to bring forward the announcement of results for the year to March, for an up-to-date valuation following British Electric Traction's unsolicited takeover bid.

BET owns more than 40 per cent of Initial and last week offered £167.5m for the remaining 59.3 per cent.

● THE international trading group Tozer Kemsley & Mill bourn, has reported a pretax profit of £6.56m for the year to December, 1983, turning round the £6.34m loss in 1982. Turnover dropped from £993m to £607m. For the second year in succession no dividend will be paid. Tempus, page 14

● THE industrial holdings group, Combined Technologies Corporation has reported a pretax loss of £6.1m for the year to March 31 against a £5m loss last time. Turnover increased from £203m to £215.3m. No dividend will be paid. Its 63 per cent owned subsidiary, Mnemos, the data retrieval systems company, has produced its first set of trading results for the 23 months to March 31. Turnover was $24,000 and the company had a preinterest deficit of $15.3m. Tempus, page 14

● BOVIS INTERNATIONAL is to build a 90-mile road linking the Congolese capital of Brazzaville and the town of Kindamba, under an Export Credits Guarantee Department-backed loan of £25.7m.

● DEBENTURE PLACING: Seymore, Pierce and Company has completed the placing of £4m Portsmouth water company and £1m York Waterworks Co 13 per cent redeemable debenture stocks 1994, at £100 per cent £10 paid. Dealings will begin tomorrow.

● MURRAY TRUST: The following changes of name are proposed to reflect the investment policy of each trust: Murray Caledonian Investment Trust to be renamed Murray Income Trust: Murray Glendevon Investment Trust to be renamed Murray Ventures; Murray Northern Investment Trust to be renamed Murray Smaller Markets Trusts; Murray Western Investment Trust to be renamed Murray International Trust.

● STEWART WRIGHTSON HOLDINGS: Mr David Rowland the chairman, told the annual meeting that the group's concentration on insurance activites is a policy to which the board is firmly committed. But he said: "It must be obvious by now that no one has the

Market difficult despite short-term sales boom

Mixed outlook for Europe's truckmakers

By David Young

The economic recovery in western Europe is leading to a surge in orders for commercial vehicles, following a trend that first became visible in Britian and West Germany late last year.

A survey by DRI Europe shows that the market for medium and heavy trucks, which was supported last year by British and West German fleet operators, now shows signs of a general short-term revival.

However, in the longer term, DRI has found from industry sources that the market for heavy trucks will remain below the level seen in 1980.

The report also says that non-European export markets will remain difficult resulting in continuing pressure on the European industry to bring production capacity more into line with market conditions.

DRI adds: "We forecast a 13 per cent increase in new UK registrations of medium and heavy trucks this year, but even this rise would leave the UK market almost one-third below its 1979 level.

"By way of contrast, the light commercial sector, where new registrations jumped by almost 18 per cent last year, is expected to see little further movement in the short term as the consumer boom runs out of steam.

"On the production side, the prospect for continued recovery in the UK truck market, and a bottoming out in non-European exports, is clouded by the need to stem import penetration.

"About 50 per cent of heavy trucks registered in the UK are now sourced from abroad, compared to only one third in 1981."

The start of a sales upturn in heavy and medium-sized trucks which first emerged late last year has continued this year, with most growth in the US market, according to Volvo. Demand is up in western Europe including Britain, but markets in Latin America and the Middle East are still weak.

With the price war among manufacturers still raging, profits on truck sales are low, Volvo says. Orders for Volvo buses increased during the first quarter, but deliveries were below last year's levels.

Volvo recently spent £340,000 upgrading and increasing capacity at its Irvine plant to give a truck and bus production capability in Britain of around 2,000 units a year.

The survey reports that the West German industry's prospects of taking advantage of the world market recovery have been threatened by the present strike for a 35-hour week.

"The recent spreading of the strike poses a threat to both component supply and truck assembly at a time when producers have been expecting to take advantage of widening recovery in European truck markets, to help keep up output levels after last year's export slump," it says.

EUROPEAN TRUCK MARKET

Medium/Heavy Truck Production (000's)

	1984	1985	1990
Germany	139.6	151.6	184.0
France	41.8	44.2	51.9
UK	58.2	63.0	67.0
Italy	41.0	42.9	47.1
Spain	21.9	22.3	25.3
Sweden	49.5	52.1	60.3
N'lands	12.3	12.9	14.9
Total	364.3	389.1	450.6

Medium/Heavy Truck demand (000's)

	1984	1985	1990
Germany	61.7	65.3	75.6
France	38.6	40.6	45.1
UK	56.4	61.1	61.1
Italy	25.8	27.6	28.7
Spain	17.2	19.0	22.0
Sweden	6.2	6.7	7.0
N'lands	10.1	10.8	12.1
Belguim	7.7	8.2	9.4
Total	223.6	239.4	261.0

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Thatcher optimism signals an end to the worries

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

It was as if last week's traumatic slump had never occured. On top of Friday's best-ever 27.6 points gain, the new account opened yesterday with an impressive 18.8 points advance to 843.3 points.

Government stocks which had provided a determined backcloth to the revival, were again in fine form, scoring gains of up to £1.

The Prime Minister's conviction that there is no need for a further increase in interest rates and the Chancellor's optimism over the future of inflation were all the stock market, already straining to go better on the first day of a new account, wanted to hear.

Fears that interest rates are about to advance were suddenly swept away. Although today's money supply figures are expected to be awful, it is now generally accepted that they will not force the high street banks to trigger off the higher base rate mechanism. Just to underline the more settled atmosphere, money market rates, which seemed determined to make life difficult for the banks last week eased off.

The high street banks, besides the more relaxed interest rate scene, drew comfort from the clear American signals that the transatlantic authorities would bail out American banks with Latin American debt problems.

Oil shares, supported by the continuing escalation of the Gulf conflict, joined in the upturn with, for example, BP gaining 8p to 508p.

The much heralded **Reuters** floatations turned out, as is so often the case, a damp squib. Deals got off the ground at 208p compared with 196p striking price. The shares touched 218p, slipped to around 211p then settled at 213p.

Note the renewed strength of Fleet Holdings, the newspaper publisher. As Reuters, in which Fleet has a substantial interest, made its market debut, Fleet shares raced ahead 4p to 163p for a two-day gain of 13p. The Swiss bought shares on Friday and this was backed by domestic buying yesterday. Word in the market suggests Mr Robert Holmes, a'Court, the Australian entrepreneur with around 10 per cent of the shares, is getting ready to make his takeover move.

Crowds gathered round the jobbers' stands but soon lost interests in what was, in the end, a rather sedate debut.

Mr Abdul Shmji has emerged as the mystery predator of shares in **Birmingham Mint**. His privately-owned trading and commodities group, Gomba Holdings, announced it now holds 225.000 shares, or 11 per cent of the total. Hopes that he might decide to bid for the rest lifted shares of Birmingham Mint 15p to 225p. At present, Gomba's only other stake in a public company is a controlling interest in Belgrave (Blackheath).

Tikkurila, the Finish chemical group, is continuing to nibble away at **Donald Macpherson** after its 125p a share bid last month. This time it has bought another 25,000 shares, taking its total holding to 13.1 per cent. Tikkurila's bid topped an offer of 110p a share from Yule Catto. Donald Macpherson closed unmoved at 125p.

Synterials, which made one of the biggest share placings yet seen on the Unlisted Securities Market last year, has bought a stake in the recent USM newcomer **Holden Hydroman**. Synterials has bought 275,000, or 7.37 per cent of the equity. Holden, which makes wheel arches and trims grills for cars like the Rover, Metro and Maestro, responded to the news with a 11p leap to 118p, after 121p. Synterials came to the USM in December after an offer for subscription of 20m shares at 100p that failed to win the support of investers. Last night, the shares were unchanged at their year's low of 65p.

Petrolex, the oil exploration group, made an uninspiring debut on the USM after a placing of shares by the merchant banker Morgan Grenfell. The price opened 1p above the placings price of 68p, before reverting to 68p. Petrolex's claim to fame is its 0.25 per cent stake in BP's Forties Field.

The engineers **Powell Duffryn**, after last week's against-the-trend performance, eased a few coppers. The acquisitive **Hanson Trust** has 4.8 per cent of the capital but, it seems, has made no takeover approaches. At one time, the **Kuwait Investment Office** held 9.5 per cent but it has reduced its shareholding to less than 5 per cent.

Interim figures from the USM-traded **Gable House** property concern lifted the shares 5p to 73p and the Mnemos computer group was another to respond to a favourable trading statement.

Strong and Fisher, on the fringe of the Asil Nadir empire, jumped 17p to 143p and **Smiths Industries**, assisted by vague takeover speculation, gained 15p to 578p.

London & Lennox, one of the investment trusts in the Gartmore stable, is to change its name to Gartmore American Securities. This follows a decision to define the trust's investment strategy clearly. Having shown some considerable growth in the Far East, notably Japan, the management now says that it thinks Wall Street is cheap, particularly American bonds.

So about 75 per cent of the £23m fund is now invested in America with the rest worldwide. The trust's investment in British equities has fallen considerably, but with a compound growth rate of just under 25 per cent a year for the past five years that decision looks to be well justified.

L and L is another with a tight holding in the US Telerate financial news service and has unlistd investments. These do not mean the underlying stock is not quoted but merely the trust finds it more profitable to invest in debentures or warrants. "This provides cheaper money to the company and allows us a cheaper way into the stock," said Mr Peter Rintoul of Gartmore. Mr Ian Henderson, of London & Manchester, has joined the board. His trust owns 20 per cent of the new Gartmore American.

The offer for sale of 32.6 per cent of the advertising agency **Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald** was duly confirmed. W. Greenwell is offeringy tender 3,492,280 shares at 185p per share. Banker to the issue is Morgan Grenfell.

The booming cider market has prompted Greenall Whitley, the largest regional brewery, to acquire 76 per cent of Symonds Cider and English Wine Co of Stoke Lacy, Hereford. Hitherto the brewers have, in the main concentrated their cider endeavours on selling the stuff or taking a consortium interest. Lyons has a direct cider involvement. Greenall's shares were up 2p at 137p.

Among garage groups, **Frank G Gates** gained a further 2p to 62p on the apearance of Mr Jim Gregory, also chairman of Queens Park Rangers football club, witha 5 per cet plus shareholder. Investment support lifted **Lex Service Group** 14p to 390p.

Equity turnover on June 1, was £270.868m (20,046 bargin). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 150 million. The total number of gilt bargains was 3,311.

WALL STREET

	June 1	May 31
AMF Inc	15¾	16
AMR	32½	31½
Allied Chem	34	33½
Allied Stores	41	38¾
Allis Chalmers	11½	11½
Alcoa	34¾	33¾
Amax Inc	22¾	22¾
Amerada Hess	32	31½
Am Brands	54½	53¾
Am Broadcast	57¾	57
Am Can	43½	42¾
Am Cyanamid	48	47½
Am Elec Power	16¼	16¾
Am Home	54¼	53½
Am Motors	4½	4¾
Am Nat Res	30⅞	30¼
Am Standard	29⅞	29¼
Am Telephone	15½	15⅜
Armco Steel	16½	16¼
Asarco	25¾	25¼
Ashland Oil	29¼	29½
Atlntic Richfield	48	48¼
Avco	27⅞	28
Avon Products	20⅞	19⅞
Bankers Tst NY	39⅝	38½
Bank of America	16½	16⅛
Bank of Boston	31¾	30⅞
Bank of NY	27⅞	27⅜
Beatrice Foods	28⅝	27⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21¼	20⅞
Boeing	39½	38½
Boise Cascade	34¾	33⅝
Borden	54¼	53½
Borg Warner	19⅛	18⅞
Bristol Myers	45⅞	44
BP	27¾	26⅝
Burlington Ind	25¾	25
Burlington Nthn	41½	39½
Burroughs	50⅜	49⅞
Campbell Soup	57⅞	58
Canadian Pacific	31½	31
Caterpillar	41½	40⅞
Celanese	69⅛	68¾
Central Soya	14⅛	14⅛
Chase Manhat	40⅝	38⅞
Chem Bank NY	34	34⅝
Chrysler	24⅞	22⅞
Citicorp	29⅞	29⅛
Clark Equip	29½	28⅞
Coca Cola	55⅝	55
Colgate	22⅝	21½
CBS	74	72¾
Columbia Gas	33½	33⅝
Combustion Eng	30½	30
Comwlth Edison	24	23½
Cons Edison	24⅝	24⅝
Cons Foods	37⅞	38⅛
Cons Power	7⅞	8
Continental Grp	35⅞	34
Control Data	30⅞	30⅜
Corning Glass	67⅞	66⅝
CPC Intnl	35⅞	34⅝
Crane	34½	33⅞
Crocker Int	19⅝	18⅞
Crown Zeller	30	30
Dart & Kraft	74½	74⅝
Deere	29⅝	28⅝
Delta Air	31½	31⅛
Detroit Edison	13⅛	12⅞
Digital Equip	90	87⅞
Disney	64⅛	62½
Dow Chemical	28½	28⅜
Dresser Ind	20⅞	21⅛
Duke Power	22½	22
Du Pont	47⅞	47
Eastern Air	4⅞	4⅞
Eastman Kodak	66⅞	66⅜
Eaton Corp	41⅝	40⅝
Esmark	58⅝	58⅝
Evans P. D.	6	5⅞
Exxon Corp	40⅛	38⅞
Fed Dept Stores	46⅝	45⅝
Firestone	16⅞	16⅝
Fst Chicago	21½	21
Fst Intrst Bncp	31⅝	31⅛
Fst Penn Corp	5⅞	5⅞
Ford	38½	36⅞
GAF Corp	18⅛	17½
GTE Corp	37⅝	36⅛
Gen Corp	30⅛	30⅜
Gen Dynamics	48⅞	45
Gen Electric	53⅞	53⅞
Gen Foods	51½	50⅛
Gen Mills	50⅝	50
Gen Motors	64⅝	62⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	8⅝
Genesco	7	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	19	19
Gillette	45¼	43⅞
Goodrich	29	27⅞
Goodyear	23½	23⅝
Gould Inc	25½	24⅞
Grace	37⅞	37⅜
Gt Atlte & Pacific	15⅛	14½
Greyhound	22⅛	21⅞
Grumman Corp	24⅞	23½
Gulf Oil	79⅜	79⅝
Gulf & West	33⅛	31⅝
Heinz H. J.	33⅝	32½
Hercules	30	29⅞
Honeywell	51	48⅞
IC Inds	44	43⅞
Ingersoll	41	41
Inland Steel	23½	22
IBM	107⅞	106
Int Harvester	6⅞	6⅝
INCO	11⅛	10⅞
Int Paper	47⅝	46⅝
Int Tel Tel	35	35
Irving Bank	51½	51⅛
Jewel Co	68⅛	58⅞
Jim Walter	23	22⅞
Johnson & John	31	30⅞
Kaiser Alumin	15	14⅛
Kerr McGee	32	30⅞
Kimberly Clark	43⅞	42⅞
K Mart	29½	28⅞
Kroger	30	29⅝
L.T.V. Corp	13⅛	13
Litton	71	68⅞
Lockheed	34⅝	33⅞
Lucky Stores	16⅞	16
Manuf Hanover	26⅞	26⅞
Manville Cp	9⅝	8⅞
Mapco	27⅞	28⅛
Marine Midland	28⅝	21½
Martin Marietta	33	32⅞
McDonnell	52⅞	52⅞
Mead	28⅝	28⅝
Merck	85⅝	85⅝
Minnesota Mng	75⅞	74⅝
Mobil Oil	27⅛	26⅝
Monsanto	93⅞	90⅞
Morgan J. P.	64⅝	64
Motorola	105½	105½
NCR Corp	26	26⅞
NL Industries	15⅛	14⅞
Nabisco	40⅛	39⅞
Nat Distillers	27⅛	27⅝
Nat Med Ent	21⅛	20⅞
Norfolk South	53	51⅞
NW Bancorp	28½	27⅞
Occidental Pet	32⅞	32⅝
Ogden	27⅞	28⅝
Olin Corp	29⅞	28⅝
Owens-Illinois	34⅞	33½
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅛	13⅞
Pan Am	5⅞	5⅞
Penney J. C.	50⅞	50⅛
Pennzoil	35⅞	34½
Pepsico	41½	40⅞
Pfizer	33⅞	31⅞
Phelps Dodge	19	18⅞
Philip Morris	65⅞	64⅞
Phillips Petrol	39⅛	38⅝
Polaroid	26⅞	25⅞
PPG Ind	25⅞	25
Proctor Gamble	50½	49⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	21⅞	21⅞
Raytheon	38⅛	35⅞
RCA Corp	32⅛	31
Republic Steel	25⅞	24⅞
Reynolds Ind	58⅞	57⅞
Reynolds Metal	28⅞	27⅞
Rockwell Int	27⅛	26⅞
Royal Dutch	50⅞	49½
Safeways	22	21⅞
St Regis Paper	35⅞	34⅛
SFE Sopac	23⅛	22⅛
SCM	39⅞	38⅛
Schlumberger	48⅛	47⅛
Scott Paper	26⅞	26⅛
Seagram	33⅞	32½
Sears Roebuck	30½	30⅞
Shell Oil	57⅞	57⅞
Shell Trans	37	35⅞
Signal Co	26⅛	25⅛
Singer	35⅞	34⅞
Smithkline Beck	54⅞	53⅞
Sony	14⅛	14⅛
Sth Cal Edison	37⅞	36⅞
Sperry Corp	36⅞	36⅛
Std Oil Califnia	37⅞	37⅛
Std Oil Indiana	58⅛	56⅞
Std Oil Ohio	44⅞	45⅞
Sterling Drug	24⅞	24
Stevens J. P.	19½	19
Sun Comp	48⅞	48⅛
Teledyne	201⅛	202⅛
Tenneco	35½	37⅛
Texaco	35½	35⅞
Texas East Corp	38½p	64¼
Texas Inst	131⅞	130⅛
Texas Utilities	22⅞	22⅞
Textron	27⅞	26⅞
TWA	26⅞	25⅞
Travelers Corp	28	28⅞
TRW Inc	58⅛	59
UAL Inc	35⅛	34½
Union Carbide	53⅞	53⅞
Union Oil Calif	35⅛	35⅞
Un Pacific Corp	44⅞	44⅞
Uniroyal	10⅞	10⅞
United Brands	14⅞	13⅞
US Industries	21⅞	21⅞
US Steel	27⅛	26⅞
Utd Technol	62	62⅞
Wachovia	42⅞	42⅞
Warner Commu	23⅞	21⅞
Warner Lambert	30⅛	29⅞
Wells Fargo	35⅛	35⅞
Westnghse Elec	21⅞	20¾p
Weyerhauser	28⅛	28⅛
Whirlpool	37	36⅛
Woolworth	34⅛	34⅛
Xerox Corp	38⅞	37⅞
Zenith	26⅛	25⅛
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	25½	25½
Alcan Alumin	38⅛	37⅞
Algoma Steel	21⅞	21⅞
Bell Telephone	29⅞	28⅞
Cominco	15⅛	15⅞
Cons Bathurst	27⅞	27
Gulf Oil	17⅛	17½
Hawker/Sid Can	17	17
Hudson Bay Mln	11¼	11½
Imasco	38⅞	38⅞
Imperial Oil	38⅞	38⅞
Int Pipe	26⅞	26⅞
Mass-Fergsn	4	4
Royal Trustco	24	24
Seagram	42⅛	42⅛
Steel Co	24⅛	24
Thomson N 'A'	39	39
Walker Hiram	22	22⅛
WCT	14⅛	14

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Assurance group's offer rejected

By Andrew Cornelius

Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, which has assets of £65m, yesterday rejected a £57m takeover offer from London and Manchester Assurance, part of the London and Manchester Group.

Mr Bryan Basset, chairman of Nineteen Twenty-Eight, said the 157.59p per share offer terms are "wholly inadequate". He said the offer "is being made on the basis of a formula significantly worse than any recent offers involving investment trust companies".

But London and Manchester is certain to win control unless a white knight emerges. London and Manchester already holds 29 per cent of Nineteen Twenty-Eight equity and has received preliminary acceptances for its offer terms from shareholders controlling a further 27 per cent.

Mr Ian Henderson, general manager at London and Manchester, said the aim is to finish with 50.2 per cent holding in Nineteen Twenty-Eight so it retains its stock market listing as an investment trust.

London and Manchester will then install its own management at Nineteen Twenty-Eight and turn the trust into a vehicle to manage London and Manchester's substantial investment trust investments.

If the takeover goes through, London and Manchester will be looking for a return from the trust which is ahead of the FT Actuaries Investment Trust sector average.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CLYDE PETROLEUM** has agreed to purchase all the shares of Second North Sea Oil and Gas Co, which hold interests in block 22/5B, in the north sea. The companies also have production interests in North America worth about $500,000.

● **S. NEWMAN**: Mr Tony Richmond and Geoff Adams, of Peat Marwick Mitchell and Co, the accountants, have been appointed joint receivers and managers of S Newman of South Shields, the manufacturers of childrens' and women's wear.

● **MERCANTOIL**: Operating profit for 1983 was £208,000 (£29,000. Pretax profit £162,000 (£3,000). Tax takes £15,000 (credit £12,000). After extraordinary loss of £12,000 (£162,000) and crediting minority interest £1,000 (charge £13,000), there is a net profit of £166,000 (loss £184,000).

TEMPUS

Casting government bread on the water

Three thirty yesterday afternoon was a lively time to be in the Stock Exchange, as the Government Broker shouldered his way through the Reuters' dealing crush to hurl his taplets onto a voracious gilts market.

Gilt traders seized on a number of juicy features in the resumption of the funding programme. The taplets are not available to the market until tomorrow morning, hence they straddle publication of banking May's money supply figures today.

As mathematicians say, it is possible to argue this one by contradiction. The Government Broker would hardly announce new taps ahead of the figures if the figures themselves were diabolical.

Perhaps, too, the credit counterparts to £M3 will look less lopsided, with the bank lending slowing to a more respectable pace. We shall see.

Traders also noted that the authorities are tapping longer. Of the £600m to be raised, £400m falls into the 1995-2004 region, a possible indication that the good old days of high building society liquidity may be over. And of course, the Government Broker has only scratched the surface of the market's cash lake, which might be worth up to £3 billion, after adding in dividend payments, stock redemptions, and the sale proceeds from all those clever discount houses that went liquid in April.

No wonder the jobbers were smug yesterday, after taking out the old tap a point or so below present market prices. But the Government Broker must also feel fairly jovial. In less than a week, he may have tied up roughly £1.2 billion of funding, normally more than enough to control the aggregates.

But will he come back for more? Taplets in a rising market which is suddenly summit-conscious still look fairly opportunistic, particularly since this funding device conspicuously avoids pricing the market. Mrs Thatcher's comments at yesterday's press conference suggest she sees the optimum yield shape as flat, whereas Mr Nigel Lawson's recent remarks about front-end loading to both PSBR and money supply this financial year appaently accept some steepening of the yield curve.

Investors look to be more inclined to ride th Lawson toboggan. Since last Thursday evening, short returns have shed aout 35p, bringing yields down to around 11.85 per cent; long yields have dropped from 11.7 per cent for turn of the century stocks to 11.25. Three-month interbank rates are now back to 9½ per cent after last week's 10 per cent-plus, while base rates look fairly safe at 9-9¼ per cent.

A yield gap therefore of some 250 basis points between cash and five-year paper is not taking anything on trust. The market is pbobably too sceptical. Yields could well fall by a further 35p before the rally has run its course.

TKM

Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn is still dominated by its group borrowings of £95m, a legacy of its dismal past. The 1983 results revealed a much needed return to profits of £6.5m, but the company is barely in a position to service its debt.

Restructuring and rationalization are now nearing completion. In future, the ugly scars of extraordinary items should not feature as prominently as in the recent past. There is still little prospect of growth, or even an improvement in profitability in 1984. The objective is simply to stay afloat and keep the bankers, who have kept the company going, happy by meeting the interest payments.

Negotiations for a more permanent long-term financing package are underway. The vast number of banks involved make these complex, but the company would like to have an agreement in place by the end of the year.

On top of these delicate negotiations, another consideration is the presence of the Australian businessman Mr Ron Brierly. He recently raised his stake in Tozer to 14.9 per cent. If his holding gets any bigger, both Tozer and its bankers will want to know his intentions. The share price was up 1p yesterday at 38p.

Mnemos

Life in the fast lane of high technology is not as glamorous as it sometimes appears to be. The concept of high risks bringing high rewards is all very well in principle, but it can turn sour very quickly if products fail to justify the investment in research and development.

Both Mnemos, whch has developed a sophisticated data retrieval system and is now attempting to market it, and its parent company, Combined Technologies, must now be wondering whether they will be the latest victims of fickle consumer demand. A rejection of the product could bring both companies to their knees.

Most at risk is Mnemos, which in two years has failed to secure a single firm contract for its new system. A lot of interest has been shown in the product but this is worthless unless it is translated into hard cash.

The company has underestimated by six to nine months the sales cycle for the system. It now takes closer to 2½ years for a customer to evaluate a system before placing an order rather than the 18 months estimated originally. On top of this Mnemos cannot now predict when its first order will come.

Mnemos has consumed cash at an alarming rate. The drain on Combined Technologies was alleviated when Mnemos was floated on the Unlisted Securities Market but the proceeds from this are almost exhausted and more cash will be needed to finance its working capital towards the end of the year. Without any tangible evidence of the product's success it is difficult to see where it will come from.

Mnemos had a deficit of £11m before interest and Combined Technologies in its 23-month accounting period fared little better with a pretax loss of £6.1m. It too is showing signs of depleted cash flow and cannot afford to finance internally its Lasertone project. It has been forced to seek venture capital funding to continue.

If sales of the Mnemos system do not materialize, its failure would not be enough to bring down Combined Technologies but the company must guard against the temptation to throw more good money after bad.

If Mnemos is a success, however, the rewards will be exceptional. Yesterday the stock market was still prepared to give both companies the benefit of the doubt. Mnemos was up 2p at 26p and Combined Technologies was up 1p at 16½p.

MONEY MARKETS

Fears of an imminent rise in base rates are fast fading. The Bank of England's holding on Friday of established intervention rates started the ball rolling, and sentiment has improved with reassuring words on interest rates and economic prospects from both sides of the Atlantic.

Nevertheless, the threat of dearer money will not finally be removed until the market sees the money supply figures today.

Interbank, overnight money shot up to 17 per cent for late dealings, having spent much of the session in the area of 8¾ per cent.

Dollar rates softened slightly.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar, still reflecting the prospect of steady in US money rates in the short term until the problems of the American banking system are sorted out, fell further yesterday. Federal Reserve denial of a "bail-out" plan for banks suffering from loans to Latin American countries made no great impact.

Although scoring off a weak dollar early on at 1.4105, the pound relapsed to 1.4010, unchanged on balance, while its international value reacted from an initial 79.9 to 79.5 (same).

Douglas Hague puts the case for rewriting the economic rules

Why change is meaning decay

The economic orthodoxy that has served us since the war is breaking down, and this is only in part a consequence of theoretical disagreement. Economic structures are changing too. Unless we keep our classifications in line with these changes our understanding of events, and hence our response to them, will be less good than it might.

No classification is more in need of change than the one we used to describe the world economy. We identify the first – the developed world; the second – the communist – world; and the poor countries – the Third World.

This classification no longer works. We now need a four-quadrant classification: north west, north east, south east and south west.

The north west – the developed world – comprises Western Europe, North America and Australasia. The big advantage of this classification is that it gets us away from the misleading concept of the organization of economic cooperation and development (Oecd), countries normally used, and perpetuated in the statistics. It is misleading because the Oecd countries include Japan, which is clearly not a typical developed country.

The north east in the communist world. It shares the problems of the north west, not least the difficulties of adjusting to high energy prices. Its problems is added the need to avoid the classic dichotomy facing the management of every command economy – apoplexy at the centre combined with apathy at the extremes. The continuing problem of the Communist world, therefore, remains the same: how to combine needed economic decentralization with mandatory political centralization.

The south west comprises those countries in what we call the third World which still merit that description. They have not yet begun sustained economic development. Poverty remains. There is the new, but well-aired, problem of how to export enough to pay for imports of expensive energy. There is the less-publicized problem of how to export even more to import adequate food.

These three regions, though not unchanging, make up the world to which we have grown accustomed since 1945. The big new element is the south east. Economists, businessmen and bankers give increasing attention to the newly-industrializing countries (NICs) and the impact they are having on the developed countries in the north west.

The most influential NICs are in or around the Pacific. Professor Paul Samuelson calls them the Gang of Four – the city states of Singapore and Hongkong, and Taiwan and South Kores. Professor Bela Belassa, of Johns Hopkins University, insists that the NICs are too small – even if one includes those in Latin America like Brazil and Argentina – for their exports to have had a significant effect on the developed countries, apart from a few industries, like footwear.

Others say this understates the impact of the NICs, because they compete successfully in the less-developed countries (my south west) with exports from the developed world. Even so, the Pacific would not have the significance for the north west that it does today were it not for Japan.

It is the combination of Japan with the NICs in and around the Pacific which is important. First, it has shifted the balance of industrial development towards the Pacific. Second, it means that the hub of world industrial development in the remainder of the 20th century must now be in the Pacific.

This is not to imply that industrial development in the Pacific is under Japanese supervision. Japan's industrial strength inevitably makes her the dominant country in that area, but only South Korea can be dubbed "a Japanese look-alike". The main impetus to industrial development of the Pacific is Chinese, using the word in its racial rather than its national sense.

Japan's industrial structure remains rather heavily-specialized in industries like motor vehicles, electronics and computers. We in Europe voice alarm at Japan's export surplus on manufactured goods, but often conveniently forget that the surplus is necessary. For the counterpart of Japan's strength in manufacturing is her weakness in energy. Much of the trade surplus is destined for those who sell her oil.

Here is the final element in today's world. The organization of Petroleum Exporting countries, Opec, which we may locate between the old Third World and the NICs. If the strength of Opec is waning, that reflects the power of the price mechanism. Despite the sceptics, large price increases, like those in oil since 1953, still evoke significant increases in supply and reductions in demand, though at a cost in economic growth elsewhere in the world.

Relatively stable oil prices may well typify the remainder of the 1980s, and even the 1990s. Yet they will leave the leading oil producers, especially those around the Arabian Gulf, in a position of financial power unwarranted by either industrial or demographic strength.

Mr Peter Oppenheimer, Oxford economist, enjoys pointing out that the scale of Opec's wealth today – relative to our world – is similar to Britain's wealth, in 1914, relative to the world then. But there are big differences. First, Britain's wealth was the outcome of long-run economic development: Opec's was accumulated in a single decade. Second, much of the income from Britain's overseas assets early in the 20th century was reinvested by individual investors. If such investments failed, it was the individual who lost, not the financial system.

Since 1973, Opec has held a substantial proportion of its funds in the leading international banks. These funds have been lent on, often to governments rather than businesses. Now that many of the borrowing countries have run into difficulties, it is therefore not the individual investor but the world's financial system which is at risk.

The big financial threat remains the failure of the world's big banks – which would be today's equivalent of the widespread collapse of American banking in the great depression of the 1930s.

This classification not only provides a more accurate way of looking at the world today, though the areas it highlights are not monolithic. We must, for example, recognize that Western Europe is now under especial pressure, if not threat. The pressures on the main international banks based in Western Europe may perhaps turn out to be a less-serious problem than they now look.

The real danger is from the south-east – the NICs and Japan. The difficulty it poses is that Western Europe looks less able to meet it than it would have been in the 1950s and 1960s. Thus a leading German economist, Herr Herbert Giersch, talks of Euro-sclerosis. He sees our institutions in the 1980s – including our labour markets – as insufficiently responsive.

In the 1950s and 1960s, we in Western Europe earned what economists call economic rent as a result of our strong position in the world economy. That pre-eminence is now over, for all of Western Europe and not only for Britain. The economic problems around us today are only too evident. A fair proportion result from the ending of West European pre-eminence and the way that Euro-sclerosis holds back our response to our changed position in the world.

Professor Sir Douglas Hague is chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE 1984.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 4th June 1984, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts, as indicated, of each of the Stocks listed below:

£200 million 10 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1987
£200 million 10¼ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1995
£100 million 9¾ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1998
£100 million 11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2001-2004

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 4th June 1984 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 4th June 1984 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 12th September 1983, 9th January 1978, 3rd February 1984 and 18th May 1979 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

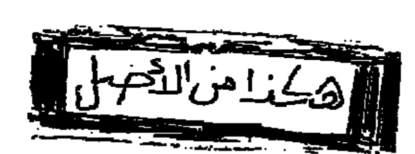
The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	*Redemption date*	*Interest payment dates*
10 per cent Treasury Stock, 1987	12th June 1987	12th June, 12th December
10¼ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995	21st July 1995	21st January, 21st July
9¾ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1998	19th January 1998	19th January, 19th July
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004	19th March 2004, or on or at any time after 19th March 2001 subject to not less than three months' notice	19th March, 19th September

Dealings in the further tranche of 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 1987 for settlement prior to 12th June 1984 will, in common with the existing Stock, be effected on an ex-dividend basis. The further tranche of 9¾ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1998 will rank for the interest payment of £3.3081 per cent due on 19th July 1984 on the existing Stock. The further tranches of 10¼ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995 and 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON

4th June 1984



APPOINTMENTS

Eagle Star names director

Eagle Star: Mr **George Blunden** has been appointed a director of Eagle Star Holdings and Eagle Star Insurance Company. Mr Blunden is a non-executive director of the Bank of England.

Grindlays Holdings: Mr **Blunden** has also been appointed a director.

Liberty Retail: Mr **Timothy T. Mousley** has joined the board, with responsibility for British branch operations.

Lloyds and Scottish: Mr **Stephen Maran** has been appointed managing director. Mr **Alan Glass**, previously director, personal finance division, succeeds him as finance director. He is succeeded as director, personal finance division, by Mr **Roger Bardell**, who joins the company from Lloyds Bank. Mr **John Little** has resigned from his position as group director, operations, and as a director of Lloyds and Scottich.

London and Scottish Finance Corporation Corporation: Mr **Robin Stormonth-Darling has been appointed a non-excutive director.**

The Cologne Re of London: Mr Peter J. Downey, formerly of the Mercantile & General Reinsurance Cp, has been appointed general manager.

Credit Factoring International: Mr **Michael Maberly** has become managing director of the company - the wholly owned factoring subsidiary of the National Westminister Bank Group. He succeeds Mr Roger A. Pilcher who becomes chief executive of a new initiative in the field of export finance, to be launched shortly under the auspices of the British Export Finance Advisory Council. Mr **Mincent Saunders** has joined the boards of Credit Factoring International, Credit Factoring, and CF Financial Services.

National Westminster Bank: Mr **Malcolm Veale** has been appointed business development manager of Hongkong branch, succeeding Mr Martin Brown who is to return to Britain on completion of his tour of duty.

Oberon International: The following have been appointed to the British board: Mr **Nicholas Samuel** as chairman, Mr **Allen Groh**, marketing director, Mr **John Lewis**, technical director, and Mr **Paul Seddon**, non-executive director.

William Kay reports on the aftermath of the marriage that never was

Hambro and Charterhouse pick up the pieces at the end of the affair

To judge by the share price reaction, Mr Mark Weinberg and Mr Jacob Rothschild made the right decision when they announced last Friday that they were not after all going ahead with their ambitious plan to merge the the businesses they run, Hambro Life Assurance and Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

To some extent, the shares of both companies were swept up in the freakish end-of-account rally that day. The end of a week or more's uncertainty helped, too: even bad news seems better when it is out of the way.

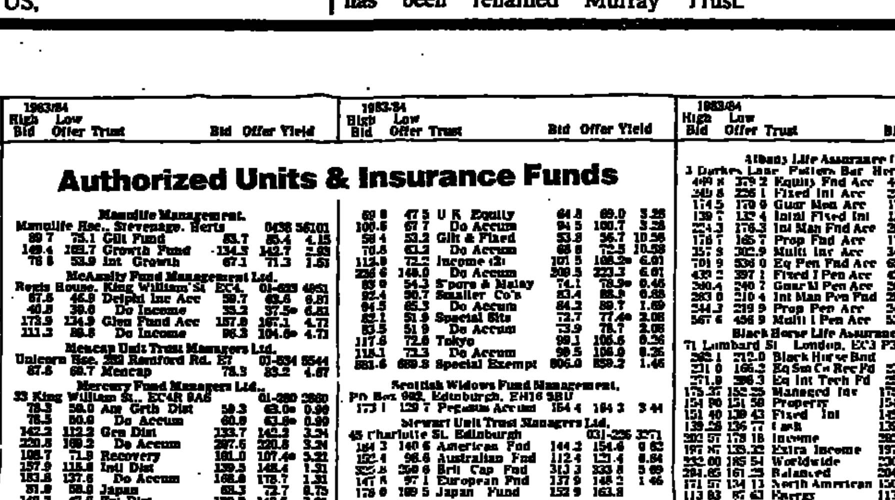
But in a wider sense, the stock market's response supported the claim that the deal was really scuppered by the displeasure of the two men's extensive City fan clubs. Neither group of supporters, we were told, wanted their favourite shares diluted with the others'.

This merger and its failure, however, stretched far beyond such parochial services conglomerate which would range wider and deeper than any rival, while retaining the flexibility to move into any new areas that presented likely targets.

There were strong suggestions that even this £1bn get-together would not have been the final move in the game. It is said that Mr Rothschild's plan, having formed Charterhouse J. Rothschild as a merchant banking and investment group only last December, would have used the merger with Hambro Life to mount an even more ambitious coup, possibly involving another bank.

The erstwhile partners play down such a scheme. Mr Rothschild dismisses reports of an eventual bid for Hambros Bank as "just talk". If true, it is now an embarrassing relic of a strategy which is no more.





Outlook changed, momentum lost: Mark Weinberg, left, and Jacob Rothschild

That is the true significance of last week's announcement for Mr Rothschild. After a very public and personal split with his cousin Evelyn at N. M. Rothschild, Jacob has spent the past four years gathering his forces for what would have been a dazzling series of deals catapulting him into the front rank of the City. There must have been some quiet smiles at NMR these past few days.

For public consumption, Jacob says: "I want to reduce my reputation as a dealmaker and increase my reputation as a manager of a coordinated group. I do not think we will be making any dramatic moves in the near future. I think we will be rather inward-looking."

For the moment, he has no alternative. No one will sit round a negotiating table with him until this latest scar has begun to heal. And scar it is: momentum has been lost, and questions have been raised about the future of Charterhouse J. Rothschild and the forces within it which made a merger impossible.

The official gloss is that CJR will hold on to its 24.9 per cent stake in Hambro Life, the two groups will retain their separate identity and share quotes, and will still be able to develop the joint financial products and services they would have developed as one entity. The best of all worlds, no less.

But I have rarely seen Mr Weinberg look quite so drawn as he appeared last week. I am satisfied that there was no dissension within his own board. They were as one in their conviction that the merger would not work. Nevertheless, the outlook has changed for Mr Weinberg almost as irrevocably as it has for Mr Rothschild.

Mr Weinberg has always thought of himself as an interventionist manager, even nowadays rewriting sales literature. Yet he says of CJR: "Interventionist management is important with manufacturing industry. CJR is a series of separate companies with figures and cash flow coming out of the other end. That does not require an enormous amount of interventionism. There were not quite the managerial challenges there appeared, on thinking it through."

That speaks volumes for the way CJR's barons moved to protect their fiefdoms during the merger talks. So, instead of presiding over the fusion of the combined group as executive chairman, Mr Weinberg must lower his sights to the task of fine-tuning Hambro Life. Even here, his role is to be muted. The present chairman, Mr John Clay, is due to retire and Mr Weinberg will probably succeed him, in the process reining back to a "semi-interventionist" stance.

It was inevitable that some pairs would step off the City dance floor and decide to take matters no further. Some have not even got that far. Others, doubtess, will marry in haste and repent at leisure.

But while the end of the affair between Hambro Life and Charterhouse J. Rothschild will have led to second thoughts in some stockbroker-belt gardens this weekend, the City revolution has spun too far and too fast for it to stop for some time yet. Another major deal is expected today, and we can be sure it will be signed amidst the undimmed optimism of all newly-weds.

Copydex accepts Beecham bid

By Jeremy Warner

Beecham Group yesterday made an agreed £6.1m bid for Copydex, the adhesives and do-it-yourself products company.

The 200p-a-share cash offer is guaranteed of success since it has the backing of some big Copydex shareholders, together accounting for over 60 per cent of the company's equity.

Beecham, the big pharmaceuticals and consumer products group, is to make available a share alternative offer which Copydex shareholders can elect to receive for all or part of their shareholdings. This offer will be worth one Beecham share for every 315p of cash consideration. The share alternative bid will be available only for the first 24 days of the offer.

Coydex shares leapt 38p yesterday to 193p on news of the takeover.

A new strategy and reorganization enabled Copydex to report a big recovery in profits for last year. A continued improvement in performance was predicted for this year with demand for the company's products continuing to increase and a broadening of the product range.

Beecham has been expanding its range of branded consumer products in recent years through acquisitions. In March it acquired for £57.8m Roberts Consolidated Industries in the US,

Scottish firm reorganizes

By Andrew Cornelius

Murray Johnstone, the Glasgow investment management company, which manages five leading investment trusts, yesterday confirmed it is tidying up its holdings with simultaneous announcements of name changes for the trusts to reflect more fully their differing investment strategies.

After the changes, the Murray Glendevon Investment Trust has been renamed Murray Ventures and will specialize in backing management buyouts. Murray Caledonian Investment Trust has been renamed Murray Income Trust, Murray Clydesdale Investment Trust has been renamed Murray Growth, Murray Northern Investment Trust becomes Murray Smaller Markets Trust, and Murray Western Investment Trust becomes Murray International Trust.

Citicorp acquires Vickers da Costa

Citicorp, the US banking group, has completed its acquisition of Vickers da Costa, the London-based stockbroking group. The deal was signed over the weekend.

Citicorp now controls 29.9 per cent of Vickers' London Stock Exchange business and owns a 4.9 per cent voting interest in Vickers' North American business.

The remaining interests in the London Stock Exchange and North American businesses are being retained by the existing employee shareholding of Vickers. Citicorp controls the remainder of Vickers operations worldwide.

At the same time, the Vickers group structure has been reorganized, partly to enable the London Stock Exchange business to be transferred to a new operating company – Vickers da Costa (UK) has been admitted to membership of the Stock Exchange as a limited corporate member in place of the present group companies.

In brief

● **LONDON AND LENNOX INVESTMENT TRUST:** After discussions with its managers, Gartmore Investment Management, the company is proposing to adopt a more clearly identified investment policy. It is also planned to change its name to Gartmore American Securities.

● **DOMINION INTERNATIONAL GROUP:** Final dividend 2.6p making 4.8p, a 20 per cent increase for the year to March 31, 1984. Figures in £000. Turnover 31,032 (23,767). Pretax profit 6,011 (4,020). Tax 797 (588). Minorities 757 (344). Earnings per ordinary. Basic 16.4p (15.78p). Diluted 14.59p (13.15p).

● **BOWATER CORPORATION:** At meetings of the respective stockholders yesterday, the extra ordinary repayment of the 3¾ per cent deb stock 1997 was duly passed. Repayments remain conditional on the making by the high court of an order sanctioning schemes of arrangements involved in the proposed demerger of Bowater which is expected to be made by July 1, 1984.

● **HAMPTON TRUST:** The company last week exchanged contracts for the purchase of a freehold air-conditioned office and computer building known as Costain House, Bracknell, Berkshire for £900,000. The acquisition will be financed by a 15-year loan of £675,000 and the balance from existing resources.

● **AIRFLOW:** Final dividend 0.75p making 1p (0.75p) for the year to February 29, 1984. Figures in £000. Turnover 25,949 (22,413). Pretax profit 620 (432). Tax 215 (199). Extraordinary credit nil (23). Adjournment to deferred tax A/C. Debt 414 (nil). Earnings per ordinary share 5.56p (3.2p basic).

● **LAMONT HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Sir Desmond Lorimer, told the annual meeting yesterday that the first quarter's results showed that the company was ahead of the same quarter last year. The computing interests, acquired at the very end of last year had performed beyond expectations and should therefore make a useful impact on the company's figures.

● **JOHN BROWN SUBSIDIARY:** Wholly owned subsidiary Crawford & Russell Inc, has completed a sale and leaseback arrangement valued at approximately $7m (£5m) in respect of its office accommodation of 150,000 square feet at Stamford, Connecticut.

● **PEEL CITY INTERNATIONAL:** The Isle of Man Government's financial supervision commission has been informed by Peel City International (formerly Peel City Bank) that all depositors have been repaid in full – about £1m. Peel City surrendered its licence on February 10, 1983.

● **GABLE HOUSE PROPERTIES:** Six months to December 31, 1983 (year to June 30, 1983). Interim dividend 1p. Turnover £2.071m (£2.466m). Pretax profit £213,119 (£310,206). Tax £64,000 (£41,273). Earning per share 2.7p (5.2p). Most of the company's sales are being effected in second half and the board is confident that the group's consolidated pretax profits forecast for year to June 30, 1984 of £500,000 will be comfortably exceeded.

● **LAIRD GROUP:** The chairman, Sir Ian Morrow told the annual meeting yesterday that although the Singapore train order was lost in a close-run battle with the Japanese, shortly afterwards the group obtained the contracts for two of the three prototype trains which will be considered for the replacement of London Transport trains in the 1990s. However, it is inevitable that output of trains will decline over the next year or two and that the profits of the train company will, therefore, become less important to the group.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]







FT STOCK INDICES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	79.34 (78.69)
FIXED INTEREST	83.08 (82.70)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	843.3 (824.5)
GOLD MINES	711.5 (698.1)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.68% (4.78%)
EARNINGS YIELD	10.88% (11.10%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	11.05 (10.82)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	10.56 (10.35)

High 1058.0. Low 1050.9

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Strong start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End, June 15. § Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 25
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

[illegible]

C – E

[illegible]

F – H

[illegible]

I – N

[illegible]

O – S

[illegible]

T – Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

435	335	Merrydown Wine	380	..	7.1	1.9	16.0
170	113	Metal Bulletin	148	..	9.4	6.4	12.8
920	265	Micro Focus	710	+40	b	..	..
298	140	Microlease	260	• +6	2.9b	1.1	19.8
273	133	Miles 33	240	+20	3.6	1.5	17.6
51	25	New Court Nat	40	..	1.7	4.3	15.7
31½	20½	Owners Abroad	22	+1½	0.7	3.2	4.1
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	38	+3	..	..	..
210	150	Pericom	175	..	2.4	1.4	27.8
156	123	Securiguard	133	+3	2.5	1.9	25.0
85	48	S.W. Resources	58	+2			

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Body Shop International 5p Ord (95a)	180+25
Bellat Group 5p Ord (140a)	148+7
Commercial Bank of Wales £1 Ord	110
First Leisure Corp £1 Ord (180)	176+1
Fledgeling Japan Inv $0.01 ($5)	19–2
Formdesign 20p Ord (114a)	123
Havelock Europa 10p Ord (75a)	83–1
Holden Hydroman 10p Ord (78a)	118+11
Meadow Farm 10p Ord (130a)	136+6
Microvitec 5p Ord (180a)	186+11
Morris W. Fine Arts 10p Ord (10a)	16
Nth Sea & Gen Oil £1 Ord (125a)	93
Pantherella 25p Ord (80pa)	93+2
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	81
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	245+5
Platon Int 25p Ord (120a)	135
Powerline Int 5p Ord (160a)	255+20
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	99+5
Reuters Holdings Bond LV (196*)	213
Scantronic Hldgs 2½p Ord (78a)	103–7
Star-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	112–2
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	135+7
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	101+1
Systems Reliability 10p Ord (210)	430+3
Tod W & J 5p Ord (143a)	140+2

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9–9¼%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9 Low 8¾

Week Fixed: 8½–8

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9	2 months	8[illegible]
3 months	8[illegible]	3 months	8½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9–8[illegible]	1 month	9½
2 months	9–8[illegible]	2 months	9½
3 months	8[illegible]–8[illegible]	3 months	9[illegible]
6 months	9[illegible]–9[illegible]	6 months	10[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9½–8¾	7 months	10[illegible]–10[illegible]
2 months	9½–8¾	8 months	10[illegible]–10[illegible]
3 months	10[illegible]–9½	9 months	10[illegible]–10½
4 months	10½–10[illegible]	10 months	10[illegible]–10½
5 months	10½–10[illegible]	11 months	10[illegible]–10½
6 months	10½–10[illegible]	12 months	10[illegible]–10½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9[illegible]–9[illegible]	6 months	9[illegible]–9[illegible]
3 months	9½–9[illegible]	12 months	10[illegible]–10

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¾	3 months	9[illegible]
7 days	8¾	6 months	9¾
1 month	9¼	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8¾ Close 8¾

1 week	8¾–8¾	6 months	10¼–10
1 month	9¼–9	9 months	10½–10¼
3 months	9½–9½	12 months	10[illegible]–10[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9½ 6 months 10½

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	June 4 (day's range)	June 4 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3983-1.4100	$1.4005-1.4015	0.21-0.24c disc	0.62-0.65c disc
Montreal	$1.8100-1.8250	$1.8140-1.8145	0.30-0.29c disc	0.67-0.77c disc
Amsterdam	4.2150-4.2400fl	4.2150-4.2125fl	1¼-⅞c prem	4¼-3¾c prem
Brussels	76.30-76.80f	76.30-76.40f	14-21c disc	33-42c disc
Copenhagen	13.72-13.80k	13.72-13.73k	1¼-¼ore prem	¾-½ore prem
Frankfurt	3.7300-3.7575m	3.7300-3.7325m	1¼-1pfg prem	3¾-3½pfg prem
Lisbon	192.85-195.30e	193.20-193.70e	85-235esc disc	310-740esc disc
Madrid	210.75-212.50p	210.90-211.90p	110-135pst disc	325-375pst disc
Milan	2316-2331lr	2316-2318lr	10-13lr disc	32-35lr disc
Oslo	10.73-10.78k	10.73-10.74k	2¾-3¼ore disc	6¾-7¾ore disc
Paris	11.4900-11.5400f	11.4850-11.4900f	2½-3¼c disc	10¼-12c disc
Stockholm	11.1300-11.1800k	11.1350-11.1450k	1¼-2¼ore disc	3¼-4¼ore disc
Tokyo	321.50-323.50y	321.50-322.00y	¾-⅜y prem	2⅞-2⅜y prem
Vienna	26.25-26.50sch	26.26-26.31sch	5¾-4⅞gro prem	20¼-17¾gro prem
Zurich	3.1150-3.1350f	3.1150-3.1250f	1½-1¼c prem	4¼-4⅛c prem
Dublin	1.2195-1.2285p	1.2217-1.2227p	22-34p disc	74-89p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was unchanged at 79.5.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.1480-1.1500
Singapore	2.0920-2.1040
Malaysia	2.2970-2.2990
Australia	0.9055-0.9065
Canada	1.2961-1.2966
Sweden	7.9625-7.9625
Norway	7.6500-7.6600
Denmark	9.8050-9.8150
West Germany	2.6625-2.6640
Switzerland	2.2245-2.2260
Netherlands	3.0075-3.0100
France	8.1900-8.1950
Japan	229.60-229.70
Italy	1653-1655
Belgium (Comm)	54.41-54.45
Hong Kong	7.8040-7.8060
Portugal	138.50-139.50
Spain	150.40-150.60
Austria	18.69-18.72

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5480-1.5501
Bahrein	0.5288-0.5328
Finland	8.0215-8.0615
Greece	149.12-151.12
Hongkong	10.9250-10.9370
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4145-0.4185
Malaysia	3.2199-3.2251
Mexico	270-285
New Zealand	2.1458-2.1489
Saudi Arabia	4.9360-4.9760
Singapore	2.9325-2.9375
South Africa	1.7634-1.7683

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

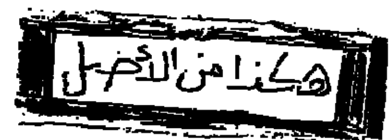
(%) calls, 10¼-9¼c seven days, 10[illegible]-10[illegible]; one month, 10[illegible]-10[illegible]; three months, 11½-11⅜; six months, 12¼-12⅛.

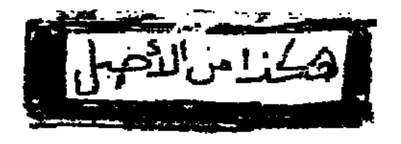
Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

COMMODITIES

[illegible]







Software

Computer owners used to buy the machines first and then choose the software. This has now reversed and hardware takes second place

It is said that the invention off the Visicalc program was responsible for more sales of the Apple II microcomputer than anything else. Visicalc was the first financial spreadsheet for micros and outstandingly successful.

Since its inception it has been widely imitated and improved on as customers have realized that what a micro can do in practical business terms is far more important than technical discussions on the merits of one processor or another.

The invention of a program that could do powerful "what-if" analyses allowing instant appraisals of what would happen throughout a company if one particular set of costs were to change at the traditional "press of a button" started to move the micro into many businesses.

Indeed the best selling soft ware package in the world is Lotus 1-2-3, a somewhat more sophisticated version of the financial spreadsheet.

Immense teams

It would seem obvious with the tremendous growth of software companies, both in numbers and size, that software is a vital component in any attempt at computerization.

At the large end of the market – where mainframe computers and minis are used – software is a massive industry with large companies keeping immense teams of people fully employed to develop and maintain software purely for their particular industry.

For those organizations with few in-house staff hundreds of software companies are gainfully employed providing custom-made packages or adapting software for a particular client's need.

Yet in the fastest expanding area – that of the businesss micro – purchasers are still often led to a decision based purely on the supposed merits of the hardware – convinced to some extent no doubt by the smooth talking salesman that so many computer manufacturers and dealers seem to employ. Many customers for the micro still seem to be ignorant of the industry's rough maxim that only 50 per cent of any budget should be spent on hardware.

Two factors have helped ease the problem. The launch of the IBM Personal Computer imposed a sort of *de facto* standard on software producers. The entry of such a giant into the microcomputer market caused software producers eagerly to produce a vast range off software for such a computer, aided by the fact that many hardware manufacturers started to produce machines that were IBM-compatible and hence able to run its software.

The inability of one micro to run the programs written for another made by a different manufacturer often caused customers who bought their machine on the technical merits of the hardware to realize only later that they were locked into the range off software available for that particular micro.

Advertisments offering just the sort of software required would become infuriating when it, was realized it was not available for that particular brand of micro.

Any business micro that does not offer IBM compatibility usually has to come from a very large, well-established company with some sort of guarantee that a wide range of software will be available for it. One alternative is the increasing practice of including basic business software with the sale of the machine – known as bundling – as more and more purchasers expect to be able actually to do something with a micro as soon as they get it home from the shop.

A free micro

Equally any complaints about why the new purchase is not performing as it should can be addressed to one source instead of – as is sometimes the case – the software and hardware manufacturer each claiming that the other's product is at fault.

It is an encouraging trend, recognizing that software is at least as important as the hardware. One manufacturer even went so far as to offer a free micro if you purchased £1,000 of software, although a close examination of the respective prices showed this to be little more than a marketing gimmick.

The trend is spreading downmarket, with Sinclair's new £400 Quantum Leap micro coming complete with four application packages.

The growth in the demand for business microcomputers, and hence the software to go with them, could also provide a new opportunity for British software developers. Although the quality of British programs is generally highly regarded throughout the world it has made few inroads into certain markets, such as the United States, with software designed for mainframes and minicomputers.

However, many of the Middle East countries have been quick to use British expertise in the field. It is, then, perhaps in the microcomputer field that British software can take a lead.

Matthew May



The customers are always right – or are they?

With business microcomputers being commonly available from high street outlets it is tempting to regard them as goods akin to washing machines or stereo systems – you take them away, plug them in, and use them.

The way in which much software is promoted can reinforce this illusion. Many programs are described by their makers as "user-friendly", a comforting term but one that supports a variety of interpretations.

The penalty for making a mistake can be severe. Unless you run a launderette, a malfunctioning washing machine is unlikely to bring your business to its knees; but a microcomputer with software that does not do what is required of it can cause serious problems.

In theory, microcomputer dealers exist to see that this does not happen. If it does, they should be in a position to help their stricken customer out. But the customer first needs to identify such a dealer – despite the proliferation of micro outlets this may be easier said than done.

Unfortunately, computer dealers have no equivalent of the Kite mark to attach either to themselves or to the products they sell. There exists an organisation called the Computer Retailers' Association which promotes a code of practice, but the CRA is barely keeping pace with the industry it represents, and it is weakened by periodic attempts to set up rival groupings.

The growth in number and scope of micro outlets could eventually lead to a kind of of regulation that an industry grouping might find impossible. Competition is becoming so fierce that micro-dealers – and for that matter their suppliers – are having to pay increasing attention to the level of service they can provide.

Hence when the first of the First Computer chain of stores opened in London a spokesman said that the aim was to provide a business service which almost incidentally involved systems and software.

First Computer, the US Computerland chain, and a new operation called Entré, epitomizes the everything-under-one-roof that customers can increasingly expect. they have demonstration areas, training facilities, and usually engineering support in the same premises. This is not particularly innovative but the extra dimension is explained by Michael Kelly, setting up the Entré Computer Centre in this country: "If a customer buys a product in London and wants to install it in Newcastle the local franchise holder should be able to support it at the same level".

Where software is concerned the dealer in this kind of set-up has two lines of back-up if his own resources are not adequate: to the franchise coordinator, and to the software supplier. Mr Kelly said that each franchise holder would do nine weeks of training before opening his doors, and that this would be followed up by continuing training on new products and with telephone hot-line support.

Competiton is also making the software producers more responsive to their dealers' needs. Eileen Stroud, appointed by Digital Research (of CP/M fame) to control its retail sales, described her job: "I'm looking at what is going to make the dealer's life easier". To make the customer's life easier, Digital Research is identifying its top dealers and giving them special attention so that their ability to support customers will be improved.

The Salisbury software house, Tabs, which produces a range of accounting and business software besides marketing such popular packages as Lotus 1-2-3 and Wordstar, also stakes its reputation on the quality of its dealers. There are about 50 Tabs Business Centres in Britain and each has to fulfil stringent qualification conditions. Once appointed they can call on Tabs for telephone support and training, and the company has support people on the road to add the personal touch.

Dealers come in many shapes and sizes but they have in common their function as middle man. The relationship they have with their suppliers could be just as important to the customer as the one they have with him or her.

The element of competition between dealers is echoed further back along the line with competition between software suppliers. This may have the effect of making both parties desperate for every sale to the detriment of micro users, but eventually it should raise the level of service. More to the point, it should accomplish this for each specific software product. This may be where unambiguous user-friendliness will finally be found.

David Guest

Today the Software '84 exhibition opens at Earls Court, running until June 8. On other pages, we look at the latest developments in the industry

● After the adventurism, the rewards: **Page 18**
● Everyone's friend, the video: **Page 18**
● IBM's role in the marketplace: **Page 19**
● Help for the harassed computer users: **Page 20**
● The battle to beat the program pirates: **Page 21**
● A whole new field of technology: **Page 21**

Top rewards are available for the hard-headed, well-funded marketing expert

The rags to riches days are passing by . . .

"OF COURSE, OUR GAVIN HAS ALREADY MADE AND LOST HIS FIRST MILLION"

The software business has a rather romantic idea of itself. Its public image is built on cottage industry programmers, and 18-year-old entrepreneurs.

In fact, schoolboys who have made millions and companies who start in a garage with £10 capital are the exception rather than the rule. Programmers are notoriously bad at managing themselves.

Money-wise accountants and economists, not programmers, funded the long-established software houses such as CAP and Logica. The pattern is now beginning to repeat itself in the microcomputer market.

The adventurous free-for-all of the early eighties has matured into a business with rich pickings. Shrewd people who believe in marketing as much as software itself have engineered the real successes of the microcomputer industry.

Starting on a shoestring has become increasingly difficult because, however good the product, the world has to be told about it. Skilful marketing demands high investment, and a lot of money up front. There are a few rags to riches stories, but for every success, a dozen ideas fail to make it for lack of management or funding.

A chance remark by his father six years ago set programmer Tim Dobb off on the path to riches – or so he hoped. He was confident that his idea, of computerizing tailor-made motor insurance quotes, was unusual.

So confident was he that in 1979 he threw up the job he'd had with ICL for 12 years, and installed a microcomputer in the living room of his Thames Valley cottage. The cottage represented his only capital. He had bought it as a gutted derelict shell for £2,000, in 1971, restored, rebuilt and extended it single-handed.

Tim Dobb sold 5 per cent of his company to a friend's father in return for a £50 weekly allowance. He spent about 14 hours a day coding in assembly level language.

"There weren't such things as weekends", he said. Sometimes I worked round the clock, and it was usually a seven day week." Pressed for cash, he reluctantly took in lodgers. His social life was limited to accompanying them to the local pub, but only occasionally, as he seldom had enough to buy his round.

By 1980 he had produced an insurance quotation system which took all risk factors into account, at a time when its competitors used precalculated tables and coped with a small number of factors.

"What I encountered was disbelief from other insurance brokers. Not being a salesman, I didn't get through. I thought in those days that if you had a good product it sold itself.

"In 1980 it was too advanced and probably still is, for the hardware available." He realized from his contact with users, that what they needed was a policy recording and accounting system. "If I'd known more about the market, I'd have started the other way around."

His £50 weekly allowance dried up in October 1980. He got an overdraft from the bank by handing over the deeds of the cottage, then buried his head, and struggled on, trying to finance the development from sales.

"That was another terrible mistake. If you've got a good product you need money. If I'd got venture capital, and hired two-programmers, I'd have been a lot further ahead.

"I was too cautious. My attitude has changed. You don't get anywhere without taking risks. I really needed marketing advice."

He stumbled across such help by accident. In December 1983, marketing consultant Alan Hill popped in to see the system for half an hour one morning, and stayed until 6 pm.

Within six months, Mr Hill had organized Mr Dobb and restructured the company, obtaining about £30,000 private funding. A further £60,000 business loan is being negotiated. The firm, renamed from DHK (the initials of Mr Dobb and his original supporters) To Mitronix, rose from two to eleven staff, and last month opened offices in Pangbourne, Berkshire.

Mr Dobb now talks confidently of marketing budgets, head-hunting and image-building. He retains about 66 per cent of the shareholding, with Mr Hill holding a further 20 per cent, and his other cooperative supporters holding 5 per cent each. The bank holds no equity, and now that the business is moving, Mr Dobb is sure that the shareholders will see an increase in the value of their shares.

He isn't a millionaire yet, but he doesn't live on bread and soup any more.

Mr Dobb's story is in stark contrast to the well-planned and documented rise of Micro Focus. The company, winner of the Queen's Award to Industry and one of Britain's most successful microcomputer software companies, did not happen by accident.

It was planned, very carefully, by a team of people who assessed the emerging microcomputer market and decided that money could be made by supplying a portable microcomputer version of the industry's most popular business language, Cobol. They had the right ingredients, including technical excellence and something no one else could offer. The first product, CIS Cobol, was written to the rigorous worldwide standard set by the American National Standards Institute, ANSI, and was surrounded by a range of programming aids.

After a couple of years of development funded by the founders, the company decided it was time to expand, according to strategy. In 1978 ICFC supplied backing of £75,000, partly a loan, in return for 20 per cent equity, and the company had an overdraft from Barclays Bank. Micro Focus gathered momentum, and, still funding its expansion from sales, kept growing. Its spectacular debut on the Unlisted Securities Market rewarded its original investors with a remarkable jump from the striking price of £2.40 to a one-time high of £9.30 per share. ICFC has now sold its shares, for over £5m.

For the less ambitious, the Government supplies small business loans, and the National Computing Centre will fund worthy products under its Software Products scheme.

Shoestring success stories still happen. Among the finalists of the competition for small businesses run by the BBC Radio Four programme Enterprise is Personal Software Services. Set up in the front room by a pair of business-minded students who knew nothing about programming, the software house now has a turnover of nearly a million. "We knew nothing about computers, but we could see there was money to be made, so we hired people who did", explained the one founder, Gary Mays.

It's a long way from the inspired but commercially naive inspired programmer. There's still a lot of money to be made out of software, but if you want to be rich, leave programming to the enthusiasts and invest in marketing.

Claire Gooding

Willing slave . . . untiring companion

A computer without software is about as exciting and useful as a television set after closedown if you don't have a video. Software is the means of animating the heap of components for which you have probably paid out an arm and a leg, and turning it into both a willing slave and an indefatigable companion: a creature that will churn out your company's payslips at 3 am without complaint and treat your millionth failure to win at Pacman with the same equanimity as the first.

Finding the software to build a happy and enduring relationship, however, may be a different matter. Perhaps the closest comparison is that of choosing between a tailor-made suit and one off the peg. A few years ago there was no choice to be made because every computer system was especially written for its owner and, like the made-to-measure suit, designs were inevitably stretched here and there to flatter the client's contours. This became impractical for many reasons, the main one being cost.

"The development of any new programming application is a costly business – whether executed in-house or by a package supplier. An average 'per man' cost of a team – including senior management, project leaders and junior programming staff – is now more than £2,500/man month at today's salaries, taking into account computer time and accommodation", commented John Mills, former managing director of Peterborough Software, a leading supplier of payroll and personnel software packages.

All areas of the package market are likely to grow

Although tools such as application generators (programmes which write programmes) have done much to speed up development and reduce the manpower involved, a package is nearly always a cheaper and quicker solution where requirements are common to other users. Software houses and in-house developers realized early on that writing applications such as financial accounting, payroll and stock control was merely reinventing the wheel, and the demand for low-priced software for micros consolidated this move towards off-the-peg programmes.

Before the micro era, most computers had proprietary operating systems, and transferring a suite of programmes from one to another was almost as expensive as redeveloping them from scratch. The revolution came with widespread adoption of CP/M from Digital Research as the standard operating system for eight-bit micros, which started the move towards making programmes independent of hardware. Digital Research now claims that there are 15,000 packages for CP/M-based machines worldwide, and that figure is likely to be equalled by those developed for IBM's 16-bit Personal Computer and its clones. In Britain, the numbers are already almost level, with 1,777 packages available for the CP/M family, and 1,753 for PC-DOS and Microsoft's MS-DOS.

Big growth is expected in all areas of the package market, according to industry sources. MSA (Management Science America), the world's largest independent software supplier, predicts that the mainframe and minicomputer package market in the United States will increase by 39 per cent, to be worth some $13.7 billion by 1987, while the personal sector will grow 48 per cent to reach $2.2 billion. Western Europe is likely to see a similar boom, according to a report by the market research organization IDC, which suggests that the overall package market will grow from 1982's $2,691m to $15,175m by 1988.

What the reports cannot predict, however, is the proportion of money spent on mistakes. Like the ready-made suit, no package is likely to be a perfect fit, despite the growing number of suppliers offering built-in tailoring facilities. Many micro buyers are misled by first impressions, according to James Blackledge, marketing director of ACT (Pulsar).

"People tend to buy the packages that are the easiest for the dealer to demonstrate, and hence look the most impressive in the short term. We get a lot of feedback, however, that such packages often run out of steam once the user has got past the initial learning stage, and it's then that they start looking to the more complex, yet in the long term more rewarding packages, to solve their problems", he said.

Software suppliers are generally wary of "try before you buy" schemes, because of the risk of piracy, although some are prepared to offer subsets of their products, with limited capacity. For those buying mainframe or mini packages expenditure frequently runs into many thousands of pounds, so how can you minimize the risk involved?

Clear definition of needs can save time and effort

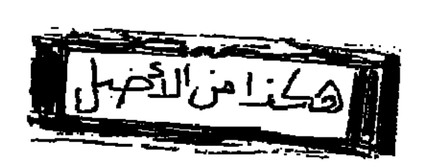
Terry Forrester, managing director of Package Programs' financial management systems division, suggests an eight-point plan starting with definition of requirements, which he believes to be the most crucial step.

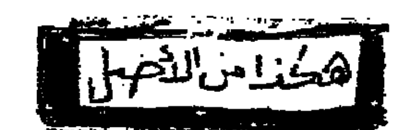
"If your needs and requirements are clearly defined at the outset, the functional specifications and necessary capabilities for a software package can be developed fairly easily. By doing this you can save a great deal of time and effort when it becomes time to evaluate specific products and suppliers", he explained.

Mr Forrester's strategy also involves forming a selection team comprising both users and data-processing specialists, who then draw up a checklist allocating points to system functions in order of priority. He advocates great emphasis on the support aspect – a view borne out by a recent United States survey showing that 52 per cent of major computer users maintained that support was the most important characteristic in evaluation.

Maggie McLening







Mainframe to micro: match of convenience

Using microcomputers to plumb the depths of mainframe systems is probably one of the greatest breakthroughs in "user liberation" the computer industry has had to face this decade.

Throughout the history of data processing, the emphasis had been on the capture, storing and orderly presentation of information, according to the edicts of the data processing department – the self-appointed custodian of the data. The more comprehensive the computer system, the wider the gap between users and their data became because they were unable to reach it once it had disappeared into the "black hole" between collection and return of the printed results.

The introduction of on-line interactive systems took much of the frustration out of waiting by providing instant access to mainframe files, either in report form or on an ad hoc inquiry basis, and allowing people who knew about the data to input it, speeding up error correction.

There were, and still are, drawbacks to this type of processing.

First, the majority of terminals tapping into the mainframe had little intelligence of their own and had to use the mainframe's resources to run programs, draining power from the mainline production work. Secondly, special programs had to be written to extract data from different applications, and to perform any further work required on it.

Micros enabled corporate users to take a sideswipe at the omnipotence of the DP department, by making complete systems cheap enough to be bought independently of the main DP budget.

The snag was that, although managers could then massage the budget figures with the spreadsheet of their choice, and turn the results into stunning coloured graphs and charts at the press of a key, the basic input data had to be typed into the micro spreadsheet by hand, after being readoff a mainframe report.

The widely-publicised "marriage" of micro to mainframe marked a truce between the DP department and the go-it-alone user.

In return for minimizing pressure on mainframe resources and providing their own software, users gained the freedom to plunder central files for up-to-date information, and to draw it directly into the micro via a communications line.

Most of the packaged link-ups available contain the software to switch a micro between dual modes of operation. While gathering information from the mainframe, or passing it back, the micro emulates the behaviour and communication protocol of an ordinary "dumb" terminal linked into an on-line system. Once the data is successfully up or downloaded, the micro resumes its intelligent status and the ability to run programs independently.

The first commercial micro-to-mainframe packages were announced by the US software giant, MSA (Management Science America) in 1982, and the company has since notched up sales to 350 IBM user sites. A specialist in accounting and human resource management, MSA joined forces with its subsidiary, Peachtree Software, to produce Executive Peachpak with the PeachLink connection program. PeachLink runs on an IBM PC but reaches across to select and extract data from any of MSA's on-line mainframe applications, sending it back a screen at a time. Other programs in the Peachpak, such as the PeachCalc spreadsheet, Business Graphics or PaachText word processor, can then be used to manipulate the information.

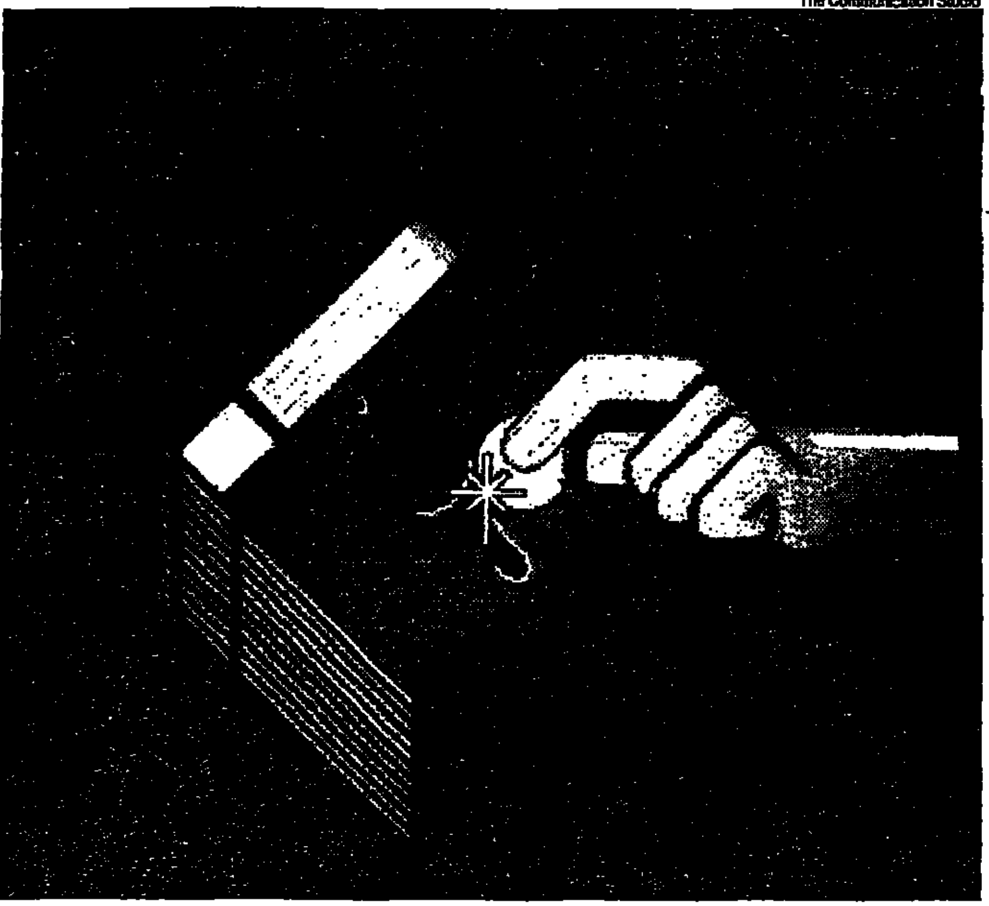
Other mainframe software suppliers quickly followed MSA's example. Package Programs of Blackfriars, London, introduced IFPS/Link, for transferring models created by the Interactive Financial Planning System to IBM PCs, and Smart Link (from GE-Software International) which can feed data into a variety of standard micro packages, including Lotus 1-2-3, Multiplan and VisiCalc. Massachusetts-based McCormack and Dodge, which recently formed a British subsidiary with part of RTZ Computer Services, also produced an Interactive PC Link supplied complete with Lotus 1-2-3 and Pizza Hut in the US was one of the first users.

Bureaux, most of which had encouraged users to adopt personal computers, also leapt on the bandwagon with micro-versions of its timesharing systems. Comshare, for example, produced the Micro-Wizard modelling subset of Wizard/System W, which acquired nearly 400 users in its first year of operation, and Hoskyns recently announced the catchily titled IT range of micro programs, two of which are LinkIT and PassIT for mainframe access.

Although financial applications are currently the most obvious offspring of the micro-mainframe union, there are many other types of system that could benefit when the concept becomes established. Computer Associates has released a PC package, CA-Executive, with links to the CA-Universe mainframe relational database, which managing director Clifford Smith believes will widen the scope of applications.

"The most important aspect is that users are able to analyse data in all sorts of ways. For example, marketing information may need breaking down into tv advertising, sales areas, retail outlets, or by product staff. Similarly, local government may need to examine population movement or census information. I don't look upon CA-Executive as a micro system, rather a mainframe tool gradually gaining acceptance – it is certainly not just a novelty", he said.

Maggie McLening



The Communication Studio

Milking the mainframes

Two of the first companies to adopt micro to mainframe links illustrate the diversity of applications, one of them supplying cartons and packaging equipment to dairies and supermarkets and the other radar displays.

Elopak, which has a turnover of £135, from operations in Europe, the Middle East, Scandinavia, Russia and the UK, has set up a pilot project in its Dumfries and Stevenage offices. The company bought Executive Peachpak from MSA in September 1983 to link with MSA's General Ledger system, which is run on an IBM 4331 mainframe.

Director of finance operations, Chris Simpson, uses Executive Peachpak for budgeting: downloading actual performance figures and revising them on an IBM PC before writing them back to the 4331 as an updated forecast.

Data is also channelled into the PeachText word processor to create *ad hoc* reports, and the system will eventually be used for joint discussion of accounts between the two UK offices, with both parties able to view and alter the same figures simultaneously, using the communications facilities.

"In addition to budget data, we also download an actual versus budget comparison from the general ledger into the Business Graphics program. Later we shall start using the system to control production information, covering hundreds of millions of cartons a year", said Howard Sach, DP manager at Elopak.

Plessey Displays, which is part of Plessey Radar and has an annual turnover of £100m adopted a less orthodox link-up in February. Plessey's connection is micro to supermini, as the company is using a DEC (Digital Equipment Corp) Professional micro hardwired to a DEC VAX 11/780 in Plessey's central computer centre, with a file transfer package from DEC to handle communications.

The main financial accounting system on the VAX is the Corporate Financial System package, and Plessey has coordinating modelling systems from RTZ Computer Services on both machines: FPS-80 on the VAX, and its derivative Pro-FPS on the Professional.

M McL

IBM set to take some of its own sunshine

The independent software suppliers have traditionally done very well living off the IBM market. IBM has been mostly neutrally inclined to the independents, although it has strengthened its act in many areas where the independents enjoyed success at its expense.

But there is now evidence to suggest that IBM is changing its attitude to the independent suppliers. On the one hand it has changed the way it distributes some of its own software so as to make it more difficult for some of the independents to link their products to IBM software. On the other it is working much closer with some of the independents and has even entered marketing agreements with several.

IBM's own plans in the software market are to extend the control it already has. Since IBM sets the environment in which the third parties operate it can quite easily dictate ways in which they can develop products to link to IBM's operating systems. And the constant round of operating systems changes and enhancements serves to keep many independent software suppliers on their toes. That is, it serves to keep those companies which compete with IBM on their toes. For the others, those whose offerings are complementary to IBM rather than competitive, IBM can be a willing collaborator.

The key is to organize and manipulate the decision-makers

The problem for the independents is to work out which areas of the market IBM views as strategic to its long-term objective of earning a much higher proportion of its revenues from software. It could be unfortunate for some to discover that IBM is keen on the market, too.

The key to the future in both mainframe and micro applications is "decisive support" – the latest buzz words to be adopted by the computer industry. Decision support is concerned with organizing and manipulating data decision-makers to do their jobs more efficiently.

One of the main elements in a decision support system is the relation database, and the associated tools to enable users to address that database. IBM has clearly staked its claim here with its products SQL and DB2. But it was not the first to arrive, and some would argue that its products are not necessarily the best. Nevertheless, some industry figures say the database market is not a healthy one to be in right now and that there must be a shake-out. The database suppliers themselves do not share this view, but there are precedents which suggest that the future will not necessarily be rosy for all the independent database suppliers.

Pulling in different directions to the independents

IBM's latest generation operating system – MVS/XA – is also central to plans to earn more revenue from its software business and to tighten its grip on the software market. MVS/XA is an evolutionary development from the previous systems. As far as most users are concerned its main points are that it removes many of the constraints of the older generation operating system, principally in terms of how much memory can be used and in how terminals and other peripheral devices can be attached. But it will also cost about three times as much to use than the system it replaced, according to independent sources.

A senior IBM executive was recently quoted as saying there would be two big revisions of MVS/XA each year until the end of the 1980s. That is one way that IBM will keep the independent suppliers on their toes. It will also keep users busy because failure to go with the latest release of MVS/XA could prove expensive in terms of future developments.

On the micro side, IBM appears to be pulling in several different directions in its relations with independent suppliers. It is certainly true that IBM would not have enjoyed the success it has with the PC had it not adopted the open approach it did with micro software. It is equally true that companies would not have been so willing to develop systems for PC had the supplier been anyone other than IBM.

Several recent announcements reflect the change taking place in the IBM micro world. First the decision by IBM to market Vector International's Everyman database system for the PC is a significant continuation of the policy IBM has used with other software products for the PC. But almost simultaneously it announced a whole range of micro products including word processing, file managenment, financial analysis, report writing and graphics. In the United States all the products are priced at $150 or less.

The US micro software industry took this as a sign that IBM was about to enter the the business forcefully. IBM's pricing is particularly aggressive and severql specialist micro software houses followed suit soon after.

In the early days of the PC IBM welcomed anyone with a useful idea for the PC and if it was considered suitable IBM might endorse it. This still applies in some areas of micro software.

A move that sent shivers through the independent operators

But with eight Personal Computer Assistant programs launched in the US in early May, IBM plans to take a large slice of the everyday micro software business for itself.

That move sent shivers through the independent micro software business. Whereas previously they had viewed the IBM PC as a product suitable for their own business – IBM did not push PC software very hard at all – now IBM is a competitor. And that is a very worrying sign for many large companies, let alone the smaller micro software sellers.

The IBM software market is changing shape quite significantly, both at the main frame and at the micro level. The company has enough control to really upset the market if things do not go its way. It would be an unwise company which failed to notice the warning signs and act on them.

Kevan Pearson

If you are baffled, it may be the manual

Most users of software would like an experienced guru standing at the shoulder offering helpful advice when things go wrong. What they get instead is a manual.

Anyone who has struggled with an unfriendly computer knows the importance of good documentation. Faced with the lonely flashing cursor or the obscure prompt, most users turn to the manual with a sigh. Software manuals are rarely fun to read.

Software documentation tends to presume its users have followed all the instructions correctly. Unfortunately people need help most when they cannot understand what it is they have done wrong. Frustration sets in when whatever is happening on the screen seems to bear no relation to the text in the manual, and especially when the manual has no index.

Too often the baffled user reaches for the phone, asking for explanation and comfort. Such support, if available, comes expensive.

The vast improvement in documentation over the last couple of years comes from the supplier's realization that a well-documented product needs less costly support. In a business where the end product is an unexciting disc, the manual can also be used as a marketing aid, to make the software itself attractive.

A further spin-off is that dealers are now more inclined to stock products which are likely to be trouble-free after the sale. Continually in the front line, dealers take a dim view being pestered by users with simple requests about software, much as a car salesman would resent the customer who expects free driving lessons with the car.

Software documentation has been notoriously bad, or just plain boring, in the past. In the infancy of the microcomputer you were lucky to get any at all, and if you did it was probably impenetrable as it was generally written by the programmer, for the programmer. In the days of mainframe computing, it didn't matter so much if the documentation was a shabby printout, scribbled with updates and maintenance notes.

The packaged software industry demanded a more rigorous attitude to documentation. With the arrival of the high-volume competitive microsoftware trade, documentation not only had to be complete, accurate and lucid, but picturesque as well.

Increasingly the manuals and other marketing literature play a large part in selling the product. Hence the emergence of specialized documentation ouses.

"The programmer is the worst possible person to produce documentation, because he or she is usually too close to the product" said Julie Baddeley, cofounder of one such firm, Baddeley Associates. Julie Baddeley and her colleagues work closely with the software developers, winkling information out of the programmers and turning it into clear, concise prose, illustrated with line drawings. The team can take about three months to complete a project.

Often documentation has to be produced at different levels for different users. "You have to be very aware of exactly who it is you are writing for" said Julie Baddeley.

Like the programs, the documentation often has to be structured for maximum efficiency, without repetition, and it has to be thoroughly tested. Sometimes the technical writers will feed back to the programmers ideas to improve the way that the software communicates with the user.

Although software documentation is almost an industry of its own, there is a scarcity of technical writers who understand software, and know how to explain it to people who don't. "The trouble is that technical writers are trained in brevity and clarity," commented Myke Snow of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Authors. "Software needs the personal touch: it has got to be user-oriented because you are dealing with so many different disciplines and backgrounds."

With salaries at about £7,500, and seldom more than £9,000 for most technical writers, it is hardly surprising that those with the common touch graduate to marketing as fast as possible.

Large companies, however, can afford to spend money on the writing, and on the all-important design and packaging that comes later, in preparation for the marketing hype.

Such image-conscious firms as Peachtree and Ashton-Tate are prepared to spend £20 per manual and more, producing something which gives the right impression of the company as well as guiding the user.

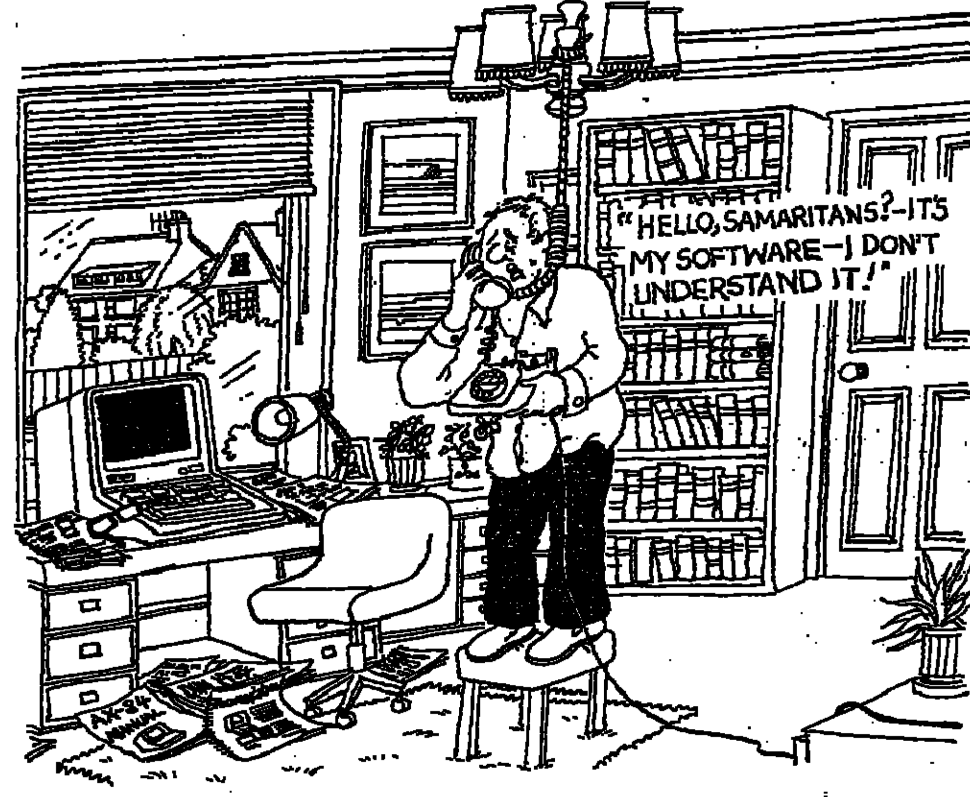
Ashton-Tate's Friday information management software won the 1984 Recognition of Information Technology (RITA) award for the Best User Training Manual. "Some people still send out the traditional spiral-bound photocopied rubbish" said sales manager Ricky Leah. "We consider it worth spending a lot of money so that the user doesn't spend 20 per cent of the time searching through a badly designed manual."

Peachtree absorbs a lot of costs in-house to produce the hefty tomes for its accounting software. The firm employs five technical writers for its team of 20 or so programmers. Head of marketing Peter Dixon places a lot of emphasis on the pre-sales literature, and on packaging. "In accounting a lot of software is considered a capital investment, so it should look like value for money."

Inevitably, costs are passed on to the user. But the "paperware" merchants are striving to automate the process as much as possible. Computer typesetting is invariably used.

One typesetter specializing in computer manuals, First Page of Watford, has even developed an interface with Wordstar, the most popular word processing package, so that much of the typesetting is done straight from the computer file.

Claire Gooding



The battle going on behind the TV commercials

The competitive nature of the microcomputer industry is evident to anyone who sees the advertising on Channel 4. As well as the hardware – the computers themselves – the software which makes those systems perform useful tasks is now enjoying heavy promotion. But beneath the glamorous, hi-tech advertising campaigns an even more bloodthirsty battle is being waged. This struggle, normally unnoticed by the majority of non-technical computer users, involves the operating systems which govern the computers' behaviour. Whichever company succeeds in establishing its operating system as the undisputed market leader stands to reap huge rewards.

Whoever dominates the operating system market puts himself in a very strong position in a number of ways. Sales of copies of the system are just the start. The company also makes money from the associated programming languages and utilities which programmers will need if they are to produce applications software for the system, and, of course, the more popular the system the better will be the sales of applications developed in-house.

Where the really big money comes in, however, is in the sale of licences to computer manufacturers. Once an operating system has gathered a certain amount of support from users and independent programmers, it becomes a valuable selling feature for anyone who produces a computer capable of running the system. The natural thing to do is to supply it free with the hardware, paying the original developer a handsome royalty for every copy thus distributed.

Independent software houses are now much more likely to produce new applications programmes for the system because of the large, easily identified potential market. The expanding library of software available to users of the system encourages more computer buyers to take it up, and the cycle starts again.

The role of the operating system within the computer is often misunderstood. Broadly, it can be visualized as an electronic equivalent of the Civil Service, lurking beneath the applications software which tackles the user's problems. It administrates the smooth running of the computer, registering a key depression here, spinninmg a disc drive there. It is invariably a compromise between ease of use and compactness. Indeed, one of the advantages of the large memory size characteristic of the latest desktop personal computers is that it allows a large, easy to use operating system to coexist with a complex business programme and the data to be processed.

A good operating system is completely unobtrusive, so that the user is unaware of it except when deliberately delving into the electronic depths.

The main rivals in this lucrative business are two American software giants, Digital Research and Microsoft. Until recently, DR's supremacy was not subject to any serious challenge. Its well-known CP/M system had swept the field of business microcomputing.

CP/M started out in the days when eight-bit micros were the state of the art and the "big three" in personal computing were Apple, Tandy and Commodore. Each of these had a proprietary operating system, and the smaller companies saw CP/M as their only chance of building up enough of a software base to stay in business.

The policy was so successful that eventually Tandy adopted CP/M.

Most industry observers assumed that when IBM moved into personal computers it would use CP/M as the standard operating system, but a surprise decision was made to go it alone with PC-DOS, written by Microsoft. PC-DOS resembles CP/M very closely, but the differences are significant. Microsoft launched a version for all the 16-bit micros which sprang up in IBM's footsteps, named it MS-DOS and today's battle against CP/M-86 from DR commenced. Despite the pessimism which followed IBM's announcement, DR remains outwardly confident. It points out that the multi-tasking version of CPM-86 has been available for some time whereas no MS-DOS user can yet use his computer for more than one job at a time. Another gleam in DR's eye is a version off CPM-86 which allows users to run programmes written for MS-DOS, thus offering the best of both worlds.

Simon Craven

Putting a price on friendship

Drawn by the lucrative novice user market, most micro software houses are hell-bent on producing the ultimate in friendly packages, to nurse the businessman through his first encounters.

Adopting this as a long-term strategy however may put the software industry on a collision course with the next generation of executives.

Today's school-leavers will probably have used computers as part of their education, albeit for a limited period, and only a myopic view through rose-tinted "windows" would suggest that they will be satisfied with current business software.

Menus and mice are already anathema to many with computer experience because they are a lengthy means to an end, however, aesthetically appealing it may be to watch the cursor wander through window after window, snaking at "pop-up" menus on the way.

By the time these computer literate school leavers reach executive positions, probably in about ten years' time, the average personal computer will be a 32-bit machine with 10 or 20 Megabytes of memory. The question for the software industry is not only the type of software best able to exploit the extra power, but also, if tomorrow's executives are not mouse-fanciers, where else will their inclinations lie?

If the computer media is to be believed, executives are now unable to function without their own set (usually termed "pak") of personal productivity tools. These consist of word processing, spreadsheet, graphics and filing or database packages, more often than not designed to run on the equally indispensable IBM Personal Computer or look-alike.

The easiest to use packages are those which are integrated, so that the same command words relate to different applications and data can be fed automatically from one to another.

Recent releases in that area include Ashton Tate's Framework, Graffcom's O-Man, Peachtree Software's Decision Manager and Redwood International's Uniplex.

The pioneers of ultra-friendly, graphics-oriented software, Xerox and Apple, discovered through the disappointing sales of the Star and the Lisa micros that there is a finite limit to the price of friendliness. Apple has attempted to correct its balance with the Macintosh, combining Lisa features with less memory capacity at a lower price, but has nevertheless hedged its bets by ensuring a supply of established commercial software, such as Microsoft's Multiplan, is available.

When the 32-bit "supermicro" emerges into the commercial world it may suffer from the same problems faced by 16-bit machines: either programs upgraded from smaller computers that run unacceptably slowly, or cut-down packages with features missing.

Inevitably, there is a time lag between the appearance of new hardware and its attendant software, so software developers must shortly start assessing the requirements of their future users and, more important, their technical capabilities.

By the end of this year, all of the UK's 33,000 primary and secondary schools are expected to have at least one computer.

Although hardware is no longer a problem, however, the syllabus for computer studies (and software in particular) is and needs revision.

Software consultant Graham Bland, a computing science graduate of Stirling University, believes that there are two schools of thought: one advocating computer science, and the other computer literacy. While the scientists will be the technicians of tomorrow and tackle software development, the remainder are those likely to create discord in the commercial world.

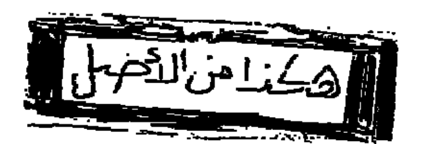
"Computer literates will have knowledge of the importance of computers in everyday life and will have used some sort of computer system before leaving school, probably through the medium of the game. They will be able to program in a most elementary fashion and may have used packaged software in conjunction with other school subjects, such as the sciences and economics.

"Armed with a collection of buzz-words, they will be able to Peek, Poke and RAM their way through the information technology jungle," said Mr Bland.

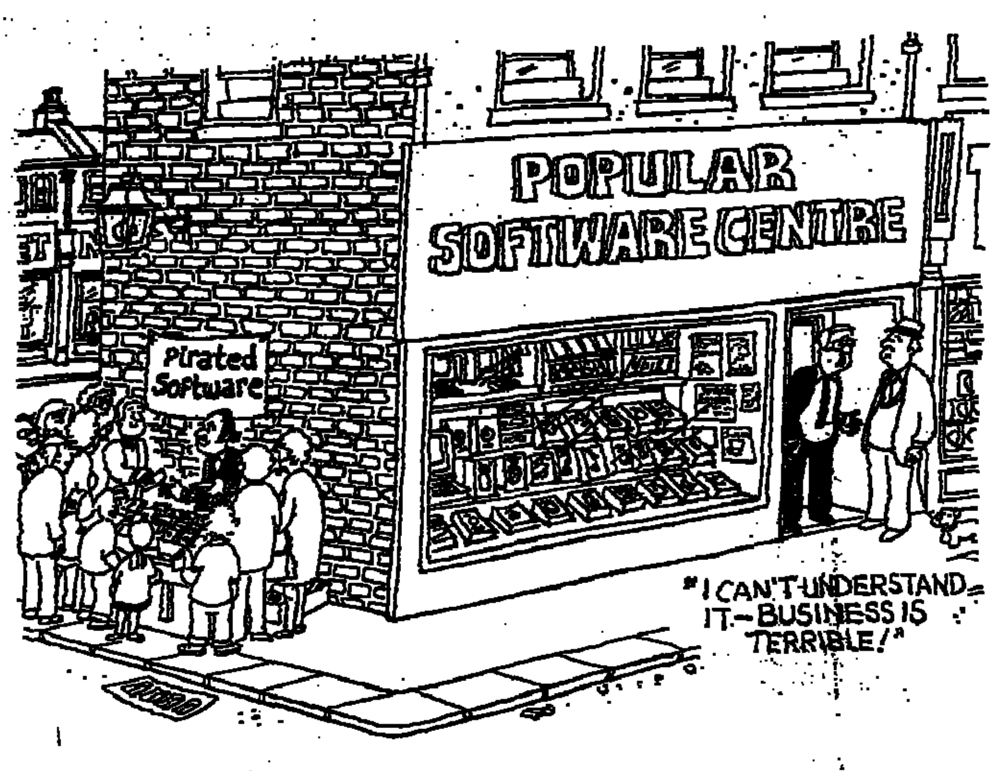
If the literates are frustrated by having to wade through several layers of menu, but at the same time incapable of creating their own applications, the scientists may have to direct their attention on to "intelligent interface" software. This would fulfill an interpretive role, such as that defined by the Japanese for the fifth generation project or that of the dynamic data dictionary, as outlined by the British Computer Society in a recent report.

M McL





Taking arms against program pirates



First it was the record producers, then the video manufacturers, and now it is the software industry bemoaning the fact that the unauthorized copying of its products is costing it millions of pounds each year and forcing some of the smaller companies into financial difficulty.

And, according to organizations like FAST – the Federation against Software Theft – which are springing up to lobby for tougher penalties against the software pirates, the potential pickings for illegal duplicators are far higher than in other industries. In the continually growing area of business software for microcomputers, for example, copying someone else's program successfully can save several hundred pounds, compared to the £20 or £30 for a film on videotape or the £5 or £6 for a record. At the lower-priced end of the market, cassette tapes containing computer games are no longer just copied casually by taking a latest purchase round to a friend's house one wet afternoon, claim software manufacturers. Instead, members of computer clubs are making dozens of copies of any new game on the market to swop at their next meeting.

Short-wave radio transmissions have been picked up of computer enthusiasts transmitting commercial programs to each other, and there are fears that large scale professional duplicators have moved into the market with recent discoveries by the police of stockpiles of copies of popular software.

A further problem looms on the horizon with the concept of software rental libraries, which offers the chance to "try before you buy". Many people in the software industry firmly believe, and no doubt with some considerable justification, that renters will frequently copy the software before returning it.

There have been few attempts in Britain at software rental – as in many areas of computing, the law is unclear on whether the manufacturer of a program can totally prevent others offering it for rental despite the fine print on most programs specifically prohibiting unauthorized copying or rental.

To avoid the charge of renting for copying one dealer sold software packages at full price but then allowed you to exchange it for another program at a fraction of the price. The most the software manufacturers could do was to attempt to stop supplies reaching that particular dealer.

In America the United Computer Corporation, which rented software at 25 per cent of the full price, was sued by two large software companies – Micropro and Peachtree. United ended up agreeing to stop renting Peachtree products altogether and to rent Micropro's products only on uncopiable discs.

But the problem with putting software on uncopyable discs is that, having paid several hundred pounds for a business program, users feel entitled to take a back up copy. This is a very common practice in the computer industry and several manufacturers suggest that their original disc be used only as a master; when using the program a copy should always be taken first. Should you accidentally wipe the contents of a disc or even just spill a cup of coffee on it; all is not lost.

The need to take back up copies has spawned an industry of programs in itself. First, there are those programs designed to protect software from copying with such candid titles as Padlock, while others exist designed to do just the opposite – let you copy protected discs – with equally candid titles such as Locksmith.

Hence Padlock and Locksmith can be waged in a war against each other to see how well a piece of software can be protected. The need for back-up copies means that programs like Locksmith can be sold as having a quasi-legitimate use while, of course, offering a means to get around the software manufacturer's own protection devices for illegal copying.

Most protection methods to stop discs being copied can be broken but as they become more sophisticated the amount of time and technical knowledge required to do so puts it outside the province of many users wanting to take a casual copy of a fellow businessman's disc.

There are those who believe the software industry is making a mountain out of a molehill over piracy

There are those who believe the software industry is making a mountain out of a molehill with the software piracy issue. In the home software market particularly the industry has overestimated demand wildly, and the disappointing sales of computer games after last Christmas has left many with huge stockpiles. In this area the increasing furore about copying can be seen as a convenient excuse for those companies faced with embarrassing financial results.

For a start, it is the most popular programs that are copied – more likely to reduce huge profits than anything else. No doubt the Beatles' LPs were widely taped in their heyday, but few would argue it had done them or their recording company any lasting damage. Second – and especially in the field of computer games – though copies may be widely made it is unlikely that should copying not have been possible those programs would have been purchased instead. It is far more likely the youngster would have had to make do with his half dozen genuine programs than the 30 or 40 he may have access to by adding illegal copies.

Again in the business area, only the most successful and profitable programs are widely copied and, in an area where legislation is notoriously difficult to enforce, the only solution could well be a reduction in the high prices, so that the time and trouble required to take copies of business software is not just not worth it.

Matthew May

How to get what you want

"Yes", the wordly wise ask rhetorically, "but once the kids have become bored with playing battle of the space fiends, what can you actually do with a home computer?"

Sadly, one thing you can't do is avoid well-meaning but rather predictable questions like that one which crops up in virtually every early computer conversation one is likely to have with the uninitiated.

The simple answer, and it's one which may not mean much to those who have yet to step into the microchip age, is this: "Just about anything you like – so long as you have the right software."

Finding the right software and, equally as important, using it to the full once you have it, is one of the most crucial tasks facing any successful home computer user. The first step in any successful software purchase is to switch off the computer and retire to a quiet place with pen and paper to work out your real needs.

There is no such thing as the perfect computer, or the perfect software program.

Think carefully

What you must decide, first of all, is the precise nature of the task you want the machine to perform. Computers can be used simply for storing masses of information without any attempt to manipulate the data or perform calculations on it.

You will find plenty of programs around which use this function for such things as storing recipes or phone numbers, but think carefully before you take the plunge. Most home users employ a tape recorder for the storage of their information, which is a cheap way of doing things, but frustratingly slow. It may sound very nice, in principle, to be able to store the details of your last dinner party electronically, but if you have to wait ten minutes to load or save the thing every time you want to use it, why not use a scrapbook instead?

And the same applies for phone numbers – unless you really do have a large number which need extensive cross-referencing, it may be best to stick to pen and paper.

Serious home computer use really only gets off the ground when you own a disc drive, for fast storage and access, and a printer. Once you have these working, you should be able to find three immediate uses for them.

● **Word processing.** WP is a fancy title for a very straightforward concept; instead of writing directly onto paper, your typing appears on a screen and is stored to disc until you choose to print it.

The ease of editing which this gives the user is better experienced than described; suffice to say that few who have used it want to return to conventional typewriters.

The home computer owner usually runs into an immediate problem with WP. Most home machines are designed to work with conventional TV screens which lack the definition of a normal computer monitor. The result is that they must use larger letters and can produce only 40 characters – or columns as they are usually known – across the screen.

Since a normal printed page width is around 65 characters, home WP programs have to find some way of showing you everything you have written in one form and printing it in another. Some are better at this than others.

A good WP program should allow you to edit what you have written in both forms. If it doesn't, you may find, for example, that a sentence is split between two pages and you must return to the other mode before you can correct it.

You should also ensure that the program can support your printer, and use any special features, such as bold and italic typefaces, that it has.

● **Home finance.** Financial packages vary greatly in quality and price. Some of the more expensive ones are very impressive, but buy according to your needs. It is all very well having a system which can handle VAT returns, but why pay for it if you don't intend to use it?

Main attraction

A basic home finance system shuld present you with an entry screen in which you can log details of your income and expenditure. It will then be able to reproduce the information with automatic totals in several different ways, by date – "give me all the bills for the last six months" – by size – "print every bill over £500" – by type – "give me all the gas bills" – and by a combination of the three – "give me all the gas bills for more than £500 over the last two years".

Combining this with an income account can help you ward off financial crises which might otherwise have been unforeseen, though the principal attraction of the packages for most people is the ease and tidiness of the thing. Some packages also come with a loan calculator which can predict monthly repayments and interest levels. It is particularly important with financial software that the literature which accompanies it is both comprehensible and comprehensive. If it consists of a few scraps of photocopies, look elsewhere.

● **Information filing.** If the extent of your records warrants it, an electronic filing system offers several advantages over conventional methods. A good system should automatically rearrange your entries into alphabetical order, and perform calculations on them if required.

The user faces two options – one can buy an off-the-shelf program which has already been geared to particular uses, or take the brave path and purchase a "database" which, if it is the real thing, offers the ability to create your own filing system to an individual design.

Ready-made information systems can store addresses and telephone numbers and put in handy cross references against particular entries. If you give everyone a category – a business contact or even a sociability rating – you can retrieve every entry for that particular type.

The home software business had an almighty fling with games in its infancy, and is only now starting to become seriously competitive when it comes to practical computer uses. The user can expect to see an enormous increase in the sophistication of the programs on offer for current machines over the next year. The next step, for some companies, may well be to combine the three key applications examined here in one all-embracing package.

If that happens, the golden rules of software buying will remain the same: Know what you are looking for before you go into the shop, and try never to part with your money without seeing the software working on your model of machine.

David Hewson

Tool kits – a whole new field of technology

Yesterday's program development tools have as much in common with today's as a pneumatic drill has with a laser beam and yet, like the drill, they are still in use. The basic requirements for writing software: a language with either an interpreter or compiler to convert it to machine code and an editor, have not changed, but a whole new field of technology has grown up around them.

Development tools fall into two main categories: those for the professional and those for the end-user, which would correspond to DIY equipment if you were building a house rather than a program. The DIY variety usually concentrates on data input and output, examples being screen painting kits for designing document layouts and report generators, leaving data storage and maintenance to a database package.

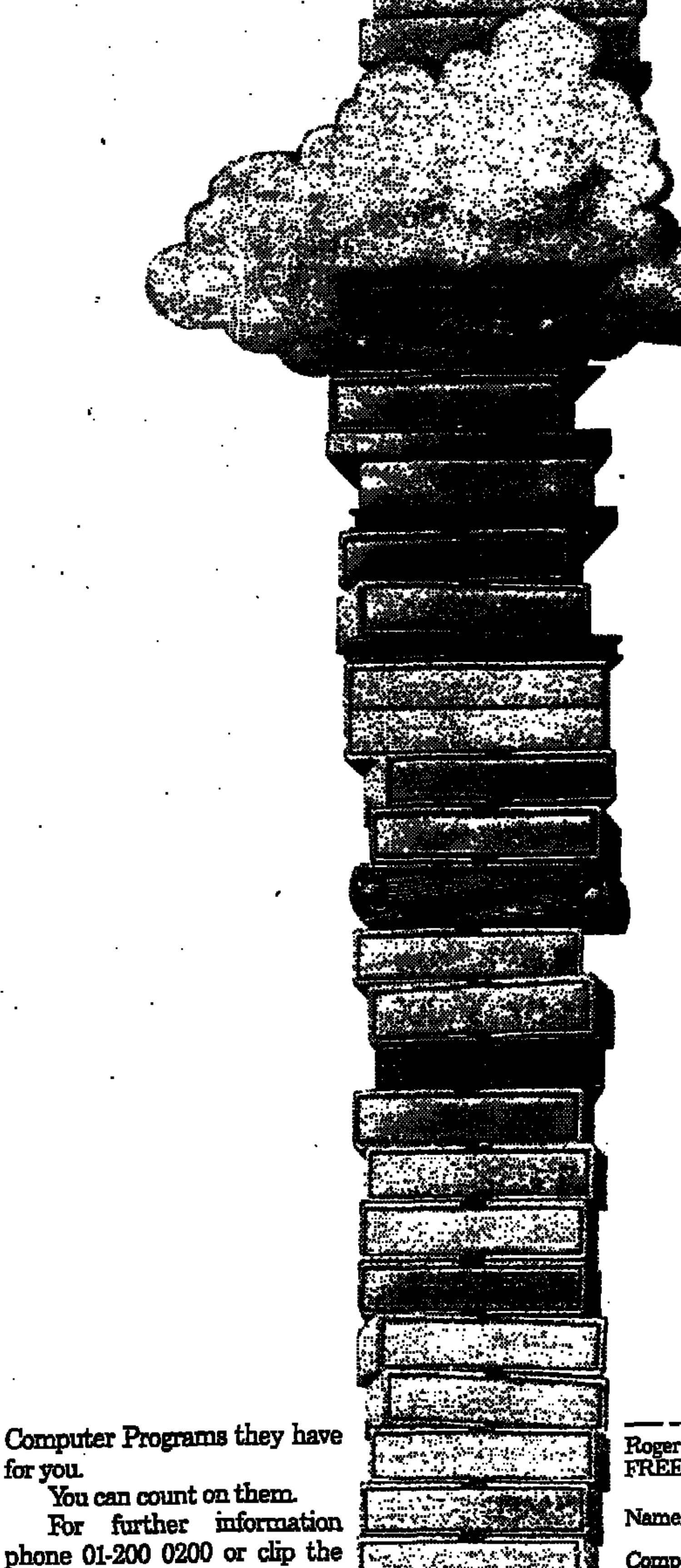
Professional aids range from aids to debugging, such as Micro Focus's innovative Animator package, which shows the exact path a program is taking through Cobol coding on a screen, to whole environments. The Unix operating system is a popular choice for a development environment because it has almost every aid a programmer could wish for built in. Software houses have started to sell these tools of their trade as products in their own right, and Logica recently announced a Workshop system capable of targeting programs to run on a variety of different Unix, CP/M and MS-DOS machines.

Host/target development has become more important in recent years because of the growing amount of hardware in use. Initially, this concept was used to create applications for micros, using minis as the host, but as the choice of tools for micros grew the situation was reversed, to conserve mini and mainframe resources.

Undoubtedly the most popular aid to programming this decade is the program or application generator, used to create whole systems from design criteria without the labour of writing even high-level code. Some of these are also able to target programs to different machines of all sizes, an example being the Delta generator from Delta Software Tools, and can create free-standing programs in standard languages such as Cobol, to ensure future compatibility.

M McL





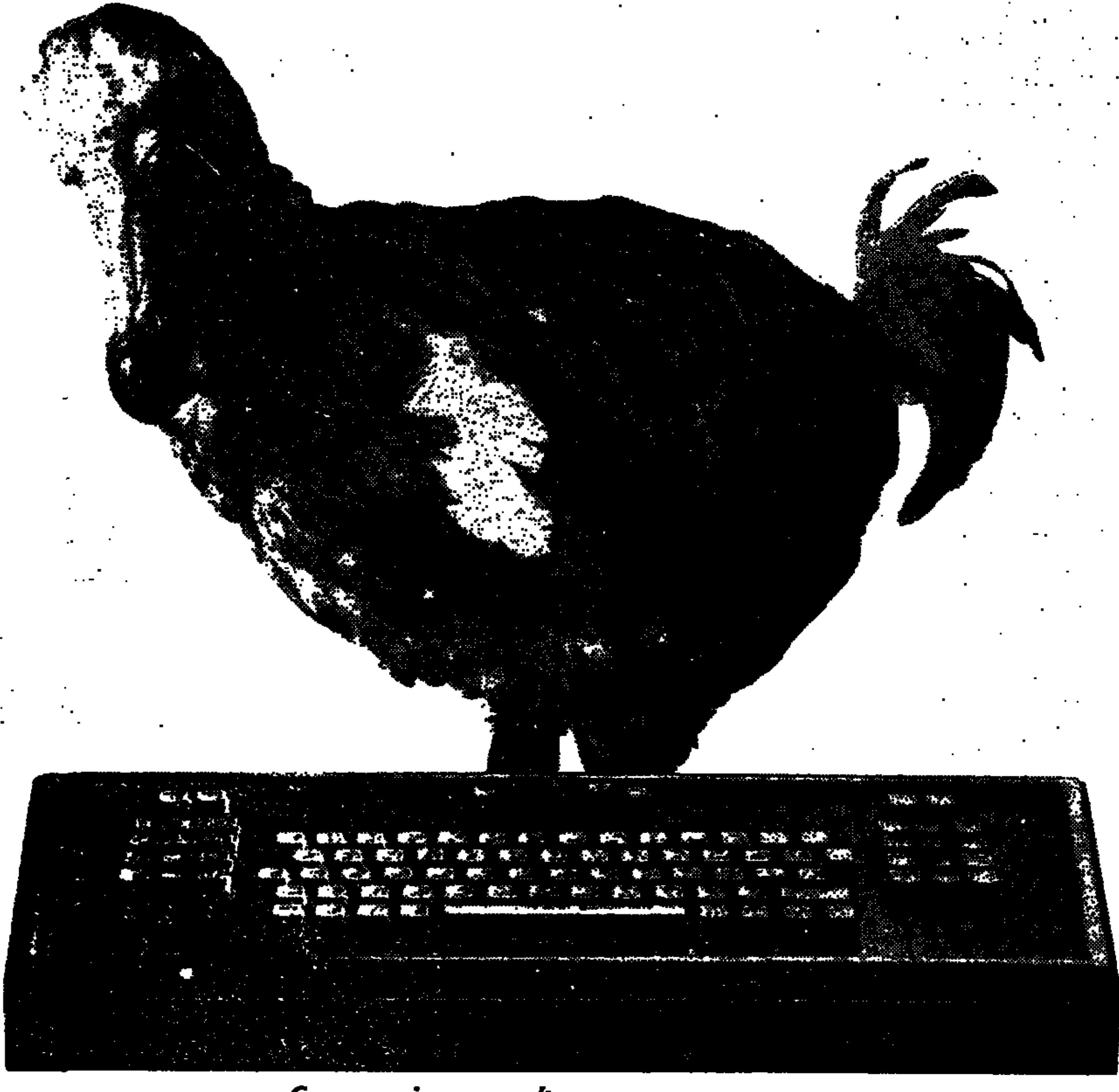
HOW TO RECOGNISE AN ENDANGERED SPECIES.



Some micro-computers can't offer specific software for your business.



Some micros can't cluster work stations, run concurrent applications or link into a mainframe.



Some micros can't grow as you grow.



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One of our 1000 service people will be with you, often inside 24 hours. In some cases, our computer will talk to your computer over the 'phone and they'll sort out the problem between them.

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Please send me more information ☐

Please call me ☐

Name: ____________________

Position: ____________________

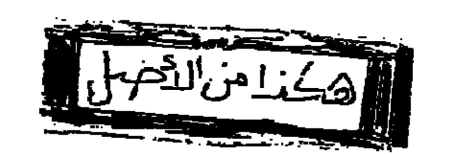
Company: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Tel: ____________________

Burroughs

THE NEW B25 MICRO BUSINESS COMPUTER FROM BURROUGHS.



● Hunt for top managers: Page 24

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

● Business micro competition: Page 25

Osborne back from the brink

By Sid Smith

Osborne Computer has returned from the brink of extinction with the launch of a new portable. The American company has been operating under the protection of a clause in the US bankruptcy laws since late 1983, but makes a bid for recovery with its Encore computer.

The Encore can run the huge library of programs written for the IBM Personal Computer, claims Osborne. It weighs 9½ lb and, at around £1700, is roughly half the price of the IBM machine. Full supplies are expected in the UK in September.

The history of Osborne has been spectacular, even by Silicon Valley standards. Founded by British-born Adam Osborne, the company's explosive early growth derived from its invention of the portable computer. The Osborne 1 was the first attempt to wrap a full business micro – monitor screen, two disc drives and a keyboard – into one transportable package, and helped the company to 70 million dollar sales in its first year of operation.

However, a failure to develop the product – notably in following what Adam Osborne called "a stunning switch in the market to IBM-compatible machines" – led to the company's equally sudden collapse. By last September, Osborne Computer had run up debts of around 30 million dollars and had been forced to shelter behind Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code, which affords an ailing company shelter from creditors while rescue plans can be formulated.

During subsequent reorganisation, Osborne Computer has lost not only its entire manufacturing and research facility, but also its founder Adam Osborne, who is now moving into software publishing. What remains of the old Osborne is essentially a computer marketing company, now intent on organising international distribution for the Encore.

On June 15, the US courts are due to confirm the Osborne rescue plan, which involves £15,500,000 plus a share in the company for creditors, and a full lifting of the Chapter II restrictions should follow 60 days later.

The Encore itself was developed by ex-Osborne employees, and will be manufactured independently in Santa Clara, California. Osborne Computer will not sell the computer in the US, concentrating – initially at least – on activating long-standing Osborne distributors around the world.

In the UK, the Encore will be handled by Future Management (Portable Computers) whose managing director Mike Healy commented at last week's launch that, "there is a war of attrition in the US, where everyone is seeing how long they can take the punishment before they cave in. We have no intention of getting into that market."

Europe competes for satellite broadcasting

European governments have always been nervous about any attempt to dilute their control of telecommunications, broadcasting and similar technologies, but the outburst from some telecommunication ministers from the member states last week surprised even the most conservative. The outbursts were generated by fear of competition brought about by Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS).

"Anti-European", declared Andrea Caruso, secretary general of Eutelsat, the European telecommunications organisation which represents 20 of the continent's telecommunications authorities. The French went further. They were irate.

Louis Mexandeau, the French telecommunications minister, referred to the threatened competition in DBS as "Coca Cola satellites to attack our artistic and cultural integrity".

The subject was the Luxembourg independent satellite project. A consortium financed largely by American money with the intention of using a United States-designed satellite in orbit over Europe to distribute television pictures direct to homes has caused consternation among the bureaucrats of France, Germany and Italy.

The fear of the Luxembourg satellite project is but a symptom of the confusion that prevails on the Continent about pan-european broadcasting. In the next two weeks the European Commision is to publish a Green Paper in an attempt to formulate some policy.*

Eutelsat's desire to have DBS broadcasts classified as 'telecommunications' and consequently become the province of the local telecommunication authorities and respective government agencies is an indication of the acrimony which is likely to emerge in the DBS debate.

According to the EEC commenting on the imminent Green Paper: "The Commission believes that the cross-frontier broadcasting of radio and television programmes is of major and steadily increasing importance in promoting integration. As one of the key media in the dissemination of information, ideas and opinions, television can play an important role in nurturing European's awareness of their cultural and historical heritage".

Such conclusions are pretentious nonsense since the provision of television as is witnessed by the nervousness of the French about commercial transmissions into their country is all about money. It is about the provision of a service which people are prepared to pay for either through the subtle levy of advertising cost or by direct suscription.

The Commission will point out in the coming report that the Treaty of Rome provides for the abolition of restrictions on the freedom of broadcasting within the Community. It guarantees radio and television broadcasting organizations the freedom to broadcast to other member states or to have their programmes relayed. It guarantees listeners and viewers in the member states the freedom to receive whatever community broadcasts they can. That will upset the sensitive commercial equation.

According to the Commission: 'The Treaty prevents the application of any restrictive national rules which would hamper the reception or cable relay of foreign programmes".

A memo written by a directorate of the European Commisson last spring investigating the 'cross-border' transmissions was in little doubt about the possible conflict.

It read: "Under Article 62 a television company would have recourse to the administrative authorities or the domestic courts as member states directly, for the purpose of enforcing that company's right to provide its services... restriction is accordingly incompatible with community law".

Britain should be more worried than any other country. Despite political rhetoric to the contrary the government is terrified of unbridled competition. In recent months it has produced the most feeble excuses for trying to keep its favoured DBS consortium intact in the face of a cheaper offer by a independent operator. That operator (in competition with British Telecom, GEC-Marconi and British Aerospace) wants to provide the BBC/IBA partnership with an American satellite cheaper and quicker than the British counterpart.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

If there is no hurry, if the favoured partnership provided British jobs on a large scale, and gave British satellite designs a foothold in a market dominated by the Americans and if the risks of the project were reduced by this British solution then it is right to pursue it, but none is true.

The Americans, through Hughes RCA and Ford dominate the satellite market. There is no shame in learning from the masters. The Japanese have been doing it in every area of consumer technology for the past twenty years and are now teaching themselves about space on the coattails of American technology.

We do not have the luxury of time in Britain and considerably less than our European neighbours. France is to lease to Radio-Tele-Luxembourg two channels on its high-powered DBS satellite TDF-1 to be launched in 1985 at least a year before the British. The satellite has a powerful signal which can be received in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The German government has a three channel satellite scheduled for launch in mid 1985 which will be transmitted into France and the outskirts of Britain.

It is obvious why the British must act now and even then they may be too late to beat the French who in turn are terrified at the thought of an independent Luxembourg satellite competing for revenue. That fear underlines the fact that money will drive the DBS operation and that means competition.

The British have little understanding of the concept. In the past licences for radio and television stations have effectively granted a monopoly. The new cable franchises have been issued on a similar basis.

These illustrate the difficulty the British have in accepting the idea of ventures purely driven by competition, despite the public support given to the concept by its political supporters.

However that competition and the full implementation of the Treaty of Rome will provide unprecedented legal problems. In a recent published report on satellite and cable television British barristers Said Mosteshar and Stephen de Bate conclude: "The development of technical means of programme distribution in the form of cable and satellite television has raised new legal issues. This development has been so rapid that many of the questions have still not been fully formulated let alone answered.

"Just as the development and consequent drop in the price of video recorders has made 'home-pirating' of television films and programmes a commonplace occurrence, the advent of DBS will lead to large-scale pirating by the home viewers of DBS or distribution satellite transmissions intended for cable, and terrestrial broadcasters.

"Attempts to prevent unauthorized reception by scrambling the transmission have so far proved unsatisfactory as it is expensive, results in diminished picture quality and can generally be easily coded by the viewer".**

The new EEC paper, it is hoped will provide a framework for DBS and be sufficient to quell the fears of even the most nervous telecommunications minister in Europe. The alternative could be rigid and prohibitive control.

*'European-Wide Television', EEC Green Paper

**Satellite and Television, International Protection, Mosteshar and de Bate, Oyez Longman, £60.

Oui for the French micro

By Michael Parrott, Paris

Is the French Thomson group going to achieve the same sort of success in France with its new MO5 computer as Acorn did with its BBC micro? At the beginning of May the Fench Government informed Thomson that this 48K memory machine had been selected as a recommended micro for the planned computer training courses due to start on French television this autumn.

There was never any question of Acorn being chosen for what looks like being a straight copy of the BBC's experiment. The only other micros that were considered were French machines – the Exelvision of CGCT, The super Alice of Matra and a version of the Minitel by Telic, subsidiaries of CIT-ALCATEL.

But even if the consultations had included foreign companies, the BBC micro would never have been accepted. Not only would it have been too expensive – the MO5 costs only about £200 – but it would not have permitted continued television viewing during computer exercises as the French machine does.

All would certainly seem set for an explosion in MO 5 sales. The French computer market is only now beginning to take off. According to Thomson's Micro-Informatique chairman, Jean Gerothwohl, the French market is in exactly the same position as the US one was two years ago. "Until now the only people who bought micros here were enthusiasts who made their own programmes, but now the general public is starting to buy the machines with ready-made software."

Now French television is trying to repeat the success of the BBC. Since the beginning of this year viewers have been treated to a series of programmes aimed at increasing public awareness of what computers can do. In the autumn, weekly initiation programmes will be starting and various professions will be offered higher level courses.

Although Gerothwohl is clearly delighted that the MO 5 has been selected, he does not really consider that it can be compared with the Acorn. Thomson is already an established company, the market is not the same, the machine was not specially designed for TF 1 and it will not carry its name.

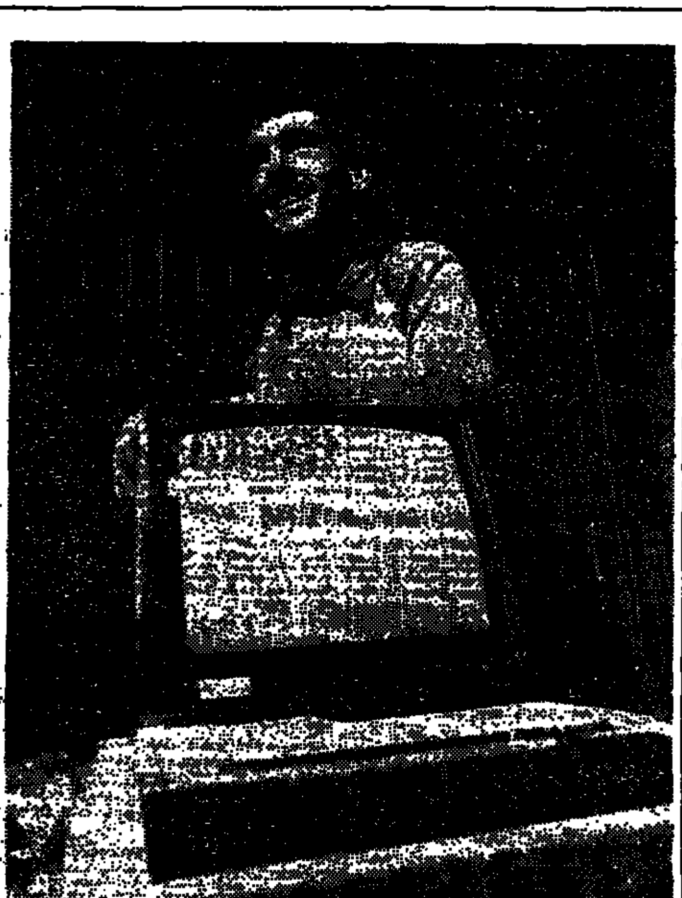
"The fact that we have been chosen is just an extra advantage," he says.

Where M Gerothwohl sees

Continued on page 24

Bursary for winner

Jeffrey Cooke, the winner of The Times National Microcomputer Challenge (*Right*) has been awarded a bursary of £400 by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges as a result of his competition project to assist the blind in benefitting from computers. The Bureau gives awards to facilitate travel between Europe and America. Mr Cooke, an 18-year-old from Northern Ireland, will use the money to visit representatives of the American Society of the Blind and to visit various computer companies while staying with relatives in Chicago. Since winning The Times competition, with an acoustic Braille system which includes a computerised version of the six dots of the Braille method, Mr Cooke has developed a more advanced model making more use of speech synthesis. The North West College of Technology has expressed an interest in producing a prototype of this system later this summer, Jeffrey Cooke is due to have discussions with staff from the computer laboratory for the blind set up by Queens University in Belfast.



Data security

Five per cent of data processing budgets should be spent on computer security to counter the increasing vulnerability of computer systems to fraud and abuse, according to a study financed by the EEC. The study investigated the impact of data protection and freedom of information legislation on the development of systems for processing and transmitting information, particularly financial information. It was carried out by the National Computing Centre in conjunction with similar organizations in France and Germany. The study and its findings will be discussed at a conference organized by the EEC in Brussels later this week.

Pinta program

The daily pinta is one of the latest to benefit from the application of computers. The Milk Markering Board, after conducting trials, has ordered 30 portable Epson HX20 machines to be used during visits by its consulting officers to dairy farmers. Using software specially written by the MMB Farm Computer Unit, the computers calculate milk income, yield, rations and dietary mix, and in a program written by a Leicestershire software house, enables the farmer and MMB officer to assess the effective use of grassland. Trials proved so successful that the board is eager to expand this section of its activities which helps make their consultants time more productive, and offers the dairy farmer a fast and effective tool to maintain the quality and quantity of his produce.

Videodisc golf

Birdie Try is a piece of software that shows the ways in which the computerised image will develop by using a laser disc peripheral to store images. It also combines two Japanese obsessions – golf and high-technology. The Japanese giant JVC has developed an interface unit which will allow its own "MSX-style" home computer to access the images stored on its VHD laser videodisc system. So far these images are pulled off one at a time and on command; the idea is to make this combination so fast that it will appear as if you have "live" control of the images being displayed. In the Birdie Try demonstration the computer programs details of a golf shot in a tournament and to drive the ball around an imaginary course. Having selected the club, the power of the stroke and the direction of the shot – taking into account wind speed – your choice is computed and up comes a pre-shot image of the outcome from the laser disc's store. According to JVC, 690 different unique shots are stored in Birdie Try, but the real number of "live" images under direct control might only be several tens. JVC's VHD interface unit for the MSX computer, itself here in October, is so far only on sale in Japan.

Your questions answered

Work Shop is a new regular feature that will soon be appearing in Computer Horizons. It will be aimed at answering some of the many questions that we receive about computers in business and personal use. Though we cannot enter into any correspondence personally if you have a question you would like answered in these pages then, please address them to Work Shop, Computer Horizons, *The Times*, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Another warning bell for the secretaries

By Geoffrey Ellis

As office automation continues to increase its hold over the world of commerce, there are signs emerging that the day of the conventional office secretary could be numbered.

In the results on a survey, carried out by the Information and World Processing Association Show and Conference in London today, some of the dfficulties facing business and staff striving to attain the "paperless, automated office" are highlighted.

Personal computers, often the Trojan Horse of office automation, were used by more than half of the respondents for the first time in the last twelve months, with three-quarters of the users finding them easier to use than expected.

Almost half of those questioned claimed that managers and professional staff, are now using their micros and typing for themselves, doing work that had previously been given to their secretaries. More than half say that their companies find it difficult to recruit trained WP operators, and these two factors should sound warning bells for those involved in the training of skilled office staff.

The biggest stumbling block to the speedy implementation of office automation appears to be over the question of equipment compatibility.

This problem is seen as a real barrier to progress by 60 per cent of the respondents, with a similar percentage claiming to be baffled by the use, and meaning, of such topics as teletex and multi-function work stations.

With a growing thirst for information on subjects such as electronic mail and networking, coupled with the suggestion that within five years two-thirds of all executives will be doing their own word processing, the message comes through clearly for any secretary who hopes to not only hang on to their job, but actually enhance their career prospects.

The upwardly mobile secretary should become increasingly involved and skilled with the new technology of the office, and use this knowledge to entrench their position in the company.



Another one who's dared to take a course in "computer literacy" - and can't spell it.

UK Events

Software '84, Earls Court, London SW5, June 5/7
Office Automation Show, London Barbican, June 5/7
Offshore Computer Conference and Exhibition, Skean Dhu Hotel, Aberdeen, June 5/7
5th International Commodore Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6 June 7/9
IBM User Show, Wembley Complex, June 12/14
Computer Fair, Earls Court, June 14/17
Compec North, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 19/21
National Conference and Exhibition on Computers in Personnel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London 26/28
Networks 84, Wembley, London, July 3/5
PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3/5
Microtrade 84, Barbican, London, July 4/6
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexander Palace, London, July 19-22

Overseas

International Computer Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Cologne, Germany, June 14/17
National Computer Conference & Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, July 9/12

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Headhunting the first division

By Paul Walton

Britain does not just lack computer staff – it doesn't have enough people to manage them. So headhunters are out looking for the creme-de-la-creme, both to guide today's fast-growing firms to a profitable tomorrow and to ensure that the firms buying equipment make best use of it.

The computer and electronics industry is now a "hothouse" in which young people are expected, within a few years, to grow into positions that might otherwise take a lifetime to attain. It has, in this respect, grown too fast according to headhunter Richard Addis of recruitment agency, Tyzack & Partners. "If we don't find the right managers, that growth might come to an end", he said.

"There is a shortage of really good people", he said, "for jobs in computer firms at board-level, and as managing directors and heads of functional departments like sales, marketing and support. There are plenty of second elevens around, but we have to find the right man to graduate from there."

Mr Addis expresses himself as a man with a mission to "improve the management of British industry". Lately that has come to mean finding staff with detailed experience in handling computers. When British Airways hit some turbulence late last year, he helped some of their managers to move along – one of them went to head the United Kingdom subsidiary of an American minicomputer-maker, for instance.

Peter Hermon was the management services head at BA, the largest computer user in Europe, before he left to become the managing director of Tandem in November. But he didn't stay. "We can't guarantee that anyone will", said Mr Addis. Mr Hermon has now become a computer user again, by becoming the systems and communications head at Lloyd's of London.

Tyzack & Partners are not the only headhunters now scouting out this particular jungle. Established American agencies like Spencer Stuart, Russell Reynolds or Boyden International, and our own MSL are also very active. "Everybody's fishing in the same pond", said Mr Addis.

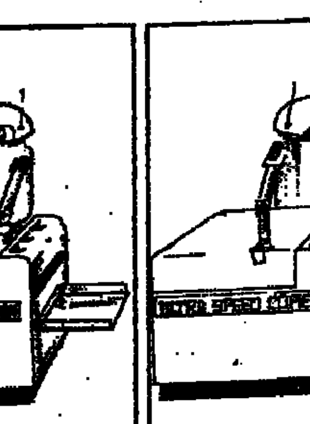
However, technical skills alone are not enough, warns Mr Addis, you must also be a competent experienced manager. If you want to get to the top in the computer industry, get yourself into a position of responsibility and prove your worth. He advised: "If you're a good manager you can demonstrate it in any business, not just in high technology"

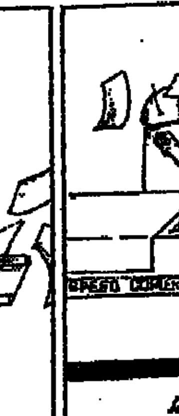
JOB SCENE

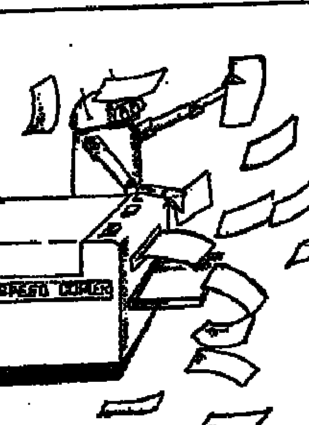
And there is going to be a "cross-over" of good managers into the computer industry, because they are being sought by headhunters like Mr Addis. While he was not a client, Sir Michael Edwardes, is prooof of this trend, leaving British Leyland to join ICL, after flirting with Mercury Communications.

People of Sir Michael's quality are in great demand – and not just for British firms. Mr Addis said that Japanese and American computer and electronics suppliers entering the European market prefer to employ locals, and especially British staff to head their subsidiaries. Mr Addis has supplied "the right stuff" to firms such as as Prime, Wang and Tandem.

"There are a lot of people in competition in this industry. I believe that the weaker ones will go to the wall as they try to grow simply because they then outgrow their managements", said Mr Addis.









Harry New

So far, it's only a quasi-leap

By Rex Malik

First question: Is Sinclair's new Quantum Leap microcomputer worth all the fuss? The answer is: *potentially yes*.

Second question: Does it live up to all the pre- delivery publicity? The answer again is potentially Yes.

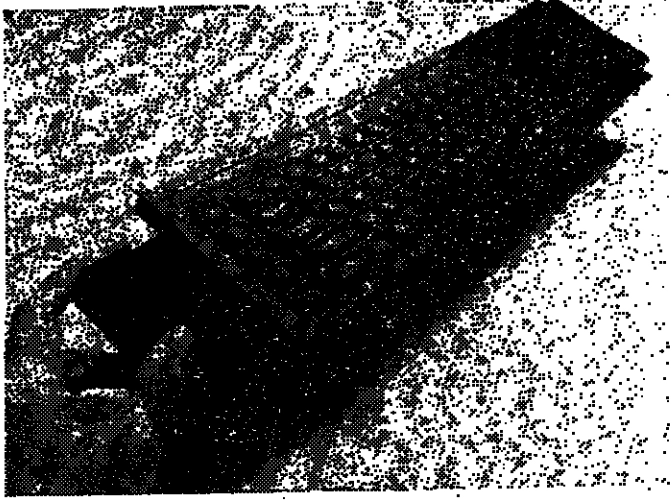
Before we go any further however, a reminder of Sinclair's intent with the QL. It was to create a powerful 32 bit inexpensive system (£400), which ought to leave considerable working space for even sloppily-written programs.

It was to be capable of multi-tasking and windowing and should be aimed primarily at business-oriented users, the sort who do not know much about computing, and do not particularly want to.

But it also had to provide a facility, as a machine of this raw power (with some hardware compromises) ought to, for the more knowledgeable. And it had to be able to communicate and be capable of serious expansion.

All this was to be Sinclair's break with the past in which his passion for miniaturising everything in sight had been kept in check. It was to be, to pinch Len Deighton's immortal title: "Goodbye, Micky Mouse."

The manual was to be comprehensive, easy to use, to read, and to follow. It is, in fact, a brave try.



The system comes with four applications packages each on a microdrive: a word processor, a spreadsheet, business oriented graphics, and a data base, and four blank microdrives. All for around £400 before you start adding television or monitor, printers and so on.

The keyboard is full size. Leave out its feel as no two people ever agree. Otherwise it gives indications of having been thought through, almost an industry first.

The screen is divided into three areas, control at top, working in middle, and status across the bottom. The help commands are plain and simple and enable you to break, read on screen, and then return simply to where you were. The commands in the control area are not necessarily in the order of frequency of use. Some confusion is possible.

Considerable refining will be necessary: what the help command calls up is sometimes not well thought through.

What of the four packages? Quill is an easy word processor to learn. Providing you stick to the simple generation of text and do not want to be clever anyone could pick it up very quickly. No spelling checker, but a word counter.

With Abascus those accustomed to more powerful spreadsheets will find this version weak. If there is a provision to create and link several work sheets I have not found it. And its cell capacity might seem by many to be considered low.

Easel is the easiest to use. It allows the pictorial representation of figures as histrograms and even pie charts were simple to command.

But the less said about Archive the database package the better. It is good if you want to do simple filing, shuffling, and retrieval, though sometimes slow. For anything else you need some understanding of programming and it can become tesious.

The main disappointment is a lack of multitasking between the programs. You cannot take data generated, say, in Easel and insert it easily into Quill text, a serious nuisance.

Clive Sinclair said at the launch in January that WL might well stand for Quantum Leap. Potentially it remains so. As yet, however, it is only a quasi-leap.

Continued from page 23

Take-off for French micro

the future for home computers is in the educational field, and the M05 is virtually certain to be chosen in the first round of school purchases due to be announced soon. Acorn learnt about the call for tender too late and must now wait another year if it wants to break into this market. Thanks to agreements with various publishers Thomson has developed what it claims is the world's biggest French language software library.

Another possible market for this new computer may be the French videotex programme. Thousands of French homes are now being equipped free with minitel terminals offering access to a whole range of videotex services. By the end of this year it will be possible to connect up an M05 to this system, thanks to a modem costing less than a hundred pounds.

Although M. Gerothwohl admits to being four years behind the Americans in this field, he claims to be two years ahead of other Continental European countries. So it is hardly surprising that he has European ambitions and that he is now trying to persuade Phillips to adopt common standards for those machines.

But for the moment Thomson's main problem is to meet the demand. French sales of micros are expected to reach 300,000 this year, but with the present semi-conductor shortage Thomson does not expect to produce more than 100,000 MO5s this year. So it has still got some way to go if it is to catch up on Acorn.

People/Steve Ives and Steve Jolley, Torus Systems

Good ideas that come out of a crisis

By Roger Woolnough

When they decided to form their own company at the end of 1982, Stephen Ives and Stephen Jolley thought they would develop a system to link microcomputers to mainframes. They gave up their jobs, but before they could start the new venture several established companies had announced micro-to-mainframe links.

"In the heat of the crisis one comes up with good ideas," says Ives, "and so it was with us."



The results of this good idea have just been demonstrated by Torus Systems Ltd, the company Ives and Jolley founded in February 1983. Called ICON, it is an office networking system which enables microcomputers to communicate, and to share resources like printers, disk drives and software.

But what sets ICON apart from similar systems is that it uses the kind of on-screen graphics made familiar by Apple's Lisa. Commands are related to symbols called "icons", which resemble office objects such as in and out trays or filing cabinets.

To ride the wave of standardisation, this system has been linked to the IBM Personal Computer and the Ethernet local network.

Neither Stephen Ives, 26 *(pictured right)*, nor Stephen Jolley, three years younger, had any experience of starting a company. They had both been at Cambridge, where Ives read biochemistry before going to America for a master's degree in business administration. He then worked as a management consultant. Jolley, a computer scientist, had joined Scicon after graduating.

A friend introduced them, and they hit it off at once. Another friend gave them an introduction to Barclays.

"Convincing the bank was the most difficult part," says Jolley. "The first person we saw was quite keen, but he had no expertise in computers, so we were passed on to the high-technology unit."

Here the reception was less enthusiastic. Ives takes up the story: "They said it was too ambitious, that we were too young, that other people were doing the same thing – which was ludicrous."

Not easily put off, the pair started to assemble a demonstration of what they wanted to do. "It was a very intense time," Ives recalls. "I used to design the icons, and Steve would turn them into code."

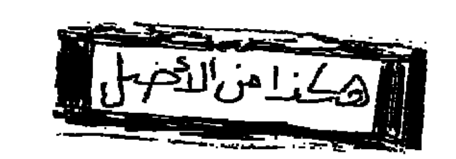
There was another meeting with Barclays, and within 10 minutes they had backing of £75,000. Then last April Acorn Computer signed a venture capital deal, putting £400,000 into Torus for 25 per cent of the equity.

At first all the work was done in Steve Jolley's basement flat in Camden Town. "It was so cold I had to type the business plan with gloves on."

Later they moved to Ives' flat in Hampstead, and began to take on staff. Paul Clarke, now research director of Torus, joined them before Barclays put up the money. Another early recruit was Mike Seaman, one of the top maths Firsts of his year at Cambridge. "He was really crucial to what we were doing," says Jolley.

The Hampstead flat was now getting crowded, so the team moved to Hammersmith, where the development was completed. Torus is now based in the Cambridge Science Park.

There have been discussions with major IBM dealers, and Ives says that a large fraction of the first six months' output has been sold already. It may be early days, but the ambitious partners expect to be ready for the Unlisted Securities Market by 1986 or 1987.



Wired-up offices spread the message

By Ross Davies

Two Japanese data transmission firms are using their own computerised offices as research and marketing tools. The two firms, Toshiba and Hitachi, have each moved into specially-designed headquarters in Tokyo earlier this year.

In April Toshiba moved into a 40-storey building, which from the outside does not look much different from any other corporate monolith, Inside, however, it is a different story.

The building is wired floor-to-floor and desk-to-desk with a high-speed information network that combines optical fibre technology with conventional coaxial cables. The building's local area network can move 100 megabits of data a second, equivalent to 30,000 telephone circuits. Some 850 office automation machines carry the bulk of the office's workload.

These include seven large mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, word processors, facsimile machines, optical fibre equipment and terminals with screens that can handle displays of graphics or large displays for meetings.

The entire building can function as a high-speed information processing unit based completely upon Toshiba technology. This reaches even down to the cafeteria, where employees "pay" for food not with cash but with magnetically-coded cards.

Meanwhile, Toshiba's biggest competitor, Hitachi, has moved into a smaller building with a data transmission capacity of 32 megabits per second and also strung with optical-fibre cables.

Hitachi, Toshiba and other Japanese firms are discovering that such offices (and factories) help promote their information handling systems and products as well as contributing to their R & D in this area.

Automated offices and factories, for example, offer manufacturers of office automation equipment to display their expertise in frontier technologies related to the development and operation of systems for networking, data transmission and data processing, as well as for exploring the possibilities of improving work efficiency.

Side by side with the increase in office automation, however, there is also a growing apprehension that the latest developments eliminate more jobs than they create. The effects of automation on workers' mental and physical health is also being monitored.

No instant program for super stars

By Richard Verryard

Some decades ago, unscrupulous salesmen were to be found in the poorer districts of large cities. They called on families with children of school age and offered the parents a choice: "Buy an encyclopaedia, or see your children spend their lives illiterate and wretched."

This choice resembles in its awful simplicity the blackmailing threats of the protection racketeer or the highwayman: "Your money, or your life." Many parents were persuaded to part with their money. It was as if they believed the books they were buying to have some magical powers, guaranteeing that school exams and scholarships would be passed and won with ease. Often the children would quickly lose interest in the books, which gathered dust on the shelves.

Some recent advertisements for home computers seem to have been written with the aim of persuading parents that the purchase of a few hundred pounds' worth of electronic wizardry is a necessary investment in the future prospects of their children.

The efforts of the computer salesmen are greatly aided by the public enthusiasm for modern technology. This is partly a matter of fashion, but it is also encouraged by the Government and the media.

In recent years, much sophisticated propaganda has been devoted to persuading people that children need computers. Many people now believe that the home computer is not merely a toy but an educational tool. There are at least three attractive and plausible ways in which a child's future can be benefited. These can be analysed as follows.

First, there have been a very small number of teenagers that became very rich writing computer programs. A carefully planned campaign of publicity was devoted to them, in order to stimulate the fantasies of other kids and their parents. They were effectively the pop-stars of computing. They made their money writing computer games, because the vast majority of kids preferred to buy their games ready-made. Despite parental optimistism not every child can become a star. It takes more than a birthday gift of guitar or ice-skates to produce Lennon and McCartney or Torville and Dean.

Second, it is implied that the skills gained by a child in playing with a computer are the same skills as will enable him or her to get a good job on leaving school or college. The well-paid jobs will go to the "computer literate". Unfortunately there is no agreement as to what computer literacy actually is, whether it means being able to write computer programs, being able to think in a step-by-step manner or merely being able and willing to use a typewriter keyboard.

In any case, all these skills are likely to be out-dated very soon, as a result of technological change. Procedural programming languages such as BASIC are already starting to be replaced by more flexible, non-sequential languages, and it may turn out to be a positive disadvantage for someone to be only capable of step-by-step thinking.

Job opportunities for trainee programmers and analysts have always been open to bright candidates without any computer experience at all. Science graduates do not appear to be significantly better at commercial computing than arts graduates.

A prospective employer will be much more impressed by fluency in a foreign language such as French or German, or skill at a musical instrument, than in the applicant's top score playing space invaders.

Third, the computer has become an important part of the school syllabus. This means that, in order to do well at school, a child must learn enough about computing to keep up with the class. This would remain true even if computing were an academic subject of no practical use, on par with Latin and Greek. A computer in the bedroom may thus make homework easier.

However, schools have a duty to teach many things; moral and social strengths are as important as intellectual ones. For school to judge its pupils solely on their technical skills would be a disgrace, and it would clearly be wrong for a school to make computing an essential part of the curriculum without providing all the equipment itself.

Many computer experts are becoming alarmed at the exaggerated role of the microcomputer, particulary in schools. They fear that fashion will turn against computing in the long run, when expectations of parents and teachers are not met.

They are also concerned that the obsession with computer literacy may dominate the education of the next generation. No-one can predict today what skills will be required towards the end of the century. Our best chance lies in having people educated in as wide a variety of skills as possible.

Micro boost will push up software costs

By Kevan Pearson

A more sophisticated and powerful generation of micro computers will be on the market within the next year or so. But while they will offer much greater performance for the same price, or possibly even less, they are likely to need much more expensive software to get the best out of them.

The new micros will be driven by powerful 16 bit or even 32 bit (capable of processing either 16 or 32 bits of information simultaneously) microprocessors, such as Itel's 80286 or Motorola's 68000. The first machines to use these chips have already been announced. More often than not they can use one of the more sophisticated operating systems as well as the industry standards such as CPM or MS-DOS.

One of the main contenders in the second generation market is Unix, and Unix based systems. Unix was originally developed by the US telecommunications giant for 16 bit mini computers manufactured by Digital Equipment. It has the advantage that it can be easily adapted for other machines. Pick is another popular option for more powerful machines. IBM has signalled its intentions with a scaled-down version of one of its mainframe operating systems VM/CMS.

Any of these systems, or in some cases a combination of them, could easily fit the bill for driving such machines as Rair's Supermicro or IBM's Personal Computer XT/370 – the '370' signifies that it is based on the instruction set of IBM's mainframes. Indeed, Rair's machine runs Unix as well as running the standard micro operating systems. And IBM's XT/370 runs under a version of VM/CMs.

But such systems are not cheap. While the standard operating systems such as CP/M and MS–DOS can cost anywhere between about £40 and £200 depending on the version and the supplier, Unix based systems cost anything from £400 and can cost many times that amount; Pick for the IBM PC weighs in at £850 and IBM's micro version of VM/CMS costs £919.

But mainframe type operating systems can do much more than simple micro systems, consequently applications will change as well. Application systems for the new micros will offer many more facilities and a much richer range of options than simple spreadsheet or word processing functions.

If you look at some of the more sophisticated accounting packages designed for the IBM PC you see the trend. They can cost anything up to £1,000. In many instances they are developed from packages developed for mini computers or possibly even mainframes.

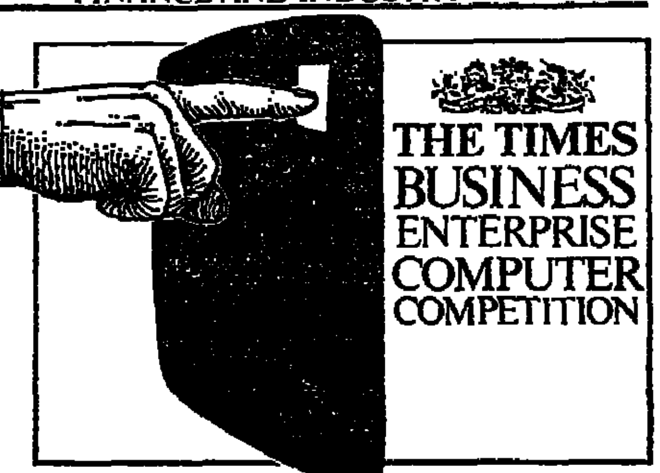
If you look at some of the more specialized applications such as foreign exchange management or manufacturing control the cost of the software alone can be as much as £5,000 – twice as much as a typical business micro computer.

What is more, these systems running ona machine based on Intel's 8088 chip - the most popular chip for business micros at the moment – are not that fast. The newer micros will be able to handle these applications and many more, simultaneously and speedily. The software will be easy to use. It will also be very expensive.

The point is that software is still very much dependent on people to develop it. Hardware, on the other hand, is far less dependent on people: in fact the manufacture of computers and computer components is now only possible through the use of very advanced comuter-aided design and manufacturing systems. Hardware costs are falling by about 25% a year. Software is increasing in price as fast if not faster than hardware prices are falling.

For large mini or mainframe computer installations the answer is to license the software on a monthly basis - practically all the software use on IBM mainframes is used on this basis. And the same cost relationship is true here. Hardware prices are falling by between 15 and 25% a year but increased charges for software more than make up for the fall.

The lesson is clear. The micros of tomorrow will offer much greater prformance at much lower cost. But the software essential to drive the systems will cost much more and we are only just beginning to see the impact this will have.



Three touch-screen micros to be won

Entries are rolling in for The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition in which there are three new touch-screen Hewlett Packard 150s plus varied peripherals and software to be won. Closing date is June 15.

We are looking for the most interesting, original and potentially advantageous business application for this type of micro. You do not have to be a businessman to enter – only to exercise business flair.

Below are listed five features available on the HP150, all of which could have some impact on this micro's use. We want entrants in not more than 250 words to outline an original use for one or more of these five attributes in a specific business operation, which must be explained in your entry.

- **TOUCH SCREEN FACILITY which allows the user to touch a particular point on the screen and the system reacts as if a key has been pressed.**
- **COMMUNICATIONS – the ability of micros to connect to larger computers and other distant peripherals both within organisations and to public services.**
- **BUILT–IN BUSINESS GRAPHICS using statistics in a wide variety of different ways including bar charts, graphs and pie charts.**
- **ERGONOMIC DESIGN involving such factors as compactness, keyboard design and high resolution dislays.**
- **ADDING PERIPHERALS – the addition of such extras as printers, larger capacity disc drives and plotters.**

THE TIMES BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPUTER COMPETITION

Please send your entry (it need not be typed) consisting of not more than 250 words to:

**The Times Business Enterprise
Computer Competition
43 Bedford Row, London WC99**

All entries must be accompanied by 10 differently dated mastheads from the front of The Times and also by this form completed in full and signed. Entries must be despatched to arrive at the competition address above by Friday June 15th 1984.

Full Name ....

Position & Occupation ....

Address ....

....

....

Telephone - Daytime .... **Evening** ....

Declaration-
I herby declare that the material entered is to the best of my knowledge original and has not been published, displayed or demonstrated elsewhere. As such it will not violate any copyright existing before, on or after the competition date.

Signature of Entrant .... **Date** ....

CRICKET

Richards makes another grand entrance to upstage England

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: West Indies beat England by eight wickets.

After another entertaining day's cricket, watched by a capacity crowd who paid £176,000 for the privilege, West Indies yesterday won the Texaco Trophy. Despite a good start, England found the West Indian bowling and fielding too much for them. Clive Lloyd must have read the riot act after Saturday's defeat. That, anyway, was how it looked as England were being bowled out for 196.

At tea, West Indies were 63-2. England, then, were still in with a chance. Had Amarnath and Binny and Madan Lal not bowled West Indies out for 140 in last year's World Cup final when they had only 184 to win? They had, indeed, and Richards, from the way he played now, needed no reminding of it. He made a dazzling 84 not out to win the match. There was no disgrace to England, though in the end it was the most one-sided of these three one-day games.

Lloyd put England in, as Gower, no doubt, would have put West Indies in. Jim Fairbrother had produced exactly the right sort of pitch, which had a little something for the bowlers in the early overs. England left Gatting out. Had they lost one of their five bowlers, through injury or some other misfortune, Bairstow would have had to bowl with Fowler keeping wicket. West Indies made one unexpected change, Harper coming in for Richardson. In the event, Harper did all that can have been expected of him.

Lloyd changed his tactics from the first two matches. After two overs he took Holding off, to keep him in reserve for later in the innings. It paid off. Harper's contribution was to bowl England's Lloyd in the last over of the morning and to account for Lamb and Botham, Lamb with a run-out and Botha.m to a marvellous catch at deep square leg.

As a specialist spinner playing for West Indies in a one-day international, Harper was as rare a sighting as an olive-backed pipit in Longparish in December. He came on in the sixteenth over and bowled his alloted 11 overs for 38 runs. Fowler and Lloyd had done very well to make 60 in 18 overs when Holding, as soon as he came back, bowled Fowler.

With 49 on Saturday and 37 yesterday Lloyd had made sure of a place in the England side for the first Test match. He is determined, unglamorous, quietly confident (I imagine) and, on the evidence so far, a ready learner. He was out in the last over of the morning, to a misjudgment. Harper bowled him a faster, shorter ball, which went on with the arm, and Lloyd, in making room to hit through the covers, was bowled.

This could, in fact, have been to England's advantage, in that it made way for Lamb and Botham, two faster scorers than Lloyd. But it did not work that way. Lamb was run out off the next ball, which was the first ball after lunch. He had the strike and after momentary hesitation went for a quick single for what amounted to a drop shot on the off side. Like Garner, Harper, who must be nearer seven feet tall than six, does not so much take strides as bounds. He was on the ball in a flash, and, on the turn, threw Lamb out at the bowler's end.

That was 91 for three. Botham, who came next, was exciting but gave no air of permanence. It was too much to hope, because of the risks he took, that he would last for long. There was one vast pull high into the Grand Stand off Harper, and a spectacular cover drive, played from down the pitch, off the same bowler; but there was also a stumping chance, off Harper, and at 128 he pulled Baptiste towards the Mound Stand.

There, Harper, running hard to his left, managed somehow to bend and hold the ball from off his shoe laces. A man as tall as he is, and weighing what he does, really has no right to do such a thing. The best catch I ever saw at Lord's was by Greig in front of the Nursery sightscreen; the next best was by Peter Marner, in front of the pavilion. This one was in front of the Mound Stand. The best in front of the Grand Stand was Randall's, three hours later.

England went into decline after Botham was out. Although Randall played well enough, he had made only eight in five overs when he was caught at the wicket, sparring at Marshall. By then Marshall had bowled Bairstow behind his legs, he had taken three wickets for five runs in 19 balls and pretty well decided the match. In their last 22 over England lost five wickets and managed only 75 runs, a disappointing return.

They had hit, amazingly enough, only two fours (by Botham and Fowler) and one six (by Botham). There had also been one boundary leg-bye. Haynes and Greenidge also found it hard work hitting the ball for four. Haynes was trying to do so off Miller and would have succeeded but for another breathtaking catch, this time by Randall. Haynes swept and Randall, on the square-leg boundary, raced to his left and held the ball, airborne, and left-handed. You expect it of Randall if not of Harper.

This was in the twentieth over. In the twenty-fifth, Pringle had Greenidge caught at the wicket. Richardson having been left out, Gomes came in at number three, It was not over yet. But it soon was when Richards arrived. The great man hit four fours and a six in his first 25 runs, mostly clipped sweetly off his toes. You knew then just how many West Indians there were in the stand. Gomes bobbed along behind him, playing the perfect second string, and to everyone's relief, including England's the finish preceded the rain.

●Ireland exacted revenge for their nine-wicket defeat at Roehampton last year when at Ormeau, Belfast, yesterday they scored a nine-wicket win over the MCC (George Ace writes). Monteith, the Irish captain, once again did the damage to the MCC batting, taking six wickets for 29 runs in 29.3 overs.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND

G Fowler b Holding	34
T A Lloyd b Harper	37
*D I Gower b Marshall	29
A J Lamb run out	0
I T Botham c Harper b Baptiste	22
D W Randall c Dujon b Marshall	8
†D L Bairstow b Marshall	8
G Miller B Holding	10
D R Pringle l-b-w b Garner	8
N A Foster not out	4
R G d Willis not out	6
Extras (b 1, lb 17, w 4, n-b 8)	30
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs)	196

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-60, 2-91, 3-91, 4-128, 5-144, 6-151, 7-167, 8-177, 9-182.

BOWLING: Garner 11-4-17-1; Holding 11-0-33-2; Marshall 11-0-33-3; Baptiste 11-1-40-1; Harper 11-0-38-1.

WEST INDIES

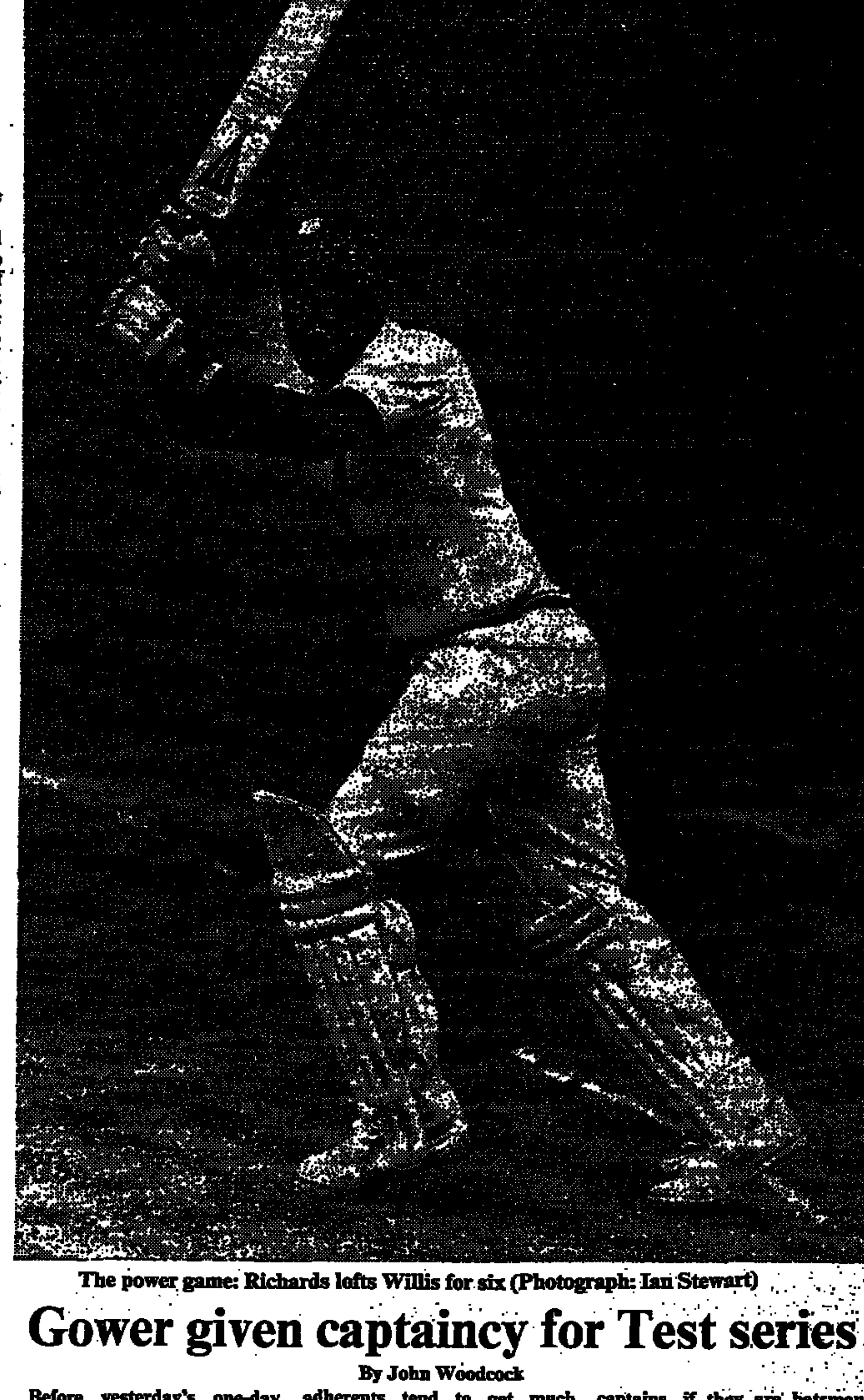
G C Greenidge c Bairstow b Pringle	32
D L Haynes c Randall b Miller	18
H A Gomes not out	56
I V A Richards not out	84
Extras (b 1, w 2, n-b 4)	7
Total (2 wkts, 46.5 overs)	197

*C H Lloyd, †P J Dujon, R A Harper, M D Marshall, E A E Baptiste, M A Holding and J Garner did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-63.

BOWLING: Willis 10.5-2-52-0; Botham 8-0-25-0; Miller 9-1-35-1; Pringle 8-0-38-1; Foster 11-1-40-0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.



The power game: Richards lofts Willis for six (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Gower given captaincy for Test series

By John Woodcock

Before yesterday's one-day international at Lord's it was announced that David Gower will captain England in all five Test matches in the forthcoming series against West indies, sponsored by Cornhill Insurance and starting at Edgbaston on Thursday week. He is 27 and conspicuously self-possessed, and he did well in the one-day Texaco series.

The press and a captain's adherents tend to get much more worked about the term for which he is appointed than the captain himself. Peter May, now chairman of the England selectors finds it hard to recall when and for how long he was given the job in any particular series. It was not to him a vote of confidence, or otherwise.

It would have been churlish not to give Gower the whole of the West Indian series. Some captains, if they are batsman, play better for the added responsibility. Len Hutton believes he did, and it seems as though Gower might, to judge by his record in Pakistan. He has been well supported by Bob Willis, his immediate predecessor, and it is good to have a batsman in charge again. Much more often than not, they read the game better than bowlers.

Northants batsmen struggle

By Richard Streeton

HORSHAM: Northamptonshire, with seven innings wickets in hand, are 99 runs behind Sussex.

Disappointing batting by Northamptonshire yesterday on a pitch increasingly helpful to spin has left them with a lot to do if this match is to be saved. They followed on in fading light and lost Larkins, Cook and Walker in the remaining 31 overs.

Cook and Williams before lunch, and Capel for two hours as the innings struggled to its end, were the only batsmen to exude confidence in Northamptonshire's first innings. The pitch was perfectly satisfactory but its characteristics definitely varied, which was in keeping with a delightful old town whose fame rests with people as diverse as the poet Shelley, the acid-bath murderer Haigh, and the Cox and Oakes families in cricket.

There was slight help for the seam bowlers before the turf lost its early life, and Barclay was able to turn the ball slowly later. Northamptonshire lost their eighth wicket at 186, still 23 short of saving the follow-on.

Capel farmed the bowling as best he could, but Hanley and Griffiths, the Northamptonshire nos 10 and 11, belong to the club whose members have more wickets as bowlers than runs as batsmen, and Sussex finished with a lead of 158.

Northamptonshire, resuming at 11 for one, began promisingly with the nightwatchman, Walker, outlasting his captain. Cook at 60 missed an intended pull, Walker hit a catch to mid-on, and Wild fell to a ball that turned and lifted more than any other all day. Bailey hit one glorious straight four but was caught at slip next ball.

Williams, equally at home on front or back foot, was caught at midwicket and Steele had also gone before Northamptonshire claimed their first bonus batting point. Sharp helped Capel add 43 before he was beaten by Reeve.

SUSSEX: First innings 358 for 4 dec (C M Wells 127 not out, G D Mendis 107, P W G Parker 76)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

*G Cook l-b-w b Reeve	34
W Larkins c Gould b le Roux	2
A Walker c Green b Barclay	19
D J Wild c Reeve b Barclay	18
R G Williams c Mendis b Waller	44
R J Bailey c Barclay b Waller	5
D J Capel not out	45
D S Steele c Parker b Barclay	2
†G Sharp b Reeve	20
R W Hanley b Greig	1
B J Griffiths b Reeve	2
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, n-b 2)	8
Total (90.5 overs)	200

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-60, 3-60, 4-111, 5-117, 6-139, 7-143, 8-186, 9-191, 10-200.

BOWLING: le Roux 10-4-35-1; Greig 16-3-39-1; C M Wells 4-1-8-0, Reeve 9.5-2-23-3; Barclay 26-5-47-3; Waller 25-11-40-2.

Second innings

*G Cook c Gould b Barclay	32
W Larkins c and b Greig	18
D J Wild not out	4
A Walker b Barclay	0
R G Williams not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, w 2)	5
Total (3 wkts)	59

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-53, 3-57

Bonus points: Sussex 8, Northamptonshire 3.

Umpires: R Palmer and J A Jameson.

Minor counties

NORWICH: English Estates Trophy, first round: Bedfordshire 110 (D R Thomas four for 20); Norfolk 111 for five. Norfolk won by five wickets.

Gooch gets Essex off to fine start

By Marcus Williams

HINCKLEY: Essex, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 146 runs ahead of Leicestershire.

A fine century by Graham Gooch revived Essex's fortunes after Leicestershire had taken a small first innings lead at this trim ground on the outskirts of Hinckley yesterday. Gooch, who was missed behind the wicket at 99, reached his hundred in 185 minutes and by the close had hit 18 fours and shared an unbroken third wicket stand of 118 with McEwan.

With 306 runs and only nine wickets in the day the worst fears about the pitch were not realized, although the bounce was low at one end and at the other a worn patch just short of a length – resulting from early rolling after heavy rain last week – gave the batsman some anxious moments.

Saturday's play, in which 13 wickets fell, brought a visit yesterday by Bernard Flack, the Test and County Cricket Board's inspector of pitches. Batting never looked easy, except when Gooch was striking the ball handsomely through the offside but once players got in they were able to survive.

Cook, Leicestershire's night watchmman, set the example by batting through until the second over after lunch, as they added 123 in 53 overs to their Saturday score of 103 for three. He had seen Briers depart to the sixth ball of the day, but it was an hour and a half before another wicket fell. Butcher leg-before to Turner after a stand of 53.

Phillip, who finished with five for 48, and Gooch worked their way through the tail and then Gooch and his young partner, Gladwin, cleared the deficit of 37 in only seven overs. They had put on 61 when Gladwin was leg-before to Parsons who also knocked back East's off stump in a good, long spell.

Gooch, meanwhile, was in fine form and although the posting of a short and very short mid-on curbed his flow for a time, he hit Agnew and Cook for three fours in one over and, in partnership with a watchful McEwan, put Essex in a good position, as Leicestershire's fielding frayed a little at the edges.



Gooch: hit 18 fours

ESSEX: First innings 189 (N Phillip 71; A M E Roberts 4 for 23)

Second innings

G A Gooch not out	113
C Gladwin lbw b Parsons	21
†D E East b Parsons	2
K S McEwan not out	37
Extras (b4, lb5, nb1)	10
Total (2 wkts)	183

*K W R Fletcher, B R Hardie, P J Prichard, N Phillip, S Turner, J K Lever, D L Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-65.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings

T J Boon l-b-w b Phillip	8
J J Whitaker c Acfield b Turner	43
*P Willey c East b Lever	38
N G B Cook c Lever b Gooch	44
N E Briers l-b-w b Phillip	8
I P Butcher l-b-w b Turner	29
†M A Garnham l-b-w b Phillip	9
P B Clift c Gladwin b Phillip	10
G J Parsons b Gooch	15
A M E Roberts not out	8
J P Agnew c Prichard b Phillip	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, n-b 8)	13
Total (87.1 overs)	226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-87, 3-91, 4-103, 5-156, 6-180, 7-200, 8-206, 9-225, 10-226.

BOWLING: Lever, 26-5-76-1; Phillip, 23.1-8-48-5; Acfield, 17-3-26-0; Turner, 21-8-44-2; Gooch, 10-3-19-2.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 6, Essex 5.

Umpires: P B Wight and J H Harris.

Pocock in full flight

Pat Pocock gave Surrey a great chance of recording their first County Championship win of the season after taking seven Lancashire wickets for 74 at Old Trafford.

The former England off-spinner began Lancashire's collapse by dismissing the openers, Ormrod and O'Shaughnessy, before tearing the heart out of the middle order. David Hughes resisted long enough to score 38 but he eventually fell to Pocock, stumped after a fruitless charge down the wicket.

John Shepherd was in this element on a damp pitch and in overcast conditions against his former county. The Gloucestershire seamer took three wickets in four balls as Kent collapsed to 50 for seven in their second innings before rain stopped play.

Shepherd took four for 21 in 15 overs and Sainsbury three for eight in 11.3 overs, eight of them maidens.

Dipak Patel took three wickets in nine balls without conceding a run to leave Worcestershire in a commanding position against Glamorgan in Swansea. The Welsh county were bowled out for 230 and followed on 236 behind.

Russell Green, a 24-year-old medium pacer from Suffolk making his debut in the Championship, denied Patel a hat-trick despite being hemmed in by seven close catchers.

Earlier David Humphries had completed his first century of the season in 101 minutes before Worcestershire declared at 466 for six.

Kim Barnett gave the England selectors a timely reminder of his qualities as an attacking opening batsman with the highest score of his career against Middlesex at Derby. The Derbyshire captain made 144 before falling to a shooter from Hughes.

An unbroken sixth wicket stand of 174 in 49 overs between the New Zealand all-rounder, Hadless (100 not out) and the wicketkeeper, French (70 not out), gained maximum batting points for Nottinghamshire and a first innings lead of five over Hampshire, at Bournemouth.

French joined Hadlee at 134 for five in pursuit of Hampshire's 303.

Somerset image is deceiving

By Peter Ball

MIDDLESBROUGH: Somerset, four first innings wickets standing, are 168 runs behind Yorkshire.

In the mythology of cricket, West Country teams are peopled by cheery, rosy-faced men playing cheery, rosy-faced cricket. The Somerset team, without their West Indian and Cheshire imports, neither look nor play the part, tending to blond hair and tedious batting. Yesterday at Acklam Park they managed only 141 in 61 overs against some accurate Yorkshire seam bowling before rain ended play for the day at 3.30.

Roebuck, who writes more fluently than he bats, set the tone by taking two hours and 38 minutes over his 49, an innings more memorable for the number of times he was beaten outside the off stump by the unfortunate Sidebottom than for any stroke. Denning, who spent 21 overs compiling 19, and Lloyd, who uncomfortably acquired 16 in 19 overs, were if anything less memorable.

If it was a bad day for Somerset it was an encouraging one for Yorkshire and particularly for Fletcher and Rhodes, their 19-year-old colts. The performance of both suggests that the county's leagues are still a nursery most others envy with reason.

Fletcher, from Lascelles Hall, one of the oldest and most famous clubs in the country, once the home of Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes, was given a lot of work by Boycott and responded admirably. He bowled his 16 overs before the rain with accuracy, some pace and enough bounce and movements to have three of his four victims caught behind the wicket.

The best of those catches was taken by Stephen Rhodes, who flung himself to snatch the ball up as it fell in front of his captain at first slip to end Roebuck's occupation.

YORKSHIRE: First innings 309 (93.1 overs) (J D Love 12)

SOMERSET: First innings

*P M Roebuck c Rhodes b Fletcher	49
J G Wyatt c Love b Fletcher	17
N F M Popplewell c Rhodes b Moxon	17
B C Rose c Moxon b Fletcher	8
P W Denning c Moxon b Sidebottom	19
J W Lloyds b Fletcher	16
M D Crowe not out	3
G V Palmer not out	1
Extras (w 8, n-b 3)	11
Total (6 wkts, 61 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-62, 3-73, 4-109, 5-133, 6-140.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 6, Somerset 4.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R A White.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

County Championship (11.00)

DERBY: derbyshire v Middlesex

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Worcestershire

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire

CANTERBURY: Kent v Gloucestershire

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Surrey

HINCKLEY: Leicestershire v Essex

HORSHAM: Sussex v Northamptonshire

MIDDLESBROUGH: Yorkshire v Somerset

UNDER-25 COMPETITION: Derbyshire v Yorkshire (Chesterfield); Warwickshire v Somerset (Leamington Spa).

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Glamorgan v Worcs

At Swansea

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M J Weston c Green b Steele	60
M S A McEvoy b Thomas	1
*P A Neale l-b-w b Thomas	14
D N Patel c Younis b Green	153
D M Smith c Steele b Rowe	29
D B d'Oliveira c Thomas b Green	51
†D J Humphries not out	100
R K Illingworth not out	43
Extras (b 1, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 2)	15
Total (6 wkts dec)	466

J D Inchmore, R M Ellcock and A P Pridgeon did not bat

Score at 100 overs: 332 for 6

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-24, 3-155, 4-219, 5-293, 6-328.

BOWLING: Davis 24-3-73-0; Thomas 27-4-138-2; Green 14.5-3-65-2; Steele 29-7-91-1; Rowe 23-4-80-1; Holmes 1-0-4-0.

Glamorgan: First innings

J A Hopkins c Humphries b Pridgeon	59
A L Jones c Smith b Illingworth	17
G C Holmes c Weston b Illingworth	44
Younis Ahmed c d'Oliveira b Pridgeon	1
S P Henderson c Pridgeon b Patel	22
J F Steele c McEvoy b Illingworth	26
C J C Rowe b Illingworth	14
J G Thomas c and b Patel	27
†T Davie l-b-w b Patel	0
W W Davis c Weston b Patel	0
R C Green not out	17
Extras (b 9, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 3)	17
Total (97.1 overs)	230

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-53, 2-103, 3-113, 4-142, 5-156, 6-173, 7-214, 8-214, 9-214, 10-230.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 16-5-41-2; Ellcock 8-1-23-0; Inchmore 11-2-31-0; Patel 31-13-68-4; Illingworth 31.1-15-60-4

Second innings

J A Hopkins not out	2
L Jones	1
Total (no wkt)	3

Bonus points: Glamorgan 4, Worcestershire 8

Umpires: B Dudleston and A Fepson

Kent v Gloucs

AT CANTERBURY

KENT: First innings 175 (J N Shepherd 4 for 39)

Second innings

R A Woolmer b Shepherd	1
N R Taylor l-b-w b Sainsbury	13
*C J Tavare c Stovold b Shepherd	11
D G Aslett b Sainsbury	3
G W H Johnson not out	3
R M Ellison c Russell b Shepherd	0
†A P E Knott l-b-w b Shepherd	0
C Penn c and b Sainsbury	12
D L Underwood not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 2)	7
Total (7 wkts)	50

T M Alderman and K B S Jarvis to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-25, 3-31, 4-33, 5-33, 6-33, 7-50.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A W Stovold l-b-w b Alderman	0
P W Romaines c Alderman b Penn	73
C W J Athey l-b-w b Ellison	9
Zaheer Abbas C Alderman b Ellison	10
P Bainbridge c and b Jarvis	6
A J Wright c Underwood b Alderman	3
*D A Graveney c Penn b Alderman	3
J N Shepherd l-b-w b Penn	3
†R C Russell c Aslett b Ellison	3
D V Lawrence c Ellison b Alderman	8
G E Sainsbury not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 9)	12
Total (70.5 overs)	130

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-19, 3-40, 4-57, 5-68, 6-75, 7-81, 8-90, 9-126, 10-130.

BOWLING: Alderman, 24.5-11-40-4; Jarvis 17-6-35-1; Ellison 22-10-31-3; Underwood 1-1-0-0; Penn 6-2-11-2.

Bonus points: Kent 8, Gloucestershire 4.

Umpires: C Cook and M J Kitchen.

CRICKETER CUP

FIRST ROUND: Old Malvernians 205, (D Price 64, R W Tolchard 55); Old Wykehamists 192 (B Reed 54). Old Blundellians 175 for 4; Felsted Robins 183 for 7. Lancing Rovers 127 for 8; Bradfield Waifs 128 for 3. Sherborne Pilgrims 140; Oundle Rovers 141 for 3 (P Edwards 55 not out). Old Ampleforthians 137 (J Pearce 4 for 22); Old Westminsters 89. Rugby 111. (R A Furnival 6 for 6); Repton 95 (F Mitchell 4 for 14). Downside Wanderers 201 for 1; Radley Rangers 180 for 8. Marlborough Blues 253 for 5 (A Naylor 82, E Cunningham 81); Old Cliftonians 221. Stowe Templars 78; Old Brightonians 58. Old Cambridgians 297 for 7 (G Cowdrey 129, N Kemp 84); Harrow Wanderers 112. St Edwards Martyrs 118 (H Rogers 46); Old Wellingtonians 122 for 3. Haileybury Hermits 93; Old Whitgiftians 53. Old Alleynians 115 (M Fleming 4 for 12); Eton Ramblers 102 (C Lenham 4 for 23, R Stone 4 or 27). Charterhouse Friars 210 for 9. (N Wisdom 58); Old Cheltonians 180 for 8. Old Merchant Taylors 234 for 5; Old Cholmeleians 215 for 9.

Lancashire v Surrey

AT OLD TRAFFORD.

SURREY: First innings 221 (R D V Knight 60, A R Butcher 52; J Simmons 5 for 71)

Second innings

G S Clinton not out	59
D B Pauline lbw b McFarlane	5
R D V Knight c Folley b Simmons	29
G Monkhouse not out	0
Extras (lb2, nb3)	5
Total (2 wkts)	98

A R Butcher, M A Lynch, *G P Howarth, A Needham, †C J Richards, P I Pocock and S T Clarke to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-92.

LANCASHIRE: First innings

J A Ormrod c Pauline b Pocock	67
S J O'Shaughnessy b Pocock	45
*J Abrahams b Pocock	8
D P Hughes st Richards b Pocock	38
N H Fairbrother c Howarth b Pocock	1
†C Maynard c Pauline b Clarke	5
J Simmons c Pauline b Pocock	13
S T Jefferies c Richards b Needham	31
I Folley c Pauline b Pocock	0
M Watkinson run out	0
L L McFarlane not out	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 4, n-b 1)	10
Total (79.1 overs)	219

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-102, 2-128, 3-129, 4-131, 5-138, 6-167, 7-218, 8-219, 9-219, 10-219.

BOWLING: Clarke 17-6-42-1; Pocock 30-8-74-7; Monkhouse 13-3-43-0; Knight 9-3-16-0; Needham 10.1-3-34-1.

Bonus points: Lancashire 6, Surrey 6

Hampshire v Notts

AT BOURNEMOUTH

HAMPSHIRE: First innings 303 (T M Tremlett 74, V P Terry 54)

Second innings

V P Terry c French b Hendrick	0
C L Smith not out	11
M C J Nicholas b Hendrick	0
T E Jesty lbw b Hadlee	8
R J Maru c Robinson b Hadlee	4
T M Tremlett not out	0
Extras (lb 6)	6
Total (4 wkts)	29

D R Turner, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, E L Reifer and C A Connor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-19, 4-29.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings

B C Broad, c Maru b Cowley	54
R T Robinson, b Connor	12
B Hassan, l-b-w, b Nicholas	17
*C E B Rice, c Reifer, b Cowley	30
J D Birch, b Connor	13
R J Hadlee, not out	100
† B N French, not out	70
Extras (l-b 7, w 4, n-b 1)	12
Total (5 wkts dec, 94.1 overs)	306

E E Hemmings, K Saxelby, K E Cooper and M Hendrick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-68, 3-116, 4-127, 5-134.

BOWLING: Reifer, 15-3-62-0; Connors, 25-5-72-2; Tremlett, 13-2-34-0; Nicholas, 9-0-35-1; Cowley, 22.1-5.65-2; Maru, 8-1-21-0; Jesty, 2-0-7-0.

Bonus points: Hampshire 5, Nottinghamshire 7

Umpires: W E Alley and D J Constant.

Derbyshire v Middlesex

AT DERBY

MIDDLESEX: First innings 274 (W N Slack 93, P R Downton 88; P G Newman 4 for 78)

Second innings

W N Slack not out	44
K P Tomlins c R W Taylor b Finney	11
C T Radley not out	3
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt)	60

G D Barlow, R O Butcher, *J E Emburey, P H Edmonds, †P R Downton, N F Williams, S P Hughes and W W Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

*K J Barnett b Hughes	144
I S Anderson c Tomlins b Emburey	4
A Hill c Downton b Hughes	0
J H Hampshire c Slack b Daniel	3
W P Fowler c Tomlins b Emburey	1
†R W Taylor c Emburey b Hughes	44
R J Finney c Tomlins b Emburey	1
S Roberts not out	36
P G Newman l-b-w b Daniel	34
O H Mortensen c Emburey b Edmonds	1
J P Taylor b Daniel	11
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 27)	37
Total	314

Score at 100 overs: 311 for 9

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-42, 3-47, 4-50, 5-222, 6-223, 7-224, 8-280, 9-281, 10-314.

BOWLING: Williams 21-4-63-0; Hughes 19-5-51-3; Emburey 23-7-75-3; Daniel 18-5-40-3; Edmonds 18-5-44-1: Slack 2-0-4-0

Bonus points: Derbyshire 8, Middlesex 7

Umpires: N T Plews and A G T Whitehead.

TENNIS

Fear is the key as inmates threaten to assume control

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Balazs Taroczy is a mild-mannered man whose tennis reflects his capacity for deep thinking. When extraneous factors affect his professional labours, Taroczy's response is not that of a John McEnroe. He considers the problem quietly: thus it was when lightening flashed around the French championships at a time when Taroczy and Yannick Noah had each won a set, and were exploring the possibilities of a third round.

Taroczy, in his thoughtful way, asked the umpire why they were still on court. After all, he said, the celestial electricity system was on the blink and they would be safer indoors. They were still out there, the umpire told him, because it was not raining. "But I don't want to die here", Taroczy said. Their joint exercise in a logic that flirted with philosophy was terminated by the second deluge of the day. Taroczy had his way.

Some progress was made. Three of the hard men, Jimmy Connors, Ivan Lendl and Andres Gomez, won their matches, before the gloom was illuminated by meteorological fireworks. But for much of the afternoon the engrossing topic among those anyway, concerned with written or pictorial reporting – was a reminder of one of the stock jokes of modern tennis. Are the inmates running the asylum?

You will recall that McEnroe, while beating Mel Purcell, succeeded in having photographers removed from their echoing pits behind portholes in the back canvas. Yesterday, the tournament committee announced that photographers were banned from such positions, used on the two main courts. The photographers objected and conferred with the affable tournament director, Christian Duxin. As politicians put it, there was a free and frank exchange of views.

Duxin, his supply of sedating cigarettes diminished, went back to the committee and arranged a compromise. Photographers could work from the pits on the understanding that they did not use motor-drive on their cameras when a player was serving and did not answer back if a player approached them with playful banter (there has evidently been more fun down there than most of us knew about).

Imagine the implications. Are players to be allowed to decide where and how photographers should do their jobs? Are the abused to be denied the right of reply? There have already been indications that players – not merely McEnroe – think they can decide whether a court is fit for play, and can make offensive comments to officials whose decisions fo not meet with their approval.

The trouble is that the rules are not enforced because there are tournament officials everywhere who are prepared to sacrifice dignity and integrity in order to protect their jobs. They know that if they disqualify a celebrity (the ultimate sanction) they may never again be invited to influence a big match. There is something rotten in the state of modern tennis.

Nevertheless, there is some sick humour in much of the nonsense. Yesterday Lendl made offensive remarks in English while beating Anders Jarryd, who made them in Swedish, to the evident puzzlement of an umpire who knew something naughty was going on, but was not quite sure what it was.

Connors belongs to that group of Americans – Stan Smith, Arthur Ashe and McEnroe are other recent examples – who have won the Wimbledon or United States championships (or both) but have never even reached the final in Paris. Yesterday Connors beat Emilio Sanchez of Spain, aged 19, who is already an accomplished clay court player. "I'm *still* in there, still playing", Connors said, "and a lot of things can happen in a two-week tournament."

He was asked to comment on the fact that Sanchez was warned because the Spaniard's coach was *making signals*. Connors's response was very much to the point: "They can give *all the coaching* they want. But once a guy gets down there on court, he's got to hit the ball himself."

MEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round J Connors (US) bt E Sanchez (Sp), 6-4, 6-1, 6-1; I Lendl (Cz) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 6-4, 6-0, 6-4; A Gomez (Ec) bt J Gunnarsson (Swe), 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Brown is back

Amanda Brown, the Norfolk teenager, appeared on the British scene for the first time since last October, when she beat America's Helena Manset, 6-1, 6-3 in the grass court tournament at Beckenham, sponsored by the *Kentish Times*, yesterday.

Miss Brown, now ranked fifth in Britain, has been on an extensive tour of the world and returned home just four weeks ago. Her only disappointment over today's performance was that her father, Ken Brown, the Norwich City football manager, was unable to see it.

There was a shock for Shelley Walpole, Britain's No 6, when she was beaten 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, by Julie Salmon, the British junior grass court champion.

MEN'S SINGLES, first round (GB unless stated): P Cash (Aus) bt R Lewis, 7-6, 6-1; E Edwards (US) bt M Depalmer (US), 6-4, 6-2; J Manset (US) bt K Slach (US), 7-6, 6-4; R Acuna (Chile) bt C Johnstone (Aus), 6-3, 6-3; S Meister (US) bt P Rennert (US), 7-5, 6-3; C Bradnam bt M Frankel, 6-2, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES, first round (GB unless stated): J Louie bt M Collins, 6-2, 6-4; K Seddon (SA) bt A Stewart, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3; E Oxrieder (US) bt B Borneo, 6-3, 6-2; V Lake bt J Blackstead (US), 6-4, 6-4; J Bich bt S Leach, 6-2, 6-2; M van Nostrand (US) bt J Reeves, 6-2, 6-2; S Gomer bt B Perry (NZ), 6-2, 7-5; J Salmon bt S Walpole, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; M Groat (Can) bt J Muller (SA), 6-3, 6-4; B Norton (US) bt A Neale (US), 6-4, 6-0; A Brown bt H Manset (US), 6-1, 6-3.

Alexander in no trouble

John Alexander, the Australian Davis Cup player, took 48 minutes to brush aside the energetic challenge of Anton Lakatos, of Surrey, in the northern grass court tournament, sponsored by GMC, at Didsbury yesterday.

Alexander proved too powerful and experienced for Lakatos, aged 18, the British junior grass court champion, and he hammered hsi way to a place in the second round with a 5-1, 6-0 victory. Lakatos won a scholaship to South Alabama University, and although there was an obvious improvement in his game there was neither the quality nor the quantity o shots to worry the Australian.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round (GB unless stated): J Alexander bt A Lakatos, 6-1, 6-0; S Rozza (US) bt L Davies, 6-0, 6-3; J Rosenberg (US) bt S Roach 6-2, 6-0; G Michibata (Can) bt R Derkins, 6-0, 6-0; M Baroch (Aus) bt G Melville (Aus), 6-2, 6-3; C Pett bt P Hugheamen, 7-6, 1-6, 8-6; C Kermode bt J Cappadona, 6-1, 6-1; A Simcox bt M Bain, 7-6, 6-3; M Robinson bt W Scanlon (US), 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; N Fulwood bt J White, 6-1, 6-1; S Shaw bt I Palmer, 6-2, 6-2; D Pate (US) bt J Turner, 6-3, 6-4; B Mitton (SA) bt C Johnson 6-0, 6-1; D Felgate bt P Thomas, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3; J Bates bt E Finkle (US), 6-0, 6-2 D Sammel (SA) bt (Russell, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4; T Rafique bt C Jackson, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1; T Mayotte (US) bt M Furness, 6-1, 6-1; J Whiteford bt C Stringer, 6-1, 6-0; J Brown (US) bt A Higham, 6-2, 6-2.

CYCLING

Swede in first after crash injures riders

By John Wilcockson

Another instance of rough riding rebounded on the Russian team yesterday when the eighth stage of the Milk Race was won at York by Lars Wahlqvist, of Sweden. It was the first stage victory to elude the Russians in five days.

Wahlqvist, who made his break a mile from the finish, gained no more than 50 metres on a pack which was in full cry alongside the Knavesmire. The Russians were hoping to give another 30sec time bonus to their leader, Oleg Czougeda, who had warmed up by taking two earlier sprints, at Harthill (30 miles) and Normanton (70 miles), on the ride from Nottingham. But a moment of inattention allowed Whalqvist his freedom, and he was 2sec ahead of Czougeda at the line.

The rough riding incident was a crash in the West Yorkshire village of Hemsworth. As seen by the officials, Sergei Zmierakov "locked handlebars" with Ladislav Foldyna, of Czechoslovakia. But a rider close to the scene said: "The Russian tried to force his way into a gap that wasn't there."

STAGE 8 (Nottingham to York, 102 miles): 1, L Wahlqvist (Swe) 4hr 28min 51sec; 2, O Czougeda (USSR), at 2 sec; 3, H van Weers (Neth); 4, M Kass (Cz); 5, J van Wijk (Neth); 6, J Perny (Cz); 7, A Nuy (Neth); 8, C Henn (WG); 9, M Elliott (GB Professionals); 10, N Mitchell (Young England), all same time. Other leading British and Irish placings: 11, P Longbottom (GB Amateurs), at 2 sec; 12, M Walsham (Young England); same time: 16, D Gardiner (Ire) same time; 17, C Whorton (GB Amateurs); 22, D Gilleran (Ire); 24, M Gornall (Young England); 26, G Thomson (Ire); 30, S Downey (Ire), all same time.

OVERALL: 1, Czougeda, 32hr 11min 57sec; 2, S Brykt (Swe) at 1min 10sec; 3, K Nilsson (Swe) 1:54; 4, N Martin (GB Amateurs), 1:58; 5, P Hilse (WG) 2:05; 6, J Travnicek (Cz) 2:58; 7, S Zmierakov (USSR), 2:39; 8, van Wijk, 2:45; 9, Elliott 3:36; 10, Wahlqvist, 4:32.

GOLF

Parkin sets the pace in defence of title

Philip Parkin set the pace on the first day of the British Amateur championship yesterday – just as he did before he went on to win the title at Turnberry last year. The 22-year-old Welshman, hoping to become only the fifth player this century to take the event in succesive years, was first out at 7.30am. His two-under-par 70 at Southport and Ainsdale, one of the two courses being used for the 36-hole qualifying competition, kept him at the head of the leader board all-day.

The best score at Formby, where the matchplay stages will be held, once the field is whittled down to 64 after today's second round, was also 70, by the Italian champion Silvio Grappasonni, whose father Ugo finished joint 17th in the 1954 British Open at nearby Birkdale. The 21-year-old's round was probably the better of the two, for it was played in much more windy conditions and Formby's par is one higher at 73. Grappasonni began his week on Merseyside by chipping in at the opening hole for the first of four birdies and also finished on a high note, taking an eagle three at the long 17th, where he played a four iron to six feet.

SOUTHPORT AND AINSDALE: 70, P Parkin; 71, D Gilford, D Tolley; 72, G Bell, R Park, I Gervas (Sp), A Turnbull; 73, C Dalgleish, C Moe (US), A Peirse, N Brazell, S Burnett (SA); 74, H Kemp (US), v McCandless, P Broadhurst, G Walmsley.

FORMBY: 70, S Grappasonni (It); 71, R Smethurst; 72, W Musto (USA), T Foster, R Roper, C Montgomerie; 73, C Rauierson, (US), W Varn (US), D Wilkins (US), C Brooks, A Lord, S Hamer, M Reynard, N Briggs, C Cordell (US), T Hurrell, D James (SA); 74, D Davidson, G Krause, J Marks, C Laurence, F Lindgren (Swe), J Earl, E Goldrick (US), T Krapfel (US), J Lips, D Moss.

YACHTING

Jockeying for the lead

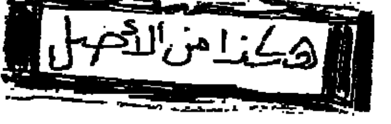
By John Nicholls

There are changes by the hour at the head of the *Observer*/Europe 1 single-handed transatlantic race, and each summary from race control in Plymouth gives a new leader. The effect of the upper size limit limit for entries had meant that more than half of Class I were built to that limit (60ft), and boat-for-boat racing is closer than ever.

Yesterday's report showed that the first 10 boats were within 50 miles of one another, with a Frenchman, Bruno Peyron, leading in L'Aiglon. He was then 323 miles from Plymouth, with the prospect of continuing strong winds to help the fleet of 86 on their way.

Jeff Houlgrave, one of two British entries in a 60ft trimaran, was placed fifth in Colt Cars GB, only 22 mileU astern of the leader. He must have been within sight of Patrrick Morvan in Jet Services, the early race leader, but not lying sixth. Morvan's co-favourite to be the first into Newport, Rhode Island, Marc Pajot's Elf Aquitaine, had moved up to second.

Other British entries doing well are Peter Phillips in Travacrest Seaway, placed sixteenth, Tony Bullimore in City of Birmingham, second in Class III, and Chris Smith in Race Against Poverty, second in Class V.



BOXING

McGuigan must stay close to the long-range Spaniard

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

On the face of it Barry McGuigan's first defence of his European Featherweight title looks like a straightforward affair at the Albert Hall tonight. There is little in the record of the challenger, Esteban Eguia, to give the tough little Irishman fro Clones sleepless nights. However, the Spaniard could prove a harder proposition than many people expect and McGuigan will be taking no chances.

Eguia was beaten clearly on points by an out-of-sorts Keith Wallace, who was trying to prove to himself that everything was all right after a surprise defeat at the hands of Antoine Montero of France. Even though the Commonwealth fly-weight champion had no trouble in piling up the points, the Spaniard was game right to the end. McGuigan, however, hits much harder than Wallace and from many more angles too.

One opponent McGuigan and Eguia have in common is Valerio Nati of Italy. Nati knocked out the Spaniar, whereas McGuigan destroyed Nati in six rounds when they met for the vacant European title in Belfast.

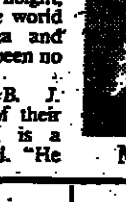
McGuigan, however, has learnt from his one defeat by Peter Eubanks that not all his opponents go down readily under his assault and McGuigan prefers to have his basic strategy ready before entering the ring. He has made it a habit to study the styles of all his likely opponents well in advance. He can even tell you the weight, height, reach and best punch of the world champions Eusabio Petroza and Wilfredo Gomez. Eguia has been no exception.

McGuigan's manager, B. J. Eastwood, outlined some of their findings yesterday. "Eguia is a slippery customer," he said. "He can make his look bad." And that, one can understand, is not how McGuigan wants to look in view of the world title meeting with Petroza.

Eastwood has also learned that the Eguia in the Wallace bout was not the real Eguia; that contest was the Spaniard's first in 12 months, a fact not widely known. In which case the Spaniard could show considerable improvement tonight.

"We have learned he has plenty more to give than he showed against Wallace," Eastwood said. "He has been preparing solidly for this fight and can put a lot more together than we have seen. He can throw good, long shots. The trick will be to get inside them and stay close."

The Spaniard clearly knows how dangerous McGuigan can be in the close encounters and he will no doubt try to keep the Irishman at long range. But McGuigan is known to get inside the long arms of the Spaniard at some stage of the bout and once he does that it should all be over quickly. It all depends on how long McGuigan takes to get into that strategic position.



McGuigan: hits harder

ROWING

Oxford summer eights

The final positions in the Oxford summer eights are as follows:

[illegible]

MOTOR RACING

Senna beats the rain and the pain

By John Blunsden

This year there is nothing unusual about a Marlboro McLaren-TAG winning a Formula One grand prix. The team has now managed to do it five times out of six, three times through Alain Prost and twice through Niki Lauda. What made the Monaco Grand Prix so different (apart from the atrocious weather) was that a Toleman-Hart, driven by someone in his first season of Formula One racing, chased Prost's car across the line, and would almost certainly have been ahead of it had the race lasted a lap longer.

With the greatest respect to the Toleman-Hart, it is not quite in the McLaren-TAG category. Indeed, there are many who believe that this far into the 1984 season the combination of the McLaren chassis and the TAG engine is in a class of its own. But rain is a great equaliser and it also tends to bring out the best in thrusting young drivers. Ayrton Senna did his career a power of good on the streets of Monte Carlo on Sunday afternoon, and it was perhaps not without significance that members of the Fiat hierarchy and of the Ferrari team were conspicuous amougst the crowd of admirers who rushed to congratulate him after the race.

Had they known more of his problems during the race they might have been even more vociferous in their praise. Senna, who had to overtake more cars than anyone else, had a brake problem. More seriouly, throughout the race he had spilt fuel soaking into the back of his overalls. "While you are driving," he said afterwards, "you don't think about pain, so it was only after the race was stopped that I realised just how painful it had been. It was frustrating that the race had to be stopped because I knew I had a rare chance to win. If it had been dry, it would have been a very different story." A modest enough comment from a driver who came so close to fulfilling at only his fifth attempt the grand prix victory which eludes some throughout their Formula One career.

Stefen Bellof's third place was the outstanding performance of a race in which delicacy of touch and a highly developed sense of balance were more important than engine power. Ken Tyrell can expect much from Bellof and Martin Brundle once they have the benefit of turbo power.

Patrick Tambay's leg injury means that Renault will probably run only one car, for Derwick Warwick in the next race at Montreal.

MOTOR CYCLING

Deflated Dunlop fails to stretch to one more win

By Michael Scott

Rob McElnea won a fine Senior TT at record speed here yesterday, but only after Joey Dunlop had coasted to a stop while leading by more than 40 seconds on the last lap.

Dunlop and his Honda team claimed a broken crankshaft, and denied that the Ulsterman had run out of petrol after pulling in unexpectedly a lap early for his final refuelling stop. "We had calculated by then that he should have had petrol to spare", Barry Symmons, Honda's team manager, said afterwards.

Instead Dunlop stopped some 10 miles short of the finish, and watched McElnea, the Suzuki rider, go past for his second TT win. The rival works riders had led the race, held in perfect conditions, for three laps each.

SENIOR TT (226 miles): 1, R McElnea (Suzuki) 1hr 57min 28.2sec, 115.66mph (record). 2, R Marshall (Honda) 2:00:34. 3, T Nation (Suzuki) 2:01:13.2. Fastest lap: J Dunlop (Honda) 19min 8.4sec, 118.47mph (record).
INTERNATIONAL SIDECAR TT (second leg, 113 miles): 1, S Abbott (Yamaha) 1hr 4min 30sec, 105.25mph. 2, L Burton (Yamaha) 1:06:50.8. 3, D Hallam (Yamaha) 1:07:5.20.

RACING: STARKEY AGREES TO STEP DOWN ON THE DERBY SECOND FAVOURITE

Piggott in the driving seat on Alphabatim

By Michael Seely

The eleventh-hour decision to replace Greville Starkey with Lester Piggott on the Derby second favourite, Alphabatim, is the most dramatic eve-of-the-race announcement since the acknowledged master of Epsom was successfully substituted for Bill Williamson on Roberto in 1972.

Commenting on this latest move, Guy Harwood, Alphabatim's trainer said yesterday, "After the horse had galloped on on Sunday morning, Reville, Geoff Lawson and I had a long talk. It was decided that if Lester was available, he should be offered the mount. It was a team decision and Greville was in full agreement." But the talks only […] some time at Lingfield and Kempton on Friday and Saturday.

"Greville is the first to admit that he is not yet 100 per cent," Harwood continued. "The trouble is that Alphabatim is such a lazy horse. He needs a lot of driving. If he was a free-running animal, there would be no problems and Greville would have been happy to ride."

Brian Rouse partnered Alphabatim in his impressive victories at Sandown and Lingfield during Starkey's enforced absence and was at one time standing by to take the mount at Epsom. "That was a little while ago", said the trainer, "but Brian didn't come into it on this occasion, as we had so little time in which to act. We all felt that if it comes to a finish of heads and necks, we would like Piggott's strength and expertise on our side."

Piggott's chances of claiming his tenth Derby triumph and also of equalling Frank Buckle's record of 27 classic victories have been immeasurably increased by the latest developments. The maestro also has an outstanding opportunity of winning his sixth Oaks on Circus Plume on Saturday.

The whole racing world will sympathize with Starkey's misfortune. This is a hard, commercial decision, if nothing else. This outstanding jockey has been an integral part of the Pulborough success story from the outset, and his mastery of the Epsom circuit has never been more apparent than when landing the Derby and Oaks double on Shirley Heights and Fair Salinia in 1978. But there is only one Derby, and both the rider and horse must be at their peak.

Millions of pounds in stallion values can be determined by as little as a short head, and the winning owner will also receive £227,000 in prize money. The successful jockey earns a statutory 7.5 per cent (£16,000) of that total, and there will be substantial presents on top of that as well.

Alphabatim first staked his claim to future stardom when beating Ilium in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster last autumn. He was sold to Prince Khaled Abdullah just before that race. This spring he has been backed down from 33-1 to second favourite to El Gran Senor. The colt had eased in the betting in the past 10 days, mainly because the Harwood stable seemed out of form, but he was heavily supported on Saturday and again yesterday. Alphabatim is now on offer at 7-2 with William Hills and 4-1 with Ladbroke.

Harwood is more than hopeful that Alphabatim is in a condition to do himself justice tomorrow. "There is no doubt that we have had something running through the stable. The blood tests alone prove that. But it was a short-lived thing and the horses now appear to be all right. We have just had a couple of two-year-old winners and the rest of them should soon be striking form." Piggott will have ridden Alphabatim for the first time in some light work at Pulborough this morning.

Peter Beckwith-Smith, the clerk of the course, said yesterday that the track is in perfect condition for the first sponsored Derby. "I walked the course this morning. I've never seen it in such perfiect condition for this meeting, and there is a marvellous covering of grass. The Irish horses will be coming this afternoon, but I never inquire too closely into their arrangements for security reasons."

Other big-race news in brief: Ladbrodes reported heavy backing for David O'Brien's Secreto, who finished a close third to Sadler's Wells in the Irish 2,000 Guineas. After laying a single bet of £10,000 each way at 16-1 and another of £50,000-£3,000, Secreto's price has shortened to 14-1.

The following jockey arrangements were announced: John Reid will take over from the suspended Joe Mercer on Creag-An-Sgor. Tony Clark will ride Alphabatim's pacemaker, Cataldi.

No less than three pacemakers were among the nine declared for Thursday's Coronation Cup. Dick Hern has accepted with His Honour and Sailor's Dance as well as with Sun Princess. Henry Candy has declared Time Charter and Society Boy. However a stable spokesman for West Isley said that Sailor's Dance would only run in the event of a mishap to His Honour. The presence of Romildo, Francois Boutin's impressive Prix Ganay winner, Shear Walk and the Irish filly, Flame of Tara, will ensure that the two Oaks winners will not have matters all their own way.

Ascot next for Princess Tracy

The Irish 1,000 Guineas form received a boost at Leopardstown yesterday when the Michael Cunninghams trained Princess Tracy got the better of the older sprinters, Pampas and Hunter's Delight, in a triple photo finish to the Group III Ballyogan Stakes (Our Irish Racing Correspondent writes).

The English challenger Mummy's Treasure, drawn on the rails, set a blazing gallop but with a furlong to go was headed by Hunter's Delight with Princess Tracy and Pampas finishing very fast on the stands side. Princess Tracy got up in the last few strides to win by a head. Her next objective is the Cork and Orrery at Royal Ascot.

Dermot Weld saddled the disappointing favourite Steel Commander, having earlier decided not to send Executive Pride over for the Derby.

David O'Brien and Christy Roche, whose Epsom Derby runner Secreto could turn out to be the best each way bet in the race, showed themselves to be in form by winning the Loughlinstown Race with another of their three-year-old-colts Flying Trove.

[…] involved Piggott. If he had not been free, Starkey would have ridden Alphabatim. Now he will be on Pidwidgeon".

Starkey pinched a nerve in his neck in a fall at Kempton six weeks ago. He has had treatment from specialists in London and Paris on the injury and resumed riding on Kanz at Newbury just over a fortnight ago. The Jockey was on board Overtrump and Old Bailey, the stable's first two winners for some time at Lingfield and Kempton on Friday and Saturday.



Lester Piggott, looking to Alphabatim for his tenth Derby victory at Epsom tomorrow

Pat Eddery will ride John Dunlop's Out Of Shot in Saturday's Oaks and not Miss Beaulieu as had been expected. A spokesman for Geoffrey Wragg's stable said Miss Beaulieu would still run although it was not known who would ride. Hills have eased her from 12-1 to 14-1, and have brought Out Of Shot, the Lingfield Oaks trial winner, in from 25-1 to 20-1.

Green Rock to reward trainer's patience

By Mandarin

The patience shown by Barry Hills, the Lambourn trainer, in bringing his three-year-olds along gragually this season, after a slow start, is beginning to reap dividends.

Poquito's Queen is already a fancied Oaks candidate after finishing a promising second to Optimistic Lass in the Musidora Stakes at York, and another three-year-old filly with immense potential is Green Rock (4.30), who runs in this afternoon's Laverstock Maiden Stakes at Salisbury.

Green Rock ran for only the second time in public when a fast-finishing fifth behind another Oaks runner, Miss Beaulieu, in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood recently, and but for a slow start, she might well have taken a hand in the finish. As it was, Green Rock was beaten less than three lengths by the winner.

Understandably, Hills was delighted with Green Rock and said "She has been a slow learner. For the moment we will bring her on through maiden races and move her up in class gragually."

Today's stiff 12-furlong test should suit my nap admirably and she is taken to open her accout at the expense of the Dick Hern-trained Brotherly, who led Claude Monet for a long way in the Heathorn Stakes at Newmarket.

Hern should be on the mark in the Rubbing House Maiden Fillies Stakes with Nuit d'Eté, who made a pleasing first appearance at Newbury last month

John Ciechanowski, based at Upper Lambourn, has been going well this term, thanks mainly to the efforts of his smart handicapper, Remorseless, who has won four of his five races as a four-year-old. Non-Wet should add to the stable's tally by capturing the Durnford Handicap, over six furlongs, following a close-up second to Petong at Lingfield Park last time out.

Non-Wet's rider, Willie Carson, must also be hopeful of landing the Tryon Handicap with Barry Sheene. John Dunlop's three-year-old quickened in good style to beat a competitive field at York last month.

Bill O'Gorman's Stamping Ground, fourth behind Sharp Romance at Newmarket on Saturday makes a speedy reappearance in the Klix Drinks Stakes at Beverley.



BEVERLEY

GOING: Good

Draw: 5f high numbers best

2.15 GREEN DRAGON SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,005: 5f) (17 runners)

2	1004	CODED LOVE (D) (BF) (A Niblo) K Stone 8-13	G Brown 7	8
3	1422	LIGHT DAWN (CD) (BF) (B Kenyon) J Berry 8-13	K Darley	7
4		DOSMASS (A Snipe) M Leach 8-11	D Nicholls	3
7	0	IRISH CONNECTION (M Thoumine) B McMahon 8-11	T Ives	9
8	20	JOHN FRESH (B) (BF) (T Taylor) J Berry 8-11	G Duffield	14
10	0032	MALOWSKI (B) (M Brittain) D Plant 8-11	B Coogan	16
11	0322	MAUNDY GIFT (BF) (H Ford) W Wharton 8-11	W Wharton	17
12	000000	NICE BUSINESS (T Taylor) N Tinkler 8-11	W R Swinburn	15
14	00	PATH OVER THE MOOR (B) (Mrs E Morpeth) F Carr 8-11	J Carr 7	12
15	3	PRIVATE TUNE (A Smith) A Smith 8-11	S Webster	2
16	0	WALTER THE GREAT (Miss A Nappey) M H Easterby 8-11	K Hodgson	11
17		ALDORO (Mrs R Sharratt) E Weymes 8-8	E Guest 5	5
18	000	DIAPHANTINE (G Leatham) M W Easterby 8-8	M Hindley 7	4
19		FIRST ENGAGEMENT (A White) R Hollinshead 8-8	W Ryan 5	1
21	0004	JUST A BIT (Mrs E Jackman) M W Easterby 8-8	S Perks	6
23	00	NORTHERN BALLERINA (Brian Yeardley) E Carter 8-8	C Dwyer	13
24	04	PARADE GIRL (B) (Rokdvale Ltd) M W Easterby 8-8	M Birch	10

1983: Abandoned – Course Waterlogged

5-2 Malowski, 7-2 Light Dawn, 9-2 Just A Bit, 7 Irish Connection, 8 Coded Love, 10 Parade Girl, 14 First Engagement, 16 others.

Beverley selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Light Dawn, 2.45 Sharp Remark, 3.15 Coffee House, 3.45 Stamping Ground, 4.15 Gulfland, 4.45 Cor Anglais, 5.10 Balaash, 5.35 Amalee.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Sharp Remark, 3.45 Stamping Ground, 4.15 Giada, 4.45 Apatial, 5.10 Bloomsday, 5.35 Amalee.

2.45 BEVERLEY ARMS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,469: 7f) (13)

4	01-0020-	SHARP REMARK (D) (S Wong) B Hanbury 9-7	W R Swinburn	11
7	03-40	BACHAGHA (Swinton Holdings) M Hinchliffe 9-6	E Guest 5	9
8	103-400	FILL THE JUG (J Irving) T Fairhurst 9-6	C Coates 7	7
9	000200-	DANCIMMO (Mrs M Booth) R J Williams 9-6	T Ives	10
10	400-000	AFRICAN IMAGE (J Burgess) R Hollinshead 9-5	S Perks	6
11	0200-02	NICE ONE ANDY (B) (J Thung) G Huffer 9-4	M Miller	13
17	43400-0	BUCKMINSTER BOY (W Wharton) W Wharton 8-13	W Ryan 5	1
18	000	SHEILA CROCKATT (H B Crockatt) M W Easterby 8-10	M Birch	8
20	3032-0	GOLDLINER BONUS (T Edmonds) J Hardy 8-9	G Duffield	2
21	000-330	BLUEGANBY (Mrs J Hobson) R Hobson 8-8	O Gray	3
22	00-0	RED COUNTER (A French) H Jones 8-6	K Darley	5
24	000-0	ASIAN KING (L Lee) J Spearing 8-3	D Nicholls	4
25	00000-0	GREY CHARM (M Brittain) D Plant 7-13	B Coogan	12

9-4 Bachagha, 11-4 Sharp Remark, 7-2 Nice One Andy, 6 Shiela Crockett, 8 Fill The Jug, 12 others.

3.15 ROSE & CROWN HANDICAP (£2,211: 1m 4f) (11)

2	0000/00	BEELEIGH (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 6-9-9	G Duffield	4
3	0/32-40	JAMESTINO (CD) (Miss L Easterby) M H Easterby 6-9-7	S Donkin 7	11
4	200-123	MEIKLEOUR (Mrs A Leggatt) J Fitzgerald 5-9-5	W R Swinburn	10
5	2-44120	JACK RANSEY (D) (M McCormack) M McCormack 4-8-12	M Birch	5
6	00304/0	GREAT LUCK (H Timm) K Stone 5-8-9	C Dwyer	2
8	04/0-40	SWEETHEART (M Steele) W Haigh 4-8-5	T Ives	1
9	03-0001	COFFEE HOUSE (D) (Mrs I Balding) I Balding 9-7-13	J H Brown 5	5
10	302-300	ALFIE DICKINS (D) (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 8-7-13	W Ryan 5	8
12	3200-34	LINE ABREAST (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 6-7-11	J Lowe	8
13	044-000	WALK ALONG (B) (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 5-7-10	A Proud	7
14	01300-0	TORONTO STAR (Mrs S Atkinson) A Potts 4-7-10	M L Thomas	3

3 Coffee House, 4 Meikleour, 9-2 Line Abreast, 5 Sweetheart, 8 Jack Ransey, Jamestino, 10 Alfie Dickins, 14 others.

3.45 KLIX DRINKS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,305: 5f) (8)

3	2133	BOARDMANS GLORY (D) (Maj J Rubin) J Berry 9-4	K Darley	2
5	214	STAMPING GROUND (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-4	T Ives	6
6	4133	BRAMPTON GRACE (D) (Mrs J Turner) W Wharton 9-1	W Wharton	4
7	0331	ALANCAR (D) (E Goodall) K Stone 8-11	C Dwyer	1
8	03	COCK-A-SNOOK (R S Cockerell) C Booth 8-11	G Duffield	7
10	30	LUCKSIN (Mrs P Barratt) R Thompson 8-11	R P Elliott	5
15	24	KAMARESS (M Brittain) D Plant 8-8	B Coogan	3
16		MAYGREEN (A Snipe) M Leach 8-8	D Nicholls	8

5-4 Stamping Ground, 4 Kamaress, 11-2 Breampton Grace, 6 Boardman's Glory, 12 Cock-A-Snook, 16 others.

4.15 KINGS HEAD MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: £1,039: 1m) (12)

3	0/04	MICHAEL'S REVENGE (M Mouskos) D Thom 5-9-6	W R Swinburn	12
6	02-	GIADA (Mrs D Zurcher) L Cumani 4-9-6	R Guest	5
7		PINKS PENNY (R Collins) W Morris 5-9-6	W Morris 7	7
8	4-1	ACE OF ACES (Mrs J Hardy) J Hardy 3-8-5	M L Thomas	2
9	004-0	AROUND TOWN (P Warwick) R D Peacock 3-8-5	N Connorton	9
15	3204-04	FENCHURCH COLONY (D Brotherton) M H Easterby 3-8-5	M Birch	10
16	03	GULFLAND (Lord Cadogan) G Pritchard-Gordon 3-8-5	G Duffield	1
21	0-0	ROSSY FOR SPORT (H Barker) A Smith 3-8-5	N Carlisle	4
22		SAUCY SIGNOR (W Thompson) W Clay 3-8-5	S Harris 7	3
24		STANELLY (B Cunningham) W Haigh 3-8-5	S Webster	6
27	00-0	BLUE LAMA (A Snipe) M Leach 3-8-2	D Nicholls	11
29	3000-00	EMPRESS CORINA (R Swift) R J Williams 3-8-2	T Ives	8

13-8 Fenchurch Colony, 9-4 Giada, 4 Gulfland, 7 Michael's Revenge, 12 Empress Corina, 16 others.

4.45 ROYAL STANDARD MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,067: 1m 2f) (12)

2	0	ADMIRABLE (Mrs J McMahon) B McMahon 8-11	S Perks	4
4	320	APATIAL (Mrs H Corbett) B Hanbury 8-11	W R Swinburn	7
6		ARDERELLE (K Abdulla) W Elsey 8-11	C Dwyer	9
7	00-	BUCKALEX (R Sangster) D Morley 8-11	G Duffield	3
10	42-00	COR ANGLAIS (G Strawbridge) I Balding 8-11	J H Brown 5	10
13	00-	FLAMING PEARL (R Marchant) M Jarvis 8-11	M L Thomas	11
17	0000-00	HIGHEST TENDER (Havenwood Con's Ltd) K Stone 8-11	M Birch	8
18	0	HOME HILL (D Simpson) C Brittain 8-11	T Ives	12
20	03200-0	TPS THE BEST (Mrs E Fountain) R Hollinshead 8-11	W Ryan 5	5
21	0	JERSEY LILY (BF) (G Kaye) P Kelleway 8-11	Gay Kelleway 5	2
32	0	RAINBOW LADY (Lord Howard de Walden) E Weymes 8-11	K Hodgson	6
42	00-3000	SOUTHERN VENTURE (B) (C Rowe) S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	1

11-4 Cor Anglais, 7-2 Jersey Lily, 11-2 Arderelle, 7 Apatial, Flaming Pearl, 10 Rainbow Lady, 14 Southern Venture, 20 others.

5.10 KINGS HEAD MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: £1,034: 1m) (11)

1	00-4	CABELLEROS (J McCaughey) R Hollinshead 4-9-9	S Perks	1
2	320200/	FIDALCO (G Brealy) W Pearce 5-9-9	S Keightley	6
4	000-0	R B BROTHER (S Saunders) W Morris 4-9-9	I Mclean 7	3
5	0-00	TOP OF THE MILLS (Lord Matthews) C Brittain 4-9-9	W R Swinburn	5
11	400-	BALAASH (M Maktoum) J Hindley 3-8-5	M Hills	8
12	0-200	BOB-DOUBLE (R Lee) R Whitaker 3-8-5	K Darley	10
13		DECRETO (N Biddle) D Morley 3-8-5	G Duffield	9
26	0-00	BLOOMSDAY (H Morriss) G Wragg 3-8-2	B Crossley	7
31	32000-0	HOLME RIVER (G Barker) F Carr 3-8-2	M Wood	2
34	0000-00	PALS DELIGHT (B) (E James) M McCormack 3-8-2	D Nicholls	11
35	34-	THANK YOU FANS (C Shook) P Kelleway 3-8-2	J Lowe	4

5-2 Thank You Fans, 7-2 Bob-Double, 4 Balaash, 11-2 Bloomsday, 8 Top Of The Mills, 12 Caballeros, 16 others.

5.35 ROYAL STANDARD MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,058: 1m 2f) (12)

3	04	AMALEE (M Saleh) B Hanbury 8-11	W R Swinburn	9
9	02-0	CATS (Lord Howard de Walden) E Weymes 8-11	K Hodgson	7
11	0-	DREAM ONCE MORE (A Duffield) G Calvert 8-11	C Steers 7	11
12		EDWEET (E Westman) W Clay 8-11	S Harris 7	12
15	0	GAINSBOROUGH LADY (P Birch) J Jefferson 8-11	M Wood	2
22	40-4	MAUMANN (A Clore) B Hills 8-11	M Hills	4
25		NATIONAL GOLD (Mrs P Yong) M Jarvis 8-11	M L Thomas	3
28		NOWA HUTA (Fitzrocks Stud) L Cumani 8-11	R Guest	5
34	000-000	REENY LEE (R Lee) R Whitaker 8-11	S Perks	1
39	00	SIDORENKO (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11	T Ives	10
44	000	SWISS FRANC SWEETY (A Smith) M W Easterby 8-11	M Hindley 7	8
46	0	WORK GIRL (J Savile) P Wigham 8-11	S Webster	6

7-4 Maumann, 5-2 Amalee, 11-2 National Gold, 7 Nowa Huta, 12 Cats, 16 Sidorenko, 20 others.

SALISBURY

GOING: Good

Draw: 5 to 8f high, 10f over low numbers best

2.0 BISHOPSTONE SELLING HANDICAP (£1,056: 7f) (20 runners)

1	2000-03	KWA ZULU (B) (D Scott) G Hunter 4-9-12	P Cook	10
2	0000-0	ALLGATE (Direct Video Supplies) D H Jones 3-9-10	P Robinson	17
3	2000-00	TIGERWOOD (Miss A Healy) P M Taylor 3-9-8	N Adams 7	4
5	000000-	CLASSIC OWEN (Mrs N Pride) L Holt 3-9-6	J Matthias	13
7	10000-0	MONDOODLE (B) (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 3-9-5	B Rouse	6
9	020-004	GRACIOUS HOMES (W Godwin) D H Jones 3-9-2	R Hills	3
11	3030-0	MISS EGLANTINE (D Marks) L Holt 3-9-1	W Osborne 7	14
12	00/00-0	TAW CROSSING (C Hill) C Hill 4-9-1	L Jones 7	19
13	00-4000	LAKSHMI LADY (R Price) R Holder 3-9-0	J Johnson	9
14	0000-0	CAMDEN PASSAGE (B) (D Loffstadt) G Balding 3-9-0	W Higgins	16
15	1-00020	HOPEFUL WATERS (S Foster) J Spearing 4-9-0	W Carson	15
18	0-000	MOHAR (B) (D Ahlan) P Makin 3-8-13	G Baxter	7
19	000-	OZINSKY (E Lodge) J Perrett 3-8-13	R Street	18
20	0-40300	C A LIGHTING (B) (C A Lighting) M McCormack 3-8-13	R Cochrane	1
21	00/00-	FEARLESS MOVER (D Wintle) D Wintle 4-8-12	D Dineley	12
22	00-0000	BOAS FESTAS (W Tang) Pat Mitchell 4-8-12	T Williams 5	15
24	030000/	NO DOUBLE (P Tsakarisianos) D Wintle 4-8-11	N Howe	4
25	40-0000	FREEBIE (J Holloway) M J Haynes 4-8-11	S Cauthen	20
26	40-0004	HALL'S PRINCE (B) (K Parris) G Balding 3-8-11	T Quinn 3	11
27	4442-00	DAME PEGGY (B) (M Jones) J Old 4-8-11	J Reid	8

1983: Meeting abandoned – course waterlogged.

4 Hopeful Waters, 11-2 C A Lighting, 6 Gracious Homes, 7 Kwa Zulu, 8 Tigerwood, 10 Lakshmi Lady, Freebie, 12 Dame Peggy, Hall's Prince, 14 Camden Passage, 16 others.

FORM: KWA ZULU (9-9) 3½l 3rd of 14 to The Targe (8-7) at Brighton (6f, £993, good to firm, May 16). TIGERWOOD (8-11) just over 8l 6th of 11 to Moddy Girl (8-2) in non-selling app. h'cap at Warwick (8f, £1142, good to firm, Apr 30). MONOODLEA (8-11) behind McZiara (9-0) at Brighton (6f, £880, good, May 30, 13 ran). When HALL'S PRINCE (9-0) 4th, beaten 11l GRACIOUS HOMES (8-11) 5 ½l 4th of 20 to Lady Liza (8-7) at Windsor (8f, £998, good, May 21), with FREEBIE (8-11) neck away in 5th. LAKSHMI LADY (8-8) over 6½l 7th of 17 to Brown Taw (8-8) at Chepstow (5f, £902, good, May 28), with LAFROWDA (8-8) 8th. HOPEFUL WATERS (7-7) just over 7l 5th of 21 to Concert Pitch (8-8) in non-selling h'cap at Chepstow (7f, £1,465, good, May 28).
Selection: FREEBIE.

Salisbury selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Tigerwood, 2.30 Non-Wet, 3.0 Staravia, 3.30 Barry Sheene, 4.0 Nuit d'Ete, 4.30 GREEN ROCK (nap).

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 Imperial Salute, 4.0 Arran Bay, 4.30 Pottstown.

2.30 DURNFORD HANDICAP (£2,779: 6f) (14)

2	00-0000	AMEGHINO (J Watson) M McCourt 4-9-10	R Wernham	7
3	00000-0	TOP O' THE NORTH (D) (P Cameron) R Hannon 4-9-8	A McGlone	9
5	0030-03	ALAKH (B) (Miss M Sheriffe) J Tree 4-9-7	Pat Eddery	3
6	014020-	GAMBLERS DREAM (D Wilson) D A Wilson 7-9-5	B Rouse	11
9	333-000	NUMISMATIST (D) (Duriparrel UK Ltd) D Sasse 5-9-2	R Street	1
10	14310-0	YOUNG INCA (C,D) (J Boswell) L Cottrell 6-9-0	R Hills	8
11	4-21401	DAWN'S DELIGHT (C,D) (K Ivory) K Ivory 6-8-13 (7 ex)	R Cochrane	2
12	0000-02	NON-WET (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 4-8-11	W Carson	5
14	1300-40	BUNDABURG (Mrs A Garland) S Matthews 4-8-6	B Jago	10
18	00030-1	AL AMEAD (D) (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 4-7-11	P Robinson	12
19	20340-	GLEN KELLA MANX (Bar Equip & Refrigeration) J Fox 3-7-9	T Williams 5	4
22	000/	DONNA BELLINA (Miss I Ritchie) N Mitchell 5-7-7	A P O'Reilly 7	13
23	001-000	CLOSE TO YOU (E Etherington) Pat Mitchell 4-7-7	R Fox	14
24	100-0	CAPTIVA (F Starr) Mrs N Kennedy 3-7-7	A Mackay	6

7-2 Alakh, 4 Dawn's Delight, 5 Young Inca, 6 Non-West, Bundaburg, 7 Al Amead, 10 Numismatist, 12 Gambler's Dream, 16 others.

FORM: AMEGHINO (9-8) 12th of 18 to Remorseless (9-10) (Lingfield 7f, £5025, good to soft, May 26). YOUNG INCA (8-11) 6l 7th of 18 to Deputy Head (9-4) AMEGHINO (9-7) ALAKH (9-4) and DAWNS DELIGHT (9-3 out of first 9 (Newbury 6f, £4,246, good, May 19). Recently DAWNS DELIGHT (8-4) beat LITTLE STARCHY (8-5) 1½l with ALAKH (9-5) 3rd, beaten 2l and TOP O' THE NORTH (9-7) 10th of 11 (Lingfield 6f, £3,225, good to soft, May 6). NON-WET (8-3) 1l 2nd to Petong (9-10) with NUMISMATIST (8-8) not in first 9 of 13 Lingfield 6f, £2,873, good, May 12). BUNDABURG (8-8) weakened 2 out, 10th of 11 to ROMOSS (8-12) (Thirsk 6f, £7,868, Firm, May 12). AL AMEAD (8-7) beat Bold Realm (8-12) ½l (Lingfield 6f, £2,049, good, May 11, 24 ran).
Selection: ALAKH.

3.0 HOFMEISTER LAGER HANDICAP (£2,826: 1m 2f) (14)

1	34001-0	STARAVIA (D) (P Bowditch) L Cottrell 4-9-10	R Hills	11
2	12030-0	FOLLOW THE STARS (C Harper) D Elsworth 4-9-7	S Cauthen	4
3	/00-000	CORDITE SPEAR (Mrs S Tainton) J Bosley 5-8-5	I Johnson	6
4	04300/0	GENERAL ANDERS (R McCreery) J Tree 5-9-2	Pat Eddery	5
5	0/0240-	BETTYKNOWES (D Wickins) R Akehurst 5-9-0	R Curant	8
8	0100-04	CUMREW (D,B) (Mrs A Kidd) N Vigors 4-8-9	P Cook	14
9	022-000	SUGAR PALM (D Goldstein) R Hannon 3-8-5	A McGlone	9
11	0-312	ZAYTOON (Maktoum Al Maktoum) J Ciechanowski 3-8-5	W Carson	13
12	30-a200	AVERON (R Cleland) C Wildman 4-8-4	J Reid	3
15	0-01000	MONCLARE TROPHY (D) (Monclare Products) A Pitt 5-7-12	A Clark	12
16	3440-00	MUSIC CITY (B) (S Mallas) J Bradley 6-7-11	T Quinn 3	7
18	0300-00	TEPELENI (R Payne) L Cottrell 4-7-9	R Street	2
20	0020-00	LADY KAMINA (J Viall) P D Haynes 5-7-8	T Williams 5	190
22	/00-000	GRAND MARCH (Danebury Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 6-7-7	D Mckay	1

3 Zaytoon, 4 Follow The Stars, 6 Cumrew, 7 General Anders, 8 Averon, 10 Staravia, 12 Sugar Palm, Monclare Trophy, 14 Bettyknowes, 16 others.

FORM: STARAVIA (8-11) just over 5l 4th of 14 to Soldier Ant (8-10) at Newbury (1m 3f, £3,980, good, May 19). FOLLOW THE STARS, untried over 10f, (8-7) well behind Saving Mercy (8-9) at Doncaster (8f, £17,025, soft, Mar 24, 26 ran). GENERAL ANDERS (8-8) led 7f before over 22l last of 5 to Barra Head (8-3) at Lingfield. CUMREW (8-6) 10l 4th of 6 to Regal Steel (9-7) at Doncaster (1m 4f, £3,100, good, May 26). SUGAR PALM (8-5) in rear behind Really Honest (9-5), previously (8-11) about 5l 6th of 12 to Shmaireekh (9-2) at Sandown (8f, £2,863, good to firm, Apr 24). ZAYTOON (8-11) 1l 2nd of 15 to Fandango Light (8-11) in Windsor stakes event (1m 2f, £773, good, May 21). AVERON (8-0) and CORDITE SPEAR (8-13) both out of first nine to Aqaba Prince (8-5) at Goodwood (8f, £2,733, good, May 23, 18 ran). TEPELENI (7-7) under 4l 7th of 15 to Rangefinder (9-2) at Goodwood (1m 2f, £3,768, good, May 23).
SELECTION: TEPELENI.

3.30 TRYON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,802: 1m) (18)

1	24-0000	KINGS ISLAND (H King) C Brittain 9-7	D McHargue	8
2	21-421	BARRY SHEENE (Mrs A Ferguson) J Dunlop 9-0	W Carson	10
3	4310-00	COURTING SEASON (Roldvale Ltd) J Sutcliffe 8-12	J Matthias	7
4	330-000	MAFOO'S IMAGE (C) (Mafoo Racing Ltd) D Laing 8-9	J Reid	15
5	1000-0	LADY PRETENDER (J Watson) M McCourt 8-8	R Wernham	11
6	1400-	ASEEL (H E Shaikh H B Z Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 8-8	R Cochrane	1
7	33-31	PORTLAW (S Niarchos) J Tree 8-8	Pat Eddery	14
9	30200-0	MY CHARADE (T McCarthy) Mrs B Waring 8-5	J Williams	17
11	01-040	CAUTIOUS STYLE (F Sahadi) P Cole 8-3	T Quinn 3	13
12	41-2	TALK OF GLORY (P Deal) H Candy 8-1	T Williams 5	2
13	33300-2	IMPERIAL SALUTE (B) (Lord McAlpine) Thomson Jones 8-1	R Hills	6
17	4100-00	SAILING HIGH (Sheikh F Al-Sabah) J Bethell 7-11	P Robinson	8
18	004-1	VERCHININA (D) (W Gredley) B Hills 7-11	R Street	12
22	430-342	NICKY NICK (D Hasmatali) M Usher 7-7	N Adams 7	16
23	00-20	LINGA LONGA (Hawkridge Cheese) N Vigors 7-7	M Fozzard 7	5
24	3-00001	JAMRA (Sheikh R Al Khalifa) C Horgan 7-7 (5 ex)	A McGlone	4
26	343	SHAULA (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 7-7	I Mclean 7	3
28	004-0	ATKINS (B) (C Hughesdon) B Swift 7-7	R Fox	9

7-2 Barry Sheene, 4 Talk Of Glory, Portlaw, 6 Imperial Salute, 7 Cautious Style, 8 Verchinina, Jamra, 12 Nicky Nick, 16 others.

FORM: KINGS ISLAND (9-2) last of 9 to Mr Meeka (8-12) (Doncaster 7f, £5,790, good to soft, May 28). BARRY SHEENE (9-0) beat Rude (8-10) 1½l (York 8f, £4,448, good to firm, May 15, 13 ran). PORTLAW (9-0) ran on well, beat Adams Peak (9-0) 3l (Lingfield 7.5f, £5,377, May 12 24 ran). CAUTIOUS STYLE (9-7) hung left, finished 3rd, beaten 2l but disqualified and placed last behind Glen Na Smole (8-8) (Thirsk 7f, £3,392, firm, May 12, 10 ran). TALK OF GLORY (8-11) ½l 2nd of 13 to Really Honest (8-5) (Goodwood 8f, £3,553, good to soft, May 22). IMPERIAL SALUTE (9-7) 2l 2nd of 11 to Promised Isle (9-5) (Salisbury 8f, £2,419, firm, May 10). VERCHININA (8-11) beat Tizzy (8-11) 1½l (Warwick 8f, £884, good Apr 9, 14 ran). JAMRA (7-8) beat Caliph (8-4) ¾l (Brighton 7f, £3,116, good, May 30, 8 ran).

4.0 RUBBING HOUSE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £1,757: 5f) (23)

1		ADAGIO (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	5
2	4	AFRAH (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	20
3		ANALDI (Mrs D Strauss) R Hannon 8-11	L Jones 7	3
4	2	ANNA-LOUISE (A Barraclough) M Usher 8-11	G Baxter	15
5	4	ARRAN BAY (P Mitz) M Ryan 8-11	A Bond	19
6		DEVON DEFENDER (A Bingley) D Elsworth 8-11	R Fox	6
9		FLYING SCARLET (D Hodges) P Makin 8-11	A Clark	14
10		FREE ON BOARD (Mrs G Steinberg) D Elsworth 8-11	J Reid	12
15		KIRI (Lord Howard de Walden) P Walwyn 8-11	P Eddery	9
16		MADAME CONCORDE (C Rogers) R Hannon 8-11	David Eddery 7	8
17		MAYUMI (J Watson) M McCourt 8-11	R Wernham	11
18	000	MILVA (Mrs D Hammerson) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	21
19		MIST OF DALCHULLY (A Herbage) G Balding 8-11	J Matthias	10
20		MORSGAIL (N Robinson) D Murray Smith 8-11	M Wigham	3
21		MRS SAUGA (S Mason) N Vigors 8-11	P Cook	16
23	0	NUIT D'ETE (Maktoum Al Maktoum) W Hern 8-11	W Carson	22
24		PINK BLOSSOMS (J Brown) W Wightman 8-11	I Johnson	23
25		RALEIGH GAZELLE (T Grimes) C Wildman 8-11	R Curant	18
28		SEVERE FROST (T Tek Tan) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	7
30		TAJ SINGH (A Wilkinson) M Blanshard 8-11	R Cochrane	1
31	000	TAVISGROVE (Mrs J Skelton) B Stevens 8-11	P Bloomfield 5	4
32		TORA TORA (Capt M Lemos) F Durr 8-11	P Robinson	1
33	0	WARREN ROW (K Abdulla) B Hills 8-11	R Hills	17

7-2 Nuit D'Ete, 9-2 Afrah, 5 Adagio, Almudiyeh, 7 Anna-Louise, 8 Kiri, 10 Arran Bay, 12 Severe Frost, Tora Tora, 16 others.

FORM: AFRAH (8-8 4½l 4th of 8 to Cameroun (9-0) with NUIT D'ETE (8-8) 5th, beaten 7 ½l (Newbury 5f, £2,515, good, May 19). ANNA LOUISE (8-11) 7l 2nd of 9 to Top Socialite (8-11) with WARREN ROW (8-11) 6th, beaten 13½l (Sandown 5f, £2,784, soft, May 26). ARRAN BAY (8-11) 19l last of 5 but placed 4th to Balqis (8-11) (Haydock 5f, £1,917, firm, May 25).
Selection: AFRAH.

4.30 LAVERSTOCK MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,776: 1m 4f) (15)

1	00-20	ALIAS (R Bonnycastle) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	5
2	040-00	BRIANS BOY (B) (J James) W Guest 9-0	A Bond	2
3	0-	BROADLEAF (A Richards) D Hanley 9-0	T Rogers	14
4	0-0	BROTHERLY (Mrs R Du Pont) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	6
9	0-000	HIERONYMOUS (W Gredley) C Brittain 9-0	P Bradwell	1
11	000-00	LECTOR (J Roberts) D Elsworth 9-0	R Fox	10
14	0	LYKAION (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	3
16	0	MYTHICAL BOY (Mrs C O'Shea) J Fox 9-0	–	11
17	0	PARTICIPATION (Mrs M Ward) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	12
18	044-0	PHAROAH'S TREASURE (A Bingley) D Elsworth 9-0	A McGlone	4
19	2	POTTSTOWN (Mrs A Brucker) L Cumani 9-0	D McHargue	15
25	0-	WHISPERING GRASS (K Abdulla) G Harwood 9-0	A Clark	9
27	20	COUNTY LINE (Greenland Park Ltd) R J Williams 8-11	R Hills	7
28	00	FALCON BERRY (D Bradstock) P Walwyn 8-11	B Rouse	13
30	0-0	GREEN ROCK (K Abdulla) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	8

7-4 Green Rock, 100-30 Lykaion, 4 Pottstown, 7 Brotherly, 8 Whispering Grass, 10 County Line, 12 Alias, 14 others.

FORM: ALIAS, (9-0) in rear behind Cama's Lake (9-0), previously (8-11) 3l 2nd of 12 to Shmaireekh (9-2) at Sandown (8f, £2,863, good to firm, Apr 27). BROTHERLY (8-5) led 7f before last of 8 to Claude Monet (8-10) at Newmarket (1m 2f, £8,798, good to firm, May 3). LYKAION (8-0) every chance 2f out before over 11l 9th of 20 to Bank Parade (9-0) at Newmarket (8f, £4,389, good to firm, Apr 18). POTTSTOWN (8-4) 3l 2nd of 19 to Lineman (8-4) at Ripon (1m 4f, £2,609, good to firm, May 22). COUNTY LINE (8-10) last of 10 to Malaak (9-0) in Chester Oaks (1m 4f, £15,246, good to firm, May 9). FALCON BERRY (8-11) in rear behind Mighty Flutter (9-0) at Newbury (1m 3f, £2,784, good, May 19, 20 ran). GREEN ROCK (8-5) under 2½l 5th of 15 to Miss Beaulieu (8-8) at Goodwood (1m 2f, £8,558, good, May 24).
SELECTION: GREEN ROCK.

Bath results

2.0 (5f 167 y) 1, RAS-EL TIN-PALACE (B Rouse 7-1); 2, Racine City (Pat Eddery 5-4 fav); 3, Bootle Jack (J Matthias 4-1). ALSO RAN 11-2 Taxi Meter (6th), 16 Royal Bear, That Would Be Nice (4th), 25 First Member (5th), 33 Suden Park, Lady Katie. 9 ran. NR Bullroarer. ¾, 2½l, 6l, 7l, 1½l. A Pitt at Epsom. TOTE £5.70: £1.60, £1.10, £1.60. DF: £3.60. CSF: £8.51.

2.30 (5f 167y) 1, DR NAEEM (S Cauthen 4-1); 2, Nippon River (P Cook 8-1); 3, Master Francis (N Adams 16-1). ALSO RAN 5-2 fav Cerise Bouquet, 7-2 April Fool (5th), 6 Andi Alls, 12 Kentucky Quest, 14 Duck Flight, 16 Master Johny (6th), 25 Yull, Lake Hamilton, 33 Butts Bay, Can U Afford It, Clara's Lad, Johnnie Diver (4th), Lean Streak, Moss Empire, Rogers Princess, The Reddings. 19 ran Head, Hd, 1l, ¾l, 2l. P Cole at Lambourn. TOTE £8.40, £2.10, £2.50, £4.10. DF £31.70. CSF: £39.26.

3.0 (5f 167y) 1, MANIMSTAR (S Cauthen 5-1 fav); 2, Manchesterskytrain (R Street 7-1); 3, Barnard Sunley (Pat Eddery 8-1). ALSO RAN 11-2 Lord Scrap, 13-2 Lochtillum (6th), 8 Ferrymann, 9 Dunant, 10 Ardrox Lad (4th), 12 High Eagle, 20 Torrey, Fatty's Choice, Yangtse-Kiang (5th), Frogmoor, Unlimited, Kathleen's Money. 15 ran sh hd, Nk, Hd, 1l, Nk. P Makin at Marlborough. TOTE £4.30, £2.00, £2.10, £3.00. DF: £10.50. CSF: £37.75. TRICAST: £244.52.

3.30 (5f) 1, SASCEROLE (W Carson 9-2); 2, Gads Solution (B Crossley 10-1); 3, Pickled Peaches (S Cauthen 11-2). ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav His Dream, 10 Make Me Happy (4th), 12 Downtown Foxy (5th), 14 Leons Star, 16 Kuwait Taxi (6th), Indian Sahib, 20 Gold Saint, 33 Ghazgouz, Native Ruler, Jessam, Minstrels Shoe, Mistrial. 16 ran. NR: Mr Copper. 3l, 1l, 1l, ½l, ½l. M Usher at Lambourn. Tote: £5.70 £1.60, £3.70, £2.20. DF: £48.60. CSF: £48.09.

4.00 (1m 3f 150yds) 1, LONGBOAT (W Carson 2-1 fav); 2, Type (Paul Eddery 14-1); 3, The Mooche (B Rouse 11-2). ALSO RAN: 7-2 Strundy (4th), 8 Quickstep, 10 Epouville, 14 King Harry, Limin (6th), 20 Special Settlement (5th), Spring Pursuit, 33 Mister Feathers, Mister Knudger, More Tender, Nicely Nicely, Sentelle Pal, Without, Celeritas, Two Chances. 18 ran. NR: Non Nobis, 12l, 1l, ½l, 2½l, 1½l. W Hern, at West Ilsley. Tote: £3.30, £1.50, £5.10, £1.10. DF: £26.10 CSF: £31.22.

4.30 (1m 5f) 1, ANCIENT MARINER (S Cauthen, 8-1); 2, Dominate (W Ryan, 7-2); 3, Camet de Danse (W Carson, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Taelos, 4 Whiskey Eyes (4th), 8 Reginda (6th), 10 Paramount, 20 Velvet Express, 33 Devil's Arrow, Mac's or Mine, Megiddo, Arbian (5th), Corallian, Little Town Flirt, Redwood Chevalier. 15 ran. ½l, 1½l, 1l, 2½l, 10l. R Houghton at Dodcot. Tote: £8.30, £3.60, £1.50, £2.70. DF: £15.90. CSF: £37.21. Tricast: £216.88. Placepot: £173.60.

Blinkered first time

SALISBURY 2.0 Mondoodle, Mohar, C A Lighting 2.30 Alakh 3.0 Cumrew, Tepeleni. 3.30 Atkins. 4.30 Brians Boy.
BEVERLEY: 2.15 John Fesh. 3.15 Walk Along. 5.10 Pals Delight.

Course specialists

SALISBURY

JOCKEYS: W Carson 38 winners from 161 mounts, 23.6%; S Cauthen 13 from 96, 13.5%; P Eddery 18 from 165, 10.9%.

TRAINERS: G Harwood 37 winners from 153 runners, 24.2%; W Hern 17 from 143, 11.8%.

BEVERLEY

JOCKEYS: W Swinburn 11 winners from 57 mounts, 19.3%; S Perks 13 from 102, 12.7%; G Duffield 22 from 191, 11.5%.

TRAINERS: E Weymes 11 winners from 56 mounts, 19.6%; M H Easterby 24 from 152, 15.8%; R Hollinshead 16 from 163, 9.8%.

Folkestone

Going good

1.45 (6f) 1, TOCAVE (L Piggott 1-4 fav), 2, Bargouzine (R Cochrane 20-1), 3, Sir Joshua Wyley (M Hill 25-1). Also ran 11 Taniche (4th), 14 Double Dealer, Volvi, 25 Sea Miracle, 33 Young Buckers, 66 Press Baron (5th), Portadore (6th), Captain's Bidd, Just Joshua. 12 ran. NR: Sounds Beautiful, Gemeaux. ½l, 2l, ½l, 6l, ½l. H Cecil at Newmarket. Tote: £1.20 £1.10, £5.80, £3.70. DF £10.60. CSF £8.24.

2.15 (1m 2f) 1, SERIOUS BUSINESS (S Whitworth 9-2); 2, Tropical Red (R Hills 7-4 fav); 3, Trakkdng (M L Thomas 5-1). Also ran 5 Srock Hill Lad (4th), 10 Five Gills, 12 You Cheeky (5th), 14 Captain's Gift (6th), Dominion Girl, 33 Picatec, 50 Ellen Vrelyn. 10 ran. NR: Ubiquitous Lady. 2l, 4l, 2l, ½l, 2½l. R Simpson at Uppe Lambourn. Tote: £7.70, £2.50, £1.50, £1.70. DF: £13.20. CSF: £12.63.

2.45 (1m 2f) 1, PEANDAY (D McKay 2-1 fav); 2, Mount Melleray (R Hills 15-1); 3, Chimera (A McGlone 9-4). Also ran 4 Great Vintage, 13-2 Derry Don (4th), 14 Super Dip (5th), 16 Wheelwrights Lady (6th), 25 Montana Dawn, 33 Fiona the Fair. 9 ran. NR: Viking Jack. ¾l, 2½l, neck, 4l, 2l H Beasley at Lewes. Tote: £2.90, £1.10, £10.00, £1.10. DF: £53.70. CSF: £31.27.

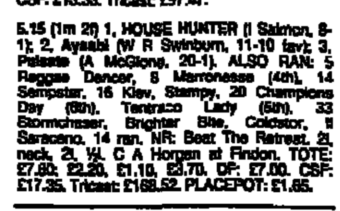
3.15 (1m 4f) 1, ART EDICT (L Piggott 6-5 fav); 2, High Morale (T Ives, 2-1); 3, Tromeros (P Robinson 25-1). Also ran 13-2 Morstonia, 11-1 Royal Cracker (5th), 20 Pegeen, Sledge, 33 Dashing Light (4th), First Banquet (6th), Townsville, 66 Mosof, Red Mustang. 12 ran. NR: Dipsicato. 4l, 5l, 1l, 8l, 1½l. H Cecil at Newmarket. Tote: £3.10, £1.50, £1.10, £2.30. DF: £3.70. CSF £4.18.

3.45 (5f) 1, PROVIDEO T Ives, evens fav); 2, Jackie Blair (N Howe, 5-1); 3, Artist Rifle (L Piggott, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 12 Deliver The Goods (6th), 16 Colonel Dow, Fort Duchesne (4th), 33 Sudden Impact (5th), Nali. 8 ran. NR: Indiana Pencil. 2½l, 2l, 3l, 2l. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.50; £1.10, £1.30, £1.20. DF £1.80. CSF: £5.53. Indiana Pencil (10-1) withdrawn. Deduction 10p in the pound.

4.15 (1m 7f 100yds) 1, NERAIDA (I Jenkinson, 14-1), 2, Al Nasr (W R Swinburn, 10-1); 3, Going Broke (L Piggott, 9-4 fav). ALSO RAN: 15-2 Purns Mill, 6 Duke of Dolls (4th), 10 Some Spare, Temple Bar (6th), 11 Yaled, 16 Baby's Smile (SU), Have Blessed, 20 B Jaski, 25 Courtfield (5th), Unicheq Lad, Captain Oates. 14 ran. Head, ½l, 5l, ¾l, 2l. M Hayes at Epsom. TOTE: £9.70; £2.20, £1.50, £1.70. DF: £39.40. CSF: £142.12. Tricast £397.37

4.45 (6f) 1, KIOWA (J Scally, 11-4 fav); 2, To Oneiro (P Struthers, 4-1); 3, Lonely Street (K Radcliffe, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Superb Princess, 8 Shambolic (4th), 9 Air Strike, 14 Purple Song (6th), 20 Just Irene, 25 Legally Binding (5th), Boldine, Piccard, Dubree. 12 ran. 1½l, ¾l, 2½l, head. P Haslam at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.70; £1.10, £2.00, £3.10 DF: £2.80. CSF: £13.33. Tricast £97.47.

5.15 (1m 2f) 1, HOUSE HUNTER (I Salmon, 8-1); 2, Ayaabi (W R Swinburn, 11-10 fav); 3, Palaste (A McGlone, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Reggae Dancer, 8 Marronesse (4th), 14 Sempster, 16 Kiev, Stampy, 20 Champions Day (6th), Terrace Lady (5th), 33 Stormchaser, Brighter Site, Coldstor, Saraceno. 14 ran. NR: Beat The Retreat. 2l, neck, 2l, ¾l. C A Horgan at Findon. TOTE: £7.60; £2.20, £1.10, £3.70. DF: £7.00. CSF: £17.35. Tricast: £168.52. PLACEPOT: £1.65.



● Ela-Mana-Mou, winner of the Eclipse and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes four years ago, enjoyed the perfect start to his stud career when the first of his offspring to appear on a racecourse, Dr Naeem, won a thriller for the Klix Drinks Stakes at Bath yesterday.

Dr Naeen was the first leg of a 269-1 treble for Steve Cauthen.

FOOTBALL: TWO FORWARDS WHO REFUSE TO GO AWAY

Roberto and Reinaldo put misfortunes behind them

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

A tale of two Brazilian centre forwards: "Bob Dynamite", otherwise Roberto, who first played against England in 1976, and Reinaldo, the frustrated White Hope of the Brazilian game. Reinaldo is beyond doubt the most talented centre forward thrown up by Brazil since the lamented early retirement, through injury, of Tostão. "Bob Dynamite" is of vastly less potential, but he keeps coming back into the team. Either or both could play against England next Sunday, in Rio de Janeiro.

Roberto may perhaps have been fortunate in the elevation of Edu, is Vasco da Gama club manager, to the control of the Brazilian international team. At any rate, he has been recalled. He got the winning goal against England in Los Angeles eight years ago, and the winning goal against Australia in Mar del Plata on the far post in the 1978 World Cup, when the whole of the Austrian defence mysteriously missed a long cross from the right.

His wife is a voodoo priestess who is wont to drum away at her voodoo spells to promote Roberto's cause. This may or may not have had something to do with the fact that one of his chief rivals for the centre forward position in the 1982 World Cup had to go home from Spain injured before the tournament began. in any event, drumming was evidently not enough: Roberto had an obscure tournament.

Reinaldo, superbly talented, strong, well-balanced, elusive and intelligent, would almost certainly have won that World Cup for Brazil, had he been only fit to play. But he was not. He seldom is. The Trevor Francis of his country, his appearances are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. One cartilage operation after another afflicted him early in his career, when far too much work and pressure was put upon him. Pelion was piled on Ossa when he fell foul of the autocratic regime, expressing liberal views, in his innocence.

Still only 27, he has Tostao's ability to play with his back to the goal, and in anything like orm, would destroy the pathetically inadequate central defence which England have put out in their last couple of games. It is really a minor miracle, after all those injuries an operations, that he is playing at all.



Reinaldo: best Brazilian centre forward since Tostao

The Brazilian squad is heavy with Fluminense and Vasco players; six from one, four from the other. "Flu" won their first ever national championship last month by beating Vasco, and Edu, in the two-legged final. There were 130,000 in the smouldering Maracanã to see the decisive leg.

Edu has been bold to leave out Socrates, now on his way to Fiorentina, where he will not only earn a fortune but continue his pediatric studies.

Uruguay, England's second opponents on the South American tour, in Montvideo tomorrow week, will hope to get their stars back from abroad. The captain and goalkeeper, Rodriguez, is now playing for Santos, Pele's old club, in Brazil, while the excellent midfield player and strategist, Francescoli, is with River Plate of Buenos Aires.

Until Omar Borras, who came from his professorship of physical education at Montevideo University to take over the team, recalled Francescoli from abroad, Uruguay were strong on destruction, short on ideas. Francescoli had never even won a cap, although he had played abroad with the Uruguayan youth team.

Coppell and Evans installed at Palace

Steve Coppell, the former Manchester United and England winger, was confirmed yesterday as the new team manager of Crystal Palace. His assistant will be Ian Evans, the former Crystal Palace and Wales centre half. The appointments, on two-year contracts, were announced after a board meeting at Selhurst Park.

Palace, who narrowly avoided relegation to the third division last season, dismissed their manager, Alan Mullery, in May and then appeared to have arranged for Dave Bassett, of Wimbledon, to take over. But Bassett returned to Wimbledon after only four days at Selhurst Park.

Coppell, who at 28 becomes the youngest manager in the league said: "I only saw Palace play once last season, but I will be getting straight down to the job and seeing the players as soon as possible. Palace have had two bad seasons and lost a lot of support. Ian and I will be hoping to put that right."

Billy Gilbert, Palace's former England under-21 defender, has completed his transfer to Portsmouth but the fee has yet to be agreed. Palace want the equivalent of £150,000 for Gilbert, aged 24, but are prepared to accept a player in exchange.

● Middlesbrough have promoted their chief coach, Willie Maddren, to team manager. The former Middlesbrough and England under-23 defender takes over from Jack Charlton, who acted as caretaker manager following the sacking of Malcolm Alison.

Middlesbrough have accepted Portsmouth's £100,000 bid for the 23-year-old midfield player Mick Kennedy. Their centre half, Mick Baxter, joined Portsmouth two weeks ago on a free transfer.

Quality in lower ranks

By Paul Newman

The England semi-professional team will attempt this week to emphasize once again the strength in depth of their country's football. England may have their problems at senior international level, but the national semi-professional team have in recent years consistently demonstrated the high quality that exists outside the Football League.

The semi-professional side, who have filled the gap left by the dismantling of the national amateur structure, compete in Italy this week in the sixth annual four-nations tournament against the host country, the Netherlands and Scotland.

England, whose players are selected from the country's leading non-League clubs, have won the tournament three times against opponents who often have considerable advantages. Many of the Italians, for example, are so well paid that they do not need jobs outside football.

The tournament, which England won in Scarborough last year, is run on a league basis

Eriksson signs as Roma's manager

The Roma president, Dino Viola, said the Italian club had signed a contract with the Benfica manager, Sven Goran Eriksson, ending weeks of speculation about Roma's next manager. Italian newspapers reported Roma would pay Benfica 60 million lire (£25,500) indemnity to release him from his contract plus an annual salary of 220 million lire (£93,500).

Nils Liedholm has made no secret of his wish to leave Roma for family reasons at the end of this season but has not yet confirmed reports that he will return to his old club, AC Milan.

The Portuguese champions, Benfica, have contacted Bob Houghton, who guided Malmö to the 1979 European Cup final, in their search for a replacement for Eriksson. Houghton is currently manager of the Toronto Blizzards in the North American Soccer League.

● Sydney (AP) – Manchester United face a virtually full strength Juventus side in a challenge match at the Sydney cricket ground tomorrow. The Juventus manager, Giovanni Trapattoni, has named five of Italy's 1982 World Cup-winning team in his starting line-up for the game, which is expected to attract a crowd of around 30,000.

Rossi, Gentile, Cabrini, Tardelli, and Scirea were all members of the victorious Italian squad, while Boniek was a member of the Polish team that finished third.

● Mbabane, Swaziland, (AFP) – Liverpool beat Tottenham Hotspur 5-2 in the first leg of the Sun International Challenge Trophy here on Sunday before an 8,000 crowd. Rush and Johnston scored two goals each, and new signing Paul Walsh got the fifth.

RUGBY UNION

Chance to contend for places

From David Hands
Rugby Correspondent
Port Elizabeth

England have resisted the temptation in their penultimate tour match at Sasolburg today to play the side they hope to field in the final international at the end of this week. Instead, they have given all those who were not involved in the Port Elizabeth international the chance to press their claims, which is fair but may not be entirely realistic.

Publicly, the team management will say that all 15 places are in contention and the magnitude of last Saturday's defeat by South Africa does at least have the motivating effect of offering the have-nots a chance of being selected and the haves – particularly those who are winning first caps – the knowledge that they must work tolerably hard to hold what they have.

It might, for instance, have been worth playing Pearce on the tight head and Blakeway at loose head against the South African Country Districts today as they are probably the two best scrummaging props in the party. It might also have been worth playing Teague in his club position of No 8, even though I do not believe Butcher's international place is as much at risk as, say, Hare's at full back. In the centre, the combination of Barley and Davies could have been given a trial.

On this tour, however, no player could complain that he has not been given every opportunity to prove himself. The final week will be more a test of character and individual aspirations than anything else; there is little that can be added in terms of fitness or technique.

The party trained at altitude for the first time yesterday at the Ellis Park Stadium, where the second international will be played. Palmer, the Bath centre, took no part nursing a badly bruised calf while his club colleague Hall, (bruised thigh). Hare (back strain) and Bailey (hamstring) also limited their activities. Bailey's injury is not as bad as was first feared and he could yet be fit for selection by the end of the week.

Today's opposition is representative of those provinces who play for the Sport Pienaar Trophy, the competition a grade lower than but directly linked with the Currie Cup. It may be worth remembering that South African country team beat the touring Irish by one point three years ago.

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRY XV: A Noble (Western Province League); D Jefferey (South West Africa), D van der Merwe (South West Africa), J Nel (North East Cape), C Zondagh (Northern Natal), J Heuns (North East Cape), E Hore (South West Districts), S Oosthuizen (South West Africa); W Bredenhahn (South West Africa), D Pretorius (Easter Orange Free State), M Cushe (SARA), P Bucholz (Vaal Triangle), J van Rensburg (Vaal Triangle); R Eagnaut (South West Districts – captain), S Losper (South West Africa)

ENGLAND XV: N Stringer (Wasps), D Trick (Bath), B Barley (Wakefield), S Burnhill (Loughborough University), A Swift (Swansea), – Horton (Bath), N Youngs (Leicester), P Rendall (Wasps), S Brain (Coventry), G Pearce (Northampton), M Teague (Gloucester), J Scott (Cardiff – captain), D Cusani (Orrell), G Rees (Nottingham), C Butcher (Harlequins). Replacements: W Hare (Leicester), H Davies (Wasps), R Hill (Bath), P Blakeway (Gloucester), S Mills (Gloucester), P Winterbottom (Headingley)
Referee: F Muller (Eastern Province).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Lydon and Gregory have to be discarded

Sydney (Reuter) – Joe Lydon and Andy Gregory, two of the strongest cards in Frank Myler's hand, will not be chosen for the first international against Australia here on Saturday. Lydon is troubled by an Achilles tendon injury while Gregory, Britain's first-string scrum-half, has an injured shoulder.

Myler said he hoped to name the team today. "We were not quite sure about Gregory's injury and decided not to take the risk, while Lydon is not fit enough for a test match," he said. "We are trying to pick people on form for this important match."

With Gregory out, the way is clear for the dashing Neil Holding to make his test debut at half back after a series of impressive tour performances.

Myler's fly half options are Garry Schofield, Steve Donlan and the experienced John Joyner. Schofield, aged 18, wore the number six jersey against Newcastle last Saturday and Myler may be tempted to try the youngster against the new Australian captain Wally Lewis. The 29-year-old Joyner, veteran of 14 internationals, pulled out of training yesterday

On the other side of town, the 15-man Australian squad passed their medical examination with no problems and had an afternoon training run with their coach, Frank Stanton.

Stanton claimed that Great Britain, unbeaten in their six tour games, posed a genuine threat to Australia's international dominance.

Australia have won the last seven internationals against Britain. Their last defeat was in the second international in Bradford on the 1978 tour.

BRITISH SQUAD: Backs: M Burke, D Drummond, D Foy, G Schofield, K Mumby, E Henley, N Holding, J Joyner, S Donlan. Forwards: M Worrall, K Rayne, B Noble, A Goodway, M Adams, L Crooks, D Hobbs, C Burton, K Beardmore.

FOR THE RECORD

RIFLE SHOOTING

BISLEY: Team matches: Teams of 10 (Empire conditions): 1, Bisley over 40s 1837 (D Evans) 190; 2, Under 40s 1836 (S Belither) 188; Teams of 8 (300 and 500 yards): 1, Wellington College 347; 2, Old Wellingtonians 346. Sussex Public Schools meeting: (Cussek Smith Challenge Bowl): 1, Kimbolton 503; 2, Bradfield 496; 3, Wellington 489. Teams of 8: 1, London and Middlesex 1282; 2, Royal Navy TRC 1242.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

TAMWORTH: English Grand Prix (automatic ball Trap): 1, D Wragg 195 out of 200 plus 25 plus 23 in shoot-off; 2, R Garland, 195 plus 25 plus 22; 3, A Henry 195 plus 23. Women: T Hayward 181. Juniors: J Garland 181; J Watkins 158; C Jackson 148. Veterans: J Williams, 176

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Best-of-seven series: Los Angeles Lakers 137, Boston Celtics 104 (Lakers lead 2-1).

CYCLING

BARDONECCHIA – Tour of Italy: Sixteenth stage (198km) 1, E Pedersen (Nor), 5:27.03hrs; 2, A Chinetti (It) 3sec behind; 3, J van der Velde (Neth) same time; 4, B Gavillet (Switz) 5sec behind; 5, M Lejarreta (Sp), same time; 6, C Mottet (Fr), same time. Overall: F Moser (It).

MOTO-CROSS

BEUERN: West German 500cc grand prix: First race: 1, A Malherbe (Bel), Honda; 2, D Thorpe (GB), Honda; 3, G Jobe (Bel), Kawasaki. Second race: 1, E Geboers (Bel), Honda; 2, A Malherbe (Bel), Honda; 3, D Thorpe (GB), Honda. Other British placing: 6, D Watson, Kawasaki. World Championship: 1, Malherbe 192pts; 2, Thorpe 191; 3, Jobe 184.
LAVENO MOMBELLO: Italian 250cc grand prix: First Leg: 1, H Kinigardner (Austria), KTM; 2, Dolce (It), Honda; 3, J Martens (Bel), KTM. Second Leg: 1, Kinigardner; 2, Dolce; 3, M Volkeneers (Bel), Gilera. British placing: 5, J Whatley, Suzuki. Leading World Championship positions: 1, Kinigardner 175 pts; 2, Whatley 114; 3, Volkeneers 102.

GLIDING

NYMPSFIELD: Standard Class Nationals: Second day: 184 kilometre triangle to Grove (Oxfordshire) and Frome: 1, A Davis, LS4, 58.54 kph, 557pts; 2, R May, DG300, 43.18 kph, 549pts; 3, M Throssell, ASW19, 40.29 kph, 543pts; 4, M Wells, LS4, 37.15 kph, 538pts; 5, C Rollings, Pegasus, 45 kph (penalty 87pts) 467pts. Overall position: 1, Davis 1459; 2 Wells 1294; 3, Rollings 1226; 4, May 1184, 5, Wills 1040.

GOLF

BETHESDA (Maryland). – Kemper Open: 280: G Norman (Aus) 68, 69, 71, 73. 285: M O'Meara 73, 71, 72, 69. 287: H Sutton 73, 76, 69, 69; G Morgan 72, 70, 73, 72; S Hoch 73, 72, 70, 72; J Thorpe 70, 72, 74, 71; M Reid 72, 71, 74, 70; M Donald 72, 73, 72, 70. 288: J Mahaffey 73, 71, 70, 74; H Irwin 72, 73, 73, 70; P Jacobsen 71, 72, 73, 72; C Strange 75, 72, 73, 73; S Simpson 70, 72, 73, 73; R Landrum 70, 73, 73, 72.
KINGS ISLAND (Ohio). – LPGA Championship: 272: P Sheehan 71, 70, 63, 68. 282: P Bradley 71, 72, 70, 69; B Daniel 71, 73, 70, 68. 283: P Rizzo 74, 71, 68, 70. 284: L Young 72, 72, 71, 69. 288: P Pulz (Aus) 72, 72, 70, 72.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCHES: * Aldenham 147, UCS 114, Berkhamsted 80, * Abingdon 81-5; * Bishop's Stortford 116, Bedford Modern 108; Brentwood 151-9 dec, * Chigwell 114-9; Brighton 181-8 dec, * Epsom 100-5; Bury GS 144-8 dec, * Bolton 104; * Colchester RGS 185-7 dec, Reigate 158; * Douai 134 (R Weston 8-40), Magdalen College School 75; Dover 175-3 dec, (S Bouvier 104 n.o), * Sutton Valence 98; * Embley Park 128-9 dec, Milton Abbey 'A' 128-7; Enfield C.C. 130, * Enfield G.s. 131-4; * Haileybury 122, Oundle 112-8; Headmaster's XI 129, * Felsted 130-6; Kimbolton 180, * Wellingborough 90; King Edward's, Bath 115, * Monkton Combe 116-1; * King's Rochester 122, Sevenoaks 92-7; Lord Wandsworth 170-6 dec, * Bearwood 142-4; Marlborough 170-8 dec, * Millfield 171-5;

Old Cliftonians 261-8 dec (A Dixon 158), *Clifton 152; Old Honitonians 75, *Allhallows 78-5; Old Millhillians 124, *Mill Hill 105; Oxford Univer Authentics 217-4 dec, *Bradfield 171-8; *Ratcliffe 157-4 dec, Abbot Beyne 158-4; Reed's 205-9 dec, *Kingston GS 120-8; *Rendcomb 202-3 dec (D Webb 105), Prior Park 135-4; *Repton 178-7 dec, Pocklington 67; *Rutlish 189-3 dec (M Taylor (102 n.o.), Caterham 85; *St Brendan's 81, *Colston's 83-1; *St Dunstan's 139, Colfe's 130-8; St Edmund's, Canterbury 93, *Kent College 97-2; *St John's, Leatherhead 175, Worth 122-7; *St Peter's, York 218-8 dec, Giggleswick 132-7; *St Paul's 124, Felsted 125-2; *Sedbergh 119-8 dec, Durham 61; *Sherborne 121, King's Taunton 48.

Taunton 242-6 dec (R Bartlett 133), *Blundell's 158-8; The Leys 77, *Highgate 80-3; *Tonbridge 121-8 dec and 190-9 dec, Bedford 120-4 dec and 133; *Trinity, Croydon 211-8 dec, Eltham 169-8; Uppingham 180-7 dec, *Stamford 174-9; *Wellington (Berks) 167-7 dec, MCC 158-7; Westminster 140, *Alleyn's 102. *Home side.

FOOTBALL

SPANISH LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round: First leg. Espanol 0, Athletico Madrid 2; Real Mallorca 2, Barcelona 1; Sporting 0, Real Betis 1; Sevilla 2, Real Valladolid 0.
POLISH LEAGUE: Szombierki Bytom 2, Legia Warsaw 2; Baltyk Gdynia 0, Wisla Krakow 0; Motor Lublin 1, GKS Katowice 2; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 2, Pogon Szczecin 2; Widzew Lodz 0, Slask Wroclaw 0; Lech Poznan 3, Ruch Chorzow 1; Cracovia Krakow 0, LKS Lodz 0; Gornik Walbrzych 1, Gornik Zabrze 2.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 2, Detroit Tiger 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Minnesota Twins 2; California Angles 7, Cleveland Indians 4; New York Yankees 15, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Chicago White Sox 3, Oakland Athletics 2; Boston Red Sox 6, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Seattle Mariners 10, Texas Rangers 4.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 1, New York Mets 0; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Montreal Expos 0; Chicago Cubs 11, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Atlanta Braves 4, Cincinati Reds 0; Houston Astros 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; San Diego Padres 7, San Fransico Giants 5 (also 7-6).

SOUTHERN ENGLAND ASSOCIATION: First division: Cobham Yankees 6, Croydon Bluejays 8; London Warriors 6, US Navy 8; Sutton Braves 4, Crawley Giants 11

IN BRIEF

Ill Ovett to miss 800m trial

Steve Ovett has not recovered from bronchitis and misses the 800 metres at the first British Olympic trial at Crystal Palace tomorrow. He now plans to leave his attempt to win selection over 800 metres until the AAA championships at Crystal Palace later this month.

Sebastian Coe has already been selected for that distance and the winner of tomorrow's trial automatically joins him in the team. So Coe and Ovett will both try to clinch Olympic selection over 800 metres and 1,500 metres at the AAA championships. Coe will be trying to join Ovett and Steve Cram in the 1,500 metres.

BASKETBALL: The international federation (FIBA) have confirmed that West Germany will replace the Soviet Union in the men's tournament and that Australia and South Korea will replace the Soviet Union and Hungary in the women's tournament of the Los Angeles Olympics.
QUALIFIERS: Men: Yugoslavia, Italy, USA, China, Australia, Egypt, France, Spain, West Germany, Brazil, Canada, Uruguay. Women: USA, China, Yugoslavia, Canada, Australia, South Korea.

GOLF: Greg Norman, of Australia, scored his first succes on the United States tour when he won the Kemper open tournament at Bethesda, Maryland. He had a final total of 280, eight under par, five strokes ahead of Mark O'Meara and seven ahead of six players in third place.

TENNIS: Australia, the holders, are unchanged for the Davis Cup quarter-final round tie against Italy at Brisbane on July 13, 14 and 15:

VOLLEYBALL

Two new events for the beach

By Paul Harrison

Beach volleyball in countries with kinder weather, is being promoted this summer by the English Volleyball Association. Two new tournaments are to be held one in the Wirral and one in Bournemouth – to add to the two already established, in Weymouth and Bridlington.

The EVA has appointed a coordinator for the tournaments and beach volleyball is seen as an important part of the development of the sport.

Volleyball in England already has its outdoor tournaments in the summer the Sandwell tournament in the west Midlands, for example – but they are played on grass.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

FOUR NATIONS SEMI-PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT (Parma): England v Netherlands (6.30); Italy v Scotland (8.30).

TENNIS

NORTHERN TOURNAMENT (Didsbury).
KENTISH TIMES TOURNAMENT (Beckenham, 12.15).

OTHER SPORT

BOXING: European featherweight championship: Barry McGuigan v Esteban Eguia (Albert Hall).
GOLF: Amateur Championship (Formby GC).
POLO: Queen's Cup preliminaries and Rothmans Trophy (Windsor).



Legal Appointments

Standard Chartered Bank PLC

DEPUTY SECRETARY

The Group employs over 50,000 people in more than 60 countries. It is envisaged that the individual to be appointed will succeed the Secretary in 6 years time.

• THE TASK of assisting and deputising for the Secretary in his statutory duties will embrace servicing principal Board Committees. The head of a department of some 16 people at Head Office will report to the Deputy Secretary.

• THE REQUIREMENT is for a company secretary with a relevant qualification whose experience includes working in a large UK based public group with international interests.

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H.W. FitzHugh. *Ref: 20238/T.* Male or female candidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form 01-734 6852, *Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street,* LONDON, *W1E 6EZ.*

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Our client urgently requires a management professional to coordinate and lead their legal division of 55 staff, which offers comprehensive legal advice to all departments within this large Local Authority in Southern England.

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IBM

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The salary of the post would be reviewed on 1st October, 1985, taking into account this expansion and the increased responsibilities of the post.

Application forms may be obtained from The Clerk, Devon and Cornwall Police Authority, County Hall, Exeter, EX2 4QD (Tel 0392 77977, Extn 2284).

CLOSING DATE: 11th June, 1984.

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Replies including a curriculum vitae should be addressed to:-
S.W. Bowman, Esq., Company Secretary,
J. Bibby & Sons PLC, Richmond House, 1, Rumford Place, Liverpool, L3 9QQ.

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Please apply with full curriculum vitae to

Box 0599L The Times

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NORCROS p.l.c. is an international Group with a turnover in excess of £350m and a workforce of some 10,000 people. The Group wishes to appoint to its Head Office Legal Department a young commercial Solicitor reporting to the Group Legal Adviser, to operate mainly in support of UK trading companies of which there are some 30 engaged in construction, ceramics, engineering and print & packaging. The role will cover a broad range of legal and commercial matters with an emphasis on advising on all types of commercial agreements. Applicants should be in their mid-twenties and should be solicitors with at least two years' experience in industry or private practice.

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Applications, in writing, to:
The Company Secretary, Norcros p.l.c., Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire RG7 1NT.

NORCROS

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Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

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or

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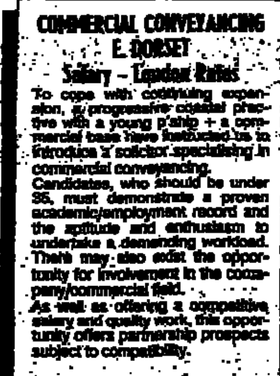
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Partnership Secretary

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Stephenson Harwood wish to recruit an additional Solicitor to join their specialist team handling a wide range of disputes arising from building and construction contracts.

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Applications, accompanied by career details, should be sent in writing to K. W. Duncan, Stephenson Harwood, Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, London EC2V 6BS.

All applications will be treated in confidence.

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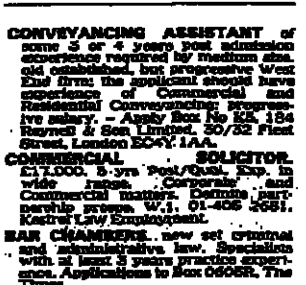
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Lord Chancellor's Department

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There are three vacancies in this Office for Barristers or Solicitors to write summaries and otherwise prepare cases for the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division.

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Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae, should be sent to R. A. Venne, Criminal Appeal Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.

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Applications stating age, education, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees to reach me not later than Wednesday the 20th June, 1984.

J. P. BLACKBURN,
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee.
Court House, P.O. Box 17, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 2DW.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

...GO YE therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. St. Matthew 28: 19.

BIRTHS

AUDLEY. - On 4th June at The Middlesex Hospital, to Rosamund (nee Shore) and Max - a daughter.

BALL - On June 2nd at Westminster Hospital, to Elizabeth (née Morrish) and Simon - a son (George William).

BALSOM - On 24th May in Aberystwyth. To Susan (nee Francis) and Denis, a daughter (Harriet Rose).

BINSTED. - On June 1st, at Westminster Hospital, to Jennifer (nee Halle) and David - a son (Thomas Charles Guy Bringes)

BURLEY. - On June 2nd at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Juliet (nee Kent) and Peter, a daughter (Allegra Mary) a sister for Rupert.

DEATHS

SCHOLES - On May 31st, 1984, at home Richard of Westminster, Grange-over-Sands and Lytham St. Annes, born 1895, husband of Margery, father of Richard, Barbara and Katie grandfather of Helen, Richard, Georgina and Alexander. Funeral private.

SILVER. - On Saturday, June 2nd, suddenly and peacefully, George Silver, of Charlbury Rd, Oxford, dearly loved husband of Freda and much loved father of Jonathan, Andrew and Caroline. Will also be sadly missed by his daughters-in-law Lucy and Judy and son-in-law Nigel, and all his grandchildren.

SMYTH.-At North Berwick, on May 30th, Capt E. T. W. (Simon) Smyth, R.N., beloved husband of Olive and father of Peter John, Sebastian and John. Funeral private, no letters or flowers. Donations, if desired, to cancer research.

SOUTHERN - on June 1st, peacefully, Vivienne, without recovering from an 8 months illness. She will be deeply missed by her family John, Lavinia, Catherine and Diana. A Memorial service will be held on June 8th at 11am at Christ Church, Constantia, South Africa.

STEEL - On 1st June, 1984, peacefully at Dalton Green, Kirkwood, Lockerbie, Diana Frances, beloved wife of Ian and loving mother of Elizabeth, Suzanna and Anthony. Funeral private. Thanksgiving service, 3pm, Monday, 18th June, at All Saints Church, Lockerbie.

STIERER - On Friday June 1st 1984, peacefully Francis aged 80 years beloved husband of Adelaide.

THORMAN.-On 28th May, in Natal, South Africa, Helen Margaret, of heart failure, aged 86, dearly loved widow of Kit and mother of Timothy, Gillian and Giles. Funeral private. Memorial service at St. Mary's, Redbourn, Herts, on Friday, 10th August next.

THORNTON - on June 2nd 1984, at Strathmore nursing home, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Constance Adelaide Edythe Annie Sydenham widow of John Reynolds Thornton, Daughter of the late Mrs Julia Sydenham-Clarke. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium 2.15pm on Tuesday June 12th.

THORNTON. - On June 2nd, Cecilia Marie, R.R.C., aged 92. Requiem Friday at Holy Trinity, Hethe, nr Bicester, followed by interment at Lower Heyford, Oxon. Enquiries - Brooke-Little, (0869) 40337.

MARRIAGES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION MANCHESTER DISTRICT REGISTRY MR DISTRICT REGISTRAR KEOGH IN CHAMBERS IN THE MATTER OF G. M. PLASTICS LIMITED AND IN THE MATTER OF UNIFORM PLASTICS LIMITED AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 1st day of May 1984 the Court has directed separate meetings of the general creditors of G. M. Plastics Limited and of the general Creditors of Uniform Plastics Limited respectively to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement...

RENTALS

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Until 16 June. Eves 7.30. Mats 2.30 Sats & Thurs 7 June. Ton't to Sat SWAN LAKE. 12-16 June THE SANGUINE FAN / PULCINELLA* / PRINCE IGOR (*world premiere Tues 12 Jun).

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Tomor, Sat at 7.00pm. *Aida. Fri, Mon at 7.30pm. Tosca. *Please note starting time, late-comers not admitted until interval following Act II.

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ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

CONCERTS

THEATRES

Today's television and radio programmes

Summar: Jea
and Peter ale

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; gardening 'phone-in and cookery tips between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Boswall's Wildlife Safari to Mexico. A month on a 1,000 yards and spit in the Mexican Gulf (r) 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Wayne Jackman (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 Little Misses and the Mister Men. (r).

1.45 Robinson's Travels. Robert Robinson travels from Calcutta to Mirzapur (r). 2.35 Film: Call Out the Marines* (1942) starring Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe as sergeants in the United States marines who are both chasing the same girl, beautiful night-club singer, Vi (Binnie Barnes). Directed by Frank Ryan and William Hamilton. 3.40 Bugs Bunny Double Bill. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School presented by Jane Hardy 4.20 Yogi Bear (r). 4.25 Treasure in Malta. Episode four of the drama serial and Tom and Sukie reach the Malta ferry to Gozo only to discover that the crooks have caught the boat at the last minute. 4.40 Cheggers Plays Pop. The last programme of the pop series and Keith Chegwin's guests are Tracey Childs, David Grant and Ultravox. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Wildtrack. Mike Jordan discovers an ants' nest in Dorset and there is film of the wild otter.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Frances Coverdale. There is also a report from Hugh Scully at Pegasus Bridge, Caen, where he talks to Hans von Luck, the Panzer commander in the area during the D-Day landings.

6.40 You Can't See the Wood. David Bellamy investigates the disappearance of the majority of varieties of British Apple.

7.05 Blankety Blank. Panel game show presented by Terry Wogan (r).

7.40 Sorry! Comedy series starring Ronnie Corbett as the henpecked adult son of a dominating mother (r).

8.10 The Montreux Golden Rose Pop Festival. Part two, introduced by Noel Edmonds. Among those taking part are Madness, Elton John and Queen.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

9.05 News with Sue Lawley.

9.30 Real Lives. The first of a new series of documentaries features film from the heart of Los Angeles's gangster territory. Gang City is about some of the 400 gangs that roam the Olympic Games city (see Choice) (Ceefax titles page 170).

10.15 International Boxing. Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage of the European Featherweight title bout between Barry McGuigan and Esteban Eguia at the Royal Albert Hall.

11.05 Top Sailing. A new series begins with the story of one man's determination not to let the majestic J class yachts pass into obscurity.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; Tommy Trinder remembers D-Day at 6.40, 7.40 and 8.15; Alarm Call with Lynn Faulds-Wood being assaulted by rip-off car repairers at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop news at 7.52; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic – comparison and length. 9.45 The accepted modes of greeting. 10.04 Preparing a boat for summer. 10.23 Religious education. 10.43 Stalin's 50th birthday celebrations. 11.08 Children's relationships and responsibilities at a Summer Camp. 11.25 A holiday on a canal boat. 11.38 French conversation.

12.00 Orm and Cheep. Puppet series for the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus Revisited. Kay Avila visits Hamburg with concert pianist Philip Fowke who chooses a Steinway grand-piano (r).

2.00 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate. 2.30 The Love Boat 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Orm and Cheep. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse. (r). 4.20 How Dare You! Magic, mystery and mayhem, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 CBTV. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of how to start a tenants' association, with an illustration of the effectiveness of these organizations.

6.30 Crossroads. Diane Hunter sees Dr Wilcox dining with a beautiful girl and makes a fool of herself.

6.55 Reporting London. Bill Wigmore is in Belgium to find out what has happened to the Tottenham Hotspur supporters who have been in custody since May 9; Angela Lambert examines the arguments for and against the building of the 290 ft Mies van der Rohe building, by St Paul's.

7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. American secret service romp with, this week, Amanda and Lee on the trail of a killer whose brain is being controlled by a mad scientist (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show with Roy Castle.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

9.05 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. The last case of the series and the Baker Street detective solves the mystery of The Blue Carbuncle (Oracle titles page 170).

10.05 News.

10.35 First Tuesday. A Place for Stephen is about a 17-year-old deaf and handicapped boy; A Safe House follows the fate of a Central American family fleeing from oppression to illegality in the United States.

11.35 Film: Never Mention Murder* (1964) starring Dudley Foster as a surgeon who plots a gruesome revenge on his unfaithful wife. Directed by John Nelson Burton.

12.40 Night Thoughts from Chaim Bermant.

John Betjeman: A Tribute (BBC 2, 7.45 pm)

● JOHN BETJEMAN: A TRIBUTE (BBC 2, 7.45pm) is a tribute, too, to the perspicacity of those many television and film people who recognized the late Poet Laureate's potential as an entertainer-cum-commentator and provided him with the means to display it. And it is this vast storehouse of Betjemania that writer/producer Jonathan Stedall has lovingly raided to produce his many-mooded compilation that we see tonight. Mr Stedall is just the man for the job. He seemed to have a direct line to the poet's heart and brain, not to mention the key to the door of his confidentiality. All this was clear from Mr Stedall's *Time with Betjeman* documentaries we saw last year. It was inevitable that tonight's tribute should include extracts from that hauntingly attractive series.

● In violent contrast to the

CHOICE

Betjeman film is GANG CITY (BBC1, 9.30pm) which inaugurates the *Real Lives* film series. Clive Syddall's punch-in-the-stomach documentary is about some of the 400 street gangs of Los Angeles who, between them, have reduced the city's population by more than 1,000 during the past four years. Battlefields is what the film calls those areas of the city where young blacks and young Mexican Americans (the average age of killers and victims is 16) pursue their deadly power struggle. And it is through these very battlefields that visitors to the Olympic Games will have to travel.

● Power struggles in a battlefield of a very different sort make up the theme of Priscilla Allen's feature about the world and books of Ivy Compton-Burnett THE FAMILY LIVES HERE (Radio 3, 7.00pm). Here, the conflict is strictly domestic, between four walls. Words and attitudes are the weapons, and the injuries can be very painful indeed. There is an Orwellian echo in the sentiment with which the sweet young thing brings down the curtain: "People are really all the same – only some people have more power."

● Other highlights: the Spitalfields Festival production of Berlioz's sacred trilogy L'ENFANCE DU CHRIST, live from Christ Church with its exceptional acoustics (Radio 3, 7.45pm); and Robert Forrest's deceptively complex play SUMMER CHANGES (Radio 4, 3.00pm); about an ephemeral triangular relationship.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Mondrian 6.30 Making Steel 6.55 Biology: Insect Hormones. 7.20 Science: Alcohols Apart! 7.45 Physics: Magnetism. Ends at 8.10.

9.09 Daytime on Two: Young Italians' prospects 9.26 The events leading to the Cuban missile crisis 9.48 CSE maths at work 10.08 Ceefax. 10.35 The story of how the Wyoming town of Evanston coped with sitting on the biggest gas and oil discovery the United States had seen. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 How a computer can help workmen digging a hole. 11.40 What determines the climate?

11.45 Ceefax. 2.00 You and me. A series for the very young 2.15 What does it cost to keep the Scottish highlands accessible to sportsmen and women? 2.40 Fabric pictures of the environment.

3.00 Ceefax.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Film: Nice Girl?* (1941) starring Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. The romantic story of a young girl's blossoming from being boring and nice to flirtatious and lovely. Directed by William A. Seiter.

7.15 The Great Egg Race. Professor Heinz Wolff sets teams from the British Army of the Rhine the task of modifying a bicycle so that it can cycle on water. The results are tested in a snowy, Olympic-sized swimming pool in Germany. Back in Britain, Lesley Judd presents the first Egg Machine constructed by three civil engineers from Reading Borough Council who were joint winners of one of last year's Egg Races.

7.45 John Betjeman – A Tribute. Highlights from his many television appearances plus reminiscences from old friends who include Osbert Lancaster and Barry Humphries (see Choice).

9.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

9.05 The Young Ones. Another dose of anarchic comedy from the four ill-matched flat-mates Adrian Edmondson, Rik Mayall, Nigel Planer and Christopher Ryan.

9.40 One Man and His Dog. Heat four of the Sheepdog Championship features four competitors from Ireland. From the banks of Loch Lomond Phil Drabble introduces a part-time shepherd from County Tyrone; a 19-year-old from the same county; and a farmer who raises sheep on the slopes of the Sperrin mountains.

10.25 Private Lives introduced by Maria Aitken. Her guests are Zandra Rhodes and Peter Hall.

11.00 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.45 Open University: Calculus: The Derived Function. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the speedy anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by housewife Fiona Copping. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley, assisted by Ned Sherrin.

5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. There is an item on the ancient Chinese martial art, T'ai Chi which is growing in popularity with both young and old. The programme features 84-year-old Ida Pratley who took up the art two years ago. Llew Gardner chairs a discussion on the Government's plans to break the opticians monopoly, between the Health Minister, Kenneth Clark, an Age Concern representative and an ophthalmic optician, and the archive spot features some very unusual exercises to be seen on Deauville beach during the Twenties.

6.00 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves with his weekly diary from deepest Dorset.

6.30 Whose Town Is It Anyway? focuses on the London Borough of Brent, a borough with half the population black but in the 66-seat council only 13 members are black.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes interviews with the West German Chancellor and other Germans about their attitude to the Allies D-Day ceremonies.

7.50 Comment. On the soapbox this evening is the director of the Imperial War Museum, Alan Borg.

8.00 Brookside. Sheila and Bobby are on the way to Benidorm. They lose their luggage but gain new friends. Meanwhile, back at the Close, Damon is planning a romantic evening with Linda.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. On the Scottish Island of Colonsay John Stoneborough discovers the connexion between a peer of the realm, holiday homes and £124,000 of public money; Sally Hawkins reports on the dangers the Government's health service cuts are presenting to women in Essex; and David Stafford finds the best buy instant camera.

9.00 Film: The True Glory* (1945). A documentary covering the events in Europe from D-Day to the fall of Berlin. This highly acclaimed film was directed by Carol Reed and Garson Kanin.

10.35 Black on Black. Neil Kinnock gives his first interview on the subjects of race relations, the proposed black section of the Labour Party and of the role of blacks in the Labour Party. West Indian cricket captain Clive Lloyd and England bowler Norman Cowans preview the coming series between their countries; and American children's writer, Rose Guy talks about books and blacks.

11.35 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News, 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 European Call: 01-580 4411. The second of three programmes providing the listener with an opportunity to question the politicians on their points of view before the European elections. In the chair: Peter Hobday.
10.00 News; Enterprise. Stage Electrics.
10.30 Morning Story: "It's an Ill Wind" by Graham Edwards. Read by Eiry Palfrey.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: "In Acacia Gardens" by Robert Shaftoe. With Peter Sallis and Georgine Anderson. A landlady says she has been molested. But is it all in the mind? (r)
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' wildlife questions.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984. A nationwide general knowledge quiz. (12) North England. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast (by the Conservative Party).
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes Frances Donnelly's encounters with some of the people who put ads in the Personal columns of newspapers etc. Also, part one of John Bowen's Squeak, read by the author.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Summer Changes, by Robert Forrest. With Jonathan Watson, Elaine Collins and Russell Hunter. Three people meet by chance in the attic of a derelict wire factory in present-day Glasgow. There is a hint of Eden in their meeting. But there is a worm in the apple.
4.00 News; We Always Prosecute. Libby Purves enters the world of the shoplifter.
4.40 Story Time: "Laughing Gas" by P. G. Wodehouse (2). Read by David McAlister.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 It Makes Me Laugh. With Simon Hoggart and John Dunn. (r)
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4. Michael Robertson reports on Brazil's economic plight.
8.00 Medicine Now.
8.30 The Living World.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 A Sideways Look At. . . by Anthony Smith.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: The Forger's Art. John Jacob on the late Tom Keating and other gifted deceivers.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Fall the Shadow" by Emanuel Litvinoff (12).
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather.
ENGLAND: VHF as above except 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 11.00 Study on 4: Groundswell. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 The History of Rock and Roll (2). 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Voix de France (23 & 24).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Saint-Saen's Concert piece for harp and orchestra (Zabaleta/French National Radio Orchestra); Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No 2 (Szidon, piano); Stravinsky's Eight Instrumental Miniatures (composer conducts the CBS SO); and Haydn's Symphony No 95.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Maconchy's overture Proud Thames; Mendelssohn's String Quintet in B flat, Op 87 (Vienna Philharmonic Quintet); and Villa-Lobos's Guitar Concerto (Bream/LSO).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Vaughan Williams. The overture The Poisoned Kiss; and Job, a masque for dancing (LSO, under Boult).†
10.00 Mozart: John Solum (flute) with the Hanoverian Orchestra play the Concerto in G, K 313; and Academy of Ancient Music play the Symphony in D, K 95.†
10.40 Rubbra and Howells: BBC Singers in Rubbra's Festival Gloria; and his Lauda Sion; and Howells's Requiem.
11.20 The English Concert: a concert of works by Purcell (the Golden Sonata), Handel, Croft (Suite in C minor for harpsichord); Vivaldi (La Folia); and Bach (Trio in C major, BWV 1037 – Goldberg).†
12.15 BBC Scottish SO: Concert, part one. With Christopher Green-Armytage (piano). Stravinsky's Suites Nos 1 and 2 for small orchestra; and the ballet music: Jeu de cartes.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Shostakovich's Piano Concerto No 2; and Rimsky-Korsakov's Spanish Caprice.
1.45 Guitar Encores: Carlos Bonell plays works by Barrios, Abt (arr Mertz) and Coste (incl Tarantella, Study No 22, Op 38) †
2.15 Heinrich Baermann: a bicentenary tribute to the German clarinettist who lived between 1784 and 1847. Includes works by Weber, Mayerbeer, Mendelssohn and Baermann, himself.†
4.00 Simon Rowland-Jones: the viola player, with Peter Bithell, (piano) play Frank Bridge's Allegro appassionates: Pensiero; and Bloch's Suite.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jack Brymer's selections of music.†
6.30 Dunstable: the Hilliard Ensemble play works including Veni sancte spiritus; and Preco prehemnenciae.†
7.00 The Family Lives Here: Feature about the writer Ivy Compton Burnett (played by Hilda Schroder).†
7.30 Telemann: the Sonata in E flat (Essercizii musici), played by Sarah Francis, Bernard Richards and Trevor Pinnock (r).†
7.45 L'Enfance du Christ: Direct relay from Christ Church, Spitalfields, of Berlioz's sacred trilogy. Richard Hickox conducts the City of London Sinfonietta and London Symphony Chorus; with soloists Janet Baker (mezzo), Robert Tear and Andrew King (tenors), Stephen Varcoe and Gordon Jones (baritones) and John Shirley-Quirk (bass-baritone).†Part one.
8.25 Poetry Now: John Mole introduces the programme. The poets include John Cotton, Emma Rose, Vernon Scannell and George Szirtes (r).
8.45 L'Enfance du Christ: the second and third parts.†
9.50 My Merry Mornings: Alan Dobie reads the third of six stories by Ivan Klima.
10.15 Takacs Quartet: Mozart's Quartet in G major, K 387; and Dvorak's Quartet in A flat major, Op 105.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only Open University 6.35-6.55 am Screening Nuclear Hazard. 11.20 pm-12.00 11.20 War and Peace in the Age of Reason. 11 40 Altarpiece Theme.

Radio 2

4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones† including 1.00; 2.00 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† including 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05; 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals: A series of 13 programmes about the popular musicals of the last 25 years 7: "Universal Studios and Thoroughly Modern Millie". 9.00 Night Owls, with Dave Gelly.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing With Daniels. A radio card game in which Duggie Brown, Michele Dotrice and Patrick Moore are delt cards by Paul Daniels. 10.30 A Proper Charlie: A new series by Vince Powell starring Jack Smethurst as Charlie Garside. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride † 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band † 3.30 String Sound with Jean Challis †

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Bruno Brookes 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen 10.00-12.00 John Peel † VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Marriage–Second Time Around 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Fosdyke Saga 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Fincial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Discovery 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Women of Mystery 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Two Cheers for May 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing A Song of London 8.45 Women of Mystery 9.15 Derby Preview. 9.25 Book Choice 9.30 The Alternative Proms 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today: 11.40 News and weather. Scotland: 10.55am-11.10 Gloma Gochd. 12.30pm-1.00 The Beechgrove Garden. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.05-11.40* I Believe, You Believe. 11.40-12.00* The Brandenburg Concertos by J. S. Bach. 12.00 Midnight News and weather. Northern Ireland: 1.27-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.05*-11.35 Gallery – Tom Carr. England: 5.55pm Regional News Magazines. 11.45 Close.

TVS As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 Farming Brief. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 The Longest Day (Part 2). 3.00 Definition. 3.30 Silver Spoons. 5.15 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 The Devlin Connection. 12.35 Company, closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies* starring Buddy Ebsen, Irene Ryan, Max Baer. 6.00 HTV News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Great Fights Of The Seventies. (Rossman v Galindez). 12.35 Weather, Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along – With Nancy. 3.00 The Nature of Things. 3.30 The Adventurer. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Jazz Life (Art Blakey). 12.00 News.

CHANNEL As London except. 12.30-1.00 T's A Vets Life 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time. .Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Vintage Quiz. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 9.00-9.05 Jazz Workshop. 11.35 Magnum. 12.30 Weather, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News. 2.30-3.30 The Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 9.00 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. 10.00-10.05 Party Political Broadcast. 11.35 Hill Street Blues. 12.35 Are You Sitting Comfortably?

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25-9.30 First Things. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.30-3.30 Casablanca. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 News and Weather. 12.35 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: starts 9.25-9.35 Wheather. 12.30-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30 Calendar Tuesday. 2.30 The Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Survival, 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 11.35 The Protectors. 12.05 Living and Growing. 12.35 A Prayer for Life, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 TSW News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Consumer Check. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 11.35 Magmum. 12.30 Postscript. 12.35 Weather, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.30 The Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenore. 5.15 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround Tuesday. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Rock Alive (Belle Stars). 12.05 Border News Summary. 12.08 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 Central News. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Takethe High Road. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Central News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 Star Parade. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.45 Closedown.

S4C 2.00 Cymru A'R Mor. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.35 Union World. 4.05 Anything We Can Do. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Pictwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Scully. 8.30 Man About the House. 9.00 Cllarni'r Cymry. 9.30 Doglennau Dyfed. 10.10 Ear Say. 11.05 Darkest England. 12.10 Close.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 Scottish News. 2.00 Sons and Daughters. 2.30 Report Back. 3.00 Vinate Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Name That Tune. 11.35 Late Call. 11.40 Trapper John. 12.40 Closedown.

Entertainments

THEATRES

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S Kensington. ROCOCO: Art & Design in Hogarth's England. Adm. £2. FROM EAST TO WEST: Textiles of GP & J Baker. ROSENTHAL KOREAN GRAPHIC ARTS. Adm free. Wkdys 10-5.50. Suns 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays. Recorded Info 01-581 4894.

WHITFORD & HUGHES. "Peintres de L'Ame". 6 Duke Street, St James's, London SW1 (01-930 5577). May 3rd-8th June. Mon-Fri 10am-6pm. Sat 10am-1pm.

ART GALLERIES

Death of a tall ship at the mercy of the wind

From Keith Hunt in Hamilton and Robin Young in London

A freak squall was yesterday blamed for the loss of the 117-foot training barque Marques during the Tall Ships Race between Bermuda and Halifax, Nova Scotia. After eight of the nine survivors from the crew of 28 had arrived back in Bermuda, Sir Rae McKaig, Admiral of the British Sail Training Association which organized the race with its American counterpart, said: "She was simply blown over by a massive gust of wind."

While the search continued for 18 missing crew members three of them British, Sir Rae said that from survivors' accounts it appeared that the ship had been sailing along quite comfortably at seven knots, when she was hit by a gust of considerable force which drove her under.

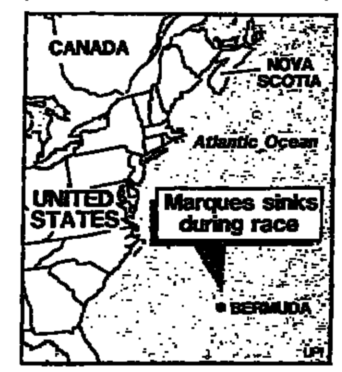
Mr Mark Litchfield, coowner of the Marques who was skippering her sister ship Ciudad de Inca in the race, said: "It is absolutely incredible. It would have to be something of absolutely phenomenal proportions to cause this. The ship was very sturdy, and had survived hurricane force winds with no damage whatsoever".

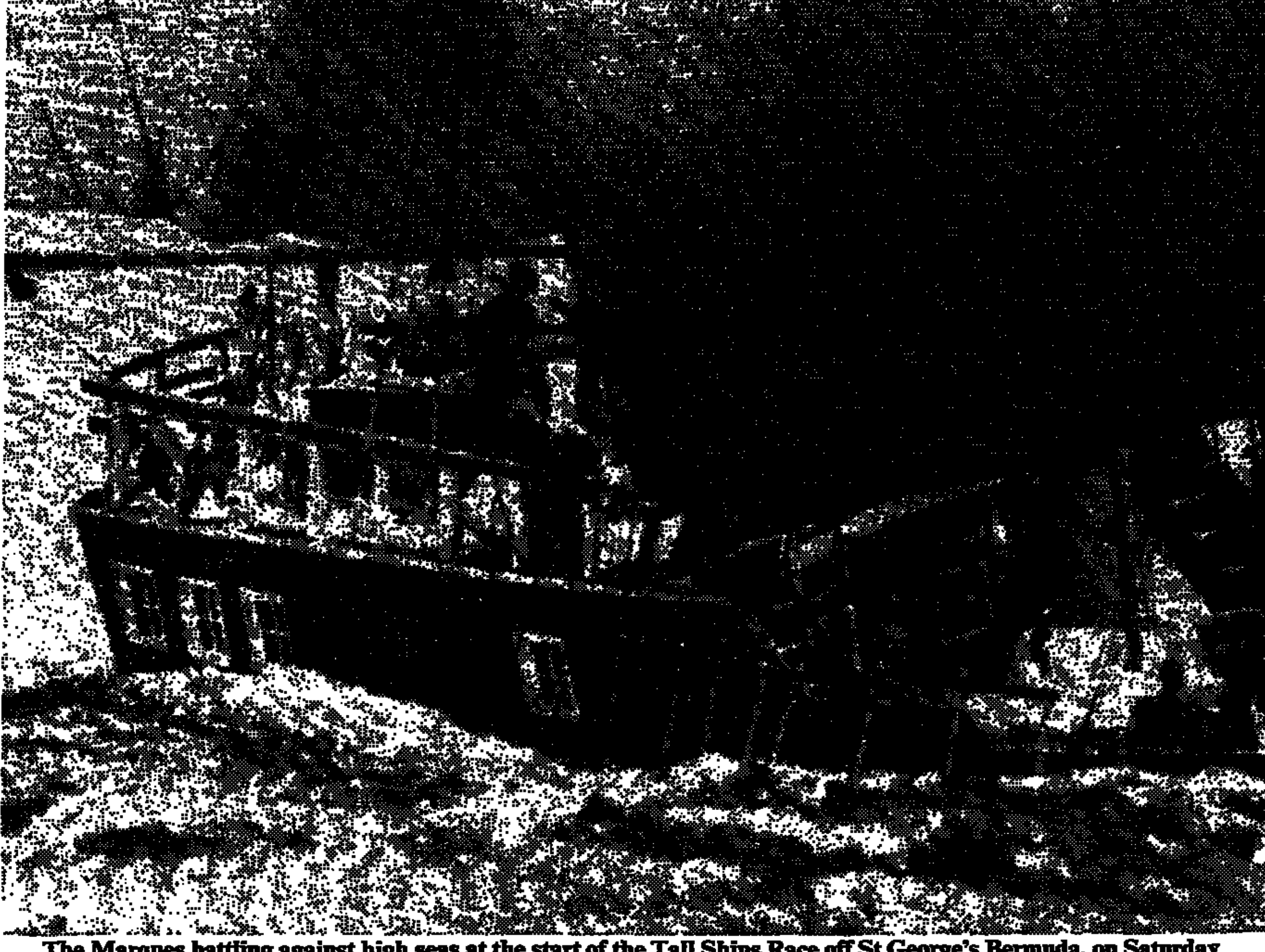
The eight survivors brought back to Bermuda by the Polish tall ship Zawisza Czarny which rescued them included four Britons: the ship's mate, Mr Dennis Ord, aged 52, from South Shields; Mr Robert Cooper, aged 18, from Stirling, who was spending a year as a crew member before going to university; Mr Andrew Freeman, afed 22, from Wallasey, who joined the Marques eight months ago as a radio operator and engineer shortly after being made redundant from an electronics factory; and Mr Philip Sefton, aged 22, from Windermere, Cumbria.

Mr Sefton's mother said yesterday that she had received a telephone call from her son. "He said the survivors had just come on deck for their watch when hurricane force winds hit them out of the blue. They had no time to open the hatches."

The 18 people still missing from the Marques include three Britons: Mr Benjamin Bryant, aged 18, and Miss Gillian Shaughnessy aged 24, of London, and Mr Peter Messer-Bennetts, aged 20, of Wadebridge, Cornwall, a nephew of the Marques's co owner, Mr Robin Cecil-Wright.

The others missing are a British born journalist, Mr Ian Brims, who had been working in Canada since emigrating from Hove, Sussex; nine Americans and seven Antiguans. Last night still only one body had been recovered, that of James McAleer, an American from Massachusetts.





The Marques battling against high seas at the start of the Tall Ships Race off St George's Bermuda, on Saturday







Stricken crew: Left to right, Andrew Freeman and Robert Cooper who were both rescued, and Peter Messer-Bennetts, who is still missing, on board the Marques before it set sail from Hamilton on its way to Halifax, Nova Scotia

Marques had modern safety equipment

The British square-rigger Marques was tak.ng part in its third Tall Ships Race, and had just beaten 11 rivals in the first leg from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Bermuda before disaster struck.

The three-masted barque was built in 1917 in Valencia, Spain, to carry fruit and freight between the Canary Islands and the mainland. Damaged in the Spanish Civil War, the ship was repaired in 1947 and continued trading around the Mediterranean. In 1971 she was bought as a dismasted hulk in Palma, Majorca, by Cornish farmer, Mr Robin Cecil-Wright, and he spent five years rebuilding and refitting her.

In 1977, when she landed her first and biggest screen role as the Beagle in the BBC's *Voyage of Charles Darwin*, Mr Cecil-Wright wnt into partnership with Mr Mark Litchfield, a businessman and former naval officer, to refit the ship completely.

Mr Nicholas Diutton, general manager of the China Clipper Society of Lenham, Kent, which operated the Marques, said yesterday that about £35,000 had been spent on the ship last October qualifying her for a Department of Transport load-line exemption certificate.

"She was fitted with a new fire extinguishing system, steel hatches and fire doors, and had the engine room compartment sealed so that no oil in the bilges could run under the accommodation, but she was already equipped with all the most modern safety and life-saving equipment."

Frank Johnson with Reagan

Point of disorder, Mr President

If we might lapse into the prose style regarded as obligatory for presidential occasions of this sort ... they gave Ronald Reagan a real old Irish welcome when he rose to address the Irish Republic's parliament, the Dail, yesterday.

"We condemn your support for corrupt right-wing dictatorships in Latin America", shouted a TD (member of parliament) named Mr Tomas Macgiolla. "Get your death-dealing missiles out of Europe", shouted another, named even more spectacularly Mr Proinnsias de Rossa.

At least, it was to be assumed that this was the sort of thing they shouted. Hardly anyone could hear them.

In communicating their protests to the outside world, they laboured under three difficulties. First, the Republic's more bourgeois politicians immediately started shouting at them. Second, because of the arrangements of the microphones, their words failed to reach with any clarity us of the world's press massed in the public gallery. Third, their words had the additional disadvantage of being, so one was later assured, in Gaelic.

A further complication was that one of the two protesting tribunes suffered, through no fault of his own, from a stammer. All quotations here are therefore from an agreed text drawn up in the public gallery.

"The leader of the Workers' Party will resume his seat", pronounced a man in a green-fringed headmaster's gown who appeared to be the chairman of the Dail. He was referring either to the one named Tomas or the one named Proinnsias. One of them is said to be the leader of the Workers' Party, the other his rank and file.

Like everything else on this superbly-organized presidential visit, their shouts went off punctually and without a hitch. After delivering them, the Workers' Party staged what is known in the popular prints as "an angry walkout". Mr Reagan looked on serenely.

A third protester rose. He, one was informed, had the less mystical-sounding name of Mr Tony Gregory. He was a member for Dublin Central and by allegiance a "community politician", and therefore the adherent of an alien ideology spread across the earth, like a plague bacilus, by the British Liberal Party.

Mr Gregory wore the community politician's feared uniform of polo-necked sweater. But he too chose to shout in Gaelic, or at least was incomprehensible.

"End US neo-colonialism in El Salvador", he probably cried, or possibly "End US neo-colonialism in Ballyporeen". But, being a community politician, he might have been demanding that the United States act now to end the injustice of blocked drains or insufficient pedestrian crossings in Dublin Central.

On the other hand, if one understands the Dail's resident press corps correctly, all three were merely seeking to move a procedural motion that Mr Reagan be not heard – Gaelic being the language of points of order, in these parts.

Soon Mr Gregory did an angry walkout to join the other two. This was wise of all three, since the United States security forces, massed in the Dail, were probably summoning on their radios the appropriate intermediate-range missiles with which to incinerate the three subversive Irishmen.

The moment they were gone, three other members of Parliament quickly occupied the three seats, not in order to carry on the struggle against United States world domination, but because, this being a joint session of both houses of Parliament, there was a shortage of seats.

By afternoon, Mr Reagan was gone from Ireland. Despite all, *his* visit had been delightful – made so by the forebearance of the Irish populace and his own ability to do the right thing in every situation.

For example, a local dignitary (the university president; by the name of Dr O hEoch) spoke so eloquently, albeit for so long before him at Galway University as the rain started to fall, the there were hailstones by the time we got to Mr Reagan's speech. It was Mr Reagan, not the dignitary, who observed: "I have a hunch I should be cutting short my remarks."

It is unlikely that these visits sway a single Irish-American voter, but if they do, Mr Reagan deserves the votes. He was even kind to the garrulous Galway academic. "Thank you for your remarks Dr Ohoka", said Mr Reagan thus ensuring for himself, as a deserved bonus, the Japanese vote.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit HMS Dryad to view the Wall Map room in Southwick House, which was General Eisenhower's Headquarters for the Normandy Landings in June 1944; 5.45; and later, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness embark on HMY Britannia to take overnight passage to Caen; 6.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, attends the Annual Court and lunch at Trinity House, EC3; 12.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother unveils a blue plaque for General de Gaulle at 4 Carlton Gardens and attends a Reception at 1 Carlton Gardens; 5.30.

The Prince of Wales, President, the Game Conservancy, visits their headquarters in Fordingbridge, Hampshire; 10; and later as Colonel-in-Chief of The Parachute Regiment, visits Normandy to attend a ceremony at Ranville to commemorate the part played in the Allied Landings in Normandy by The 6th Airborne Division; 3.

The Prince of Wales attends a Reception given by the Development Commission to mark the Commission's 75th Anniversary, at St James's Palace, London; 6.10.

The Duchess of Kent opens the new District General Hospital at Stafford; 11.15.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Marion McIntosh and ceramics by Kathleen McLellan; Open Eye Gallery, 75 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun; (ends June 21).

Calligraphy '84; contemporary lettering in Various Media; The Arts Centre, Town Hall, Bampton, Oxfordshire; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mon and Weds; (ends June 17).

Last chance to see

The Suffolk Trust Wildlife Photographic Exhibition by Eric Hosking and leading photographers; Corn Exchange, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 6.

Music

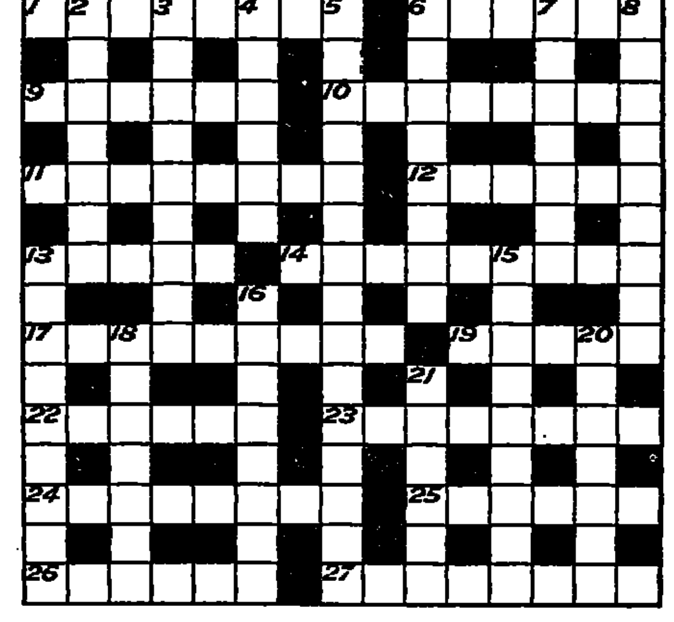
Organ recital by Carey Humphreys; Guildhall, Portsmouth; 12.45.

Organ recital by Andrew Benians; Chichester Cathedral; 1.10.

Viennese Concert by Orchestra da Camera; Town Hall, Birmingham; 7.15.

Organ recital by Bernard Robertson; St Ann's Church, Manchester; 12.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,448



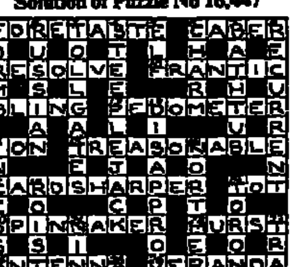
ACROSS

1 Don returned to empty well first (8).
6 Blow the meal! (6).
9 Slowly circling a building (4-2).
10 Calmer, you cut short waving weapon (8).
11 Mint Ibsen's hero was said to be acquainted with (5-3).
12 Illegal ploy used by receiver in court (6).
13 Good and bad men joined band (5).
14 Cast doubt upon record – Communist gets it (9).
17 Female forger was relieved (9).
19 A sign of the times (5).
22 Song held in by musician (6).
23 A rod held by no Roman emperor (8).
24 Seen from behind, silent man-eating carnivore (5-3).
25 Come out and return, for example, with soldiers (6).
26 Still behind the Spanish team (6).
27 Simpleton loses heart, upset by unfair allocation of jobs (8).

DOWN

2 Money I'm wrong to put up – I'm a clown! (7).
3 Ninety not put into cipher (9).
4 A spring swarm (6).
5 A future local government officer persuaded to do a U-turn (4,11).
6 It proves which shell is fastest (4-4).
7 Fellow bolted, went with the crowd (7).
8 I'll make way for property in this country (3,6).
13 Ingredient of gunpowder, and Paris-style plaster perhaps (9).
15 The registration of Henry Holmes Unlimited with National Trust (9).
16 A chap embraces another from 8 (8).
18 Gargled messily, to get wet and dirty (7).
20 Cadges cakes (7).
21 Maintenance of Castle Rising? (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,447



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

D-Day travel

Channel ferries to Normandy are fully booked for tomorrow, the 40th anniversary of D-Day. The Automobile Association warns that traffic will be heavy on roads to the ports.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Data Protection Bill, remaining stages.
Lords (2.30) Rates Bill, report, first day.

Anniversaries

Birth: **Adam Smith**, political economist, Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1723; **Igor Stravinsky** (new style June 17), Oranienbaum (Lomonosov), 1882; **John Maynard**, 1st baron Keynes, Cambridge, 1883; **Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett**, novelist, Pinner, Middlesex, 1884; **Frederico Garcia Lorca**, poet and dramatist, Fuente Vaqueros, Spain, 1898.

Deaths: **Orlando Gibbons**, composer, Canterbury, 1625; **Carl Maria von Weber**, Eutin, Holstein (Germany), 1826; **Stephen Crane**, poet and novelist *The Red Badge of Courage*), Badenweiler, Germany, 1900; **O. Henry**, (William Sydney Porter), short story writer, New York City, 1910; **Horatio Herbert**, 1st Earl Kitchener, Field-marshal, lost at sea when HMS Hampshire struck a mine off the Orkneys, 1916.

National Day

The Seychelles, a group of about 100 islands scattered over some 400,000 square miles of the western Indian Ocean, celebrates its National Day today. The date marks the 1977 coup when Mr F. A. René declared himself president.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 27:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 15.85m
2 The Price is Right Central, 13.25m
3 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 12.95m
4 What's My Line Thames, 12.20m
5 UEFA Cup Final 1984 ITV, 12.15m
6 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 11.75m
7 T. J. Hooker ITV, 11.50m
8 That's My Boy Yorkshire, 11.45m
9 Just Amazing Yorkshire, 11.25m
10 Winner Takes All Yorkshire, 11.10m

BBC 1

1 Dallas, 14.85m
2 Last of The Summer Wine, 12.00m
3 Mastermind, 11.60m
4 Nine O'Clock News (Tue), 11.00m
5 Sorry, 10.75m
5= That's Life, 10.75m
7 Porridge, 10.05m
8 News (21:10 Sun), 9.85m
9 Dynasty, 9.75m
10 She Married a Yank, 9.55m

BBC 2

1 The Two Ronnies, 9.00m
2 Moving Target, 6.60m
3 Call My Bluff, 4.25m
4 Chelsea Flower Show, 4.00m
5 Entertainment U.S.A., 3.75m
6 Nature, 3.55m
7 Sunday Grandstand, 3.50m
8 The Natural World, 3.30m
9 Gardeners World, 2.85m
10 All Our Working Lives, 2.65m

Channel 4

1 Young Love, First Love, 4.55m
2 Man About The House, 3.70m
3 Scully, 3.10m
4 Brookside (Wed), 3.00m
5 Sex Matters, 2.90m
6 Brookside (Tue), 2.75m
7 Babble, 2.65m
8 Cheers, 2.60m
9 Sharma and Beyond, 1.75m
10 Outrageous, 1.70m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Taro Tant IND, 56,000
2 Gwyl Garawl Caerdydd HTV, 52,000
3 Pel Droed Rhyngwladol BBC, 48,000
4 Byd Cerdd BBC, 42,000
5 Y Byd Yn Ei Le HTV, 40,000

In English:
1 Young Love, First Love, 125,000
2 The Avengers, 123,000
2= Sharma and Beyond, 123,000
4 Chopper Squad, 96,000
5 Mr Moto on Danger Island, 63,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.4m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.6m ( ); Sat 2.0m (4.6m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	27.65	26.05
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.31	13.61
Finland Mkk	8.39	7.94
France Fr	11.99	11.39
Germany DM	3.90	3.71
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2390.00	2290.00
Japan Yen	336.00	320.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	11.18	10.63
Portugal Esc	200.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	215.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	11.65	11.05
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.45	1.40
Yugoslavia Dnr	188.00	176.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 349.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 18.8 at 843.3.

Roads

Wales and West: M5: Various lane closures in both carriageways between junction 8 (M50) and Tewkesbury (junction 9). M5: At Bristol between junctions 16 (A38 Filton) and junction 17 (Severn Beach) hard shoulder and one lane closed northbound; also access slip road at junction 17 closed, diversion via A38 to junction 16. M5: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 12 (Gloucester and junction 13 (Stroud); southbound entry slip closed at junction 13, diversion signed via junction 14.
Midland: M1: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 18 (Watford Gap/M45 junction); serious delays. A6: Derby to Leicester at Hathern. A34: Between Stone and Newcastle contraflow at Strongfold.
The North: M6: Two lanes open each way between junctions 22 and 25. A356: Diversion operates at Park Green to St Georges St, Macclesfield. A534: Delays on Crewe Rd, Haslington, E of Crewe.
Scotland: A74: Surface repairs to Crawford bypass, northbound carriageway closed, two way traffic on the southbound, Lanarkshire. A7: Single lane traffic four miles S of Selkirk, Selkirkshire. A9: Embankment strengthening N of Bonar Bridge, single lane traffic Sunderland.

Information supplied by the AA.

Building sites

Twenty-six building sites across the country were opened up to the public yesterday as part of the Go Site-Seeing campaign launched to mark the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Chartered Institute of Building, called Building Tomorrow's Heritage. Between June and the end of September, nearly 400 sites *will* be on view to members of the public for group visits, from viewing platforms and through information centres.

Further details of all the sites open to the public available from: Building Tomorrow's Heritage, CIOB, Englemere, Kings Ride, Ascot, Berks SL5 8BJ; Tel: Ascot (0990) 23355.

Pollen forecast

The National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau pollen forecast for today:
Belfast: high, peak time 6pm to 9pm, except during rain. All other sites in UK low.

The papers

The Daily Express, commenting on possible industrial action by the postmen's union over the management's 4.5 per cent pay offer, says the union should remember: "The self-inflicted wound post office workers suffered from their seven week long strike in 1971. It took them five years to recoup the money they lost. The strike also forced customers to look to alternative means of sending messages and parcels." The paper adds: "Private post companies are gleeful at the prospect of more Post Office business falling into their hands – permanently. This would be good for them and probably the consumer and taxpayer. Is this what they really want?"

Weather forecast

A depression over S Britain will be slow moving.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, E Anglia, E, W Midlands, N Wales: rain in places at first, bright intervals developing, winds NW to W moderate becoming variable light, max temp 17C (63F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: cloudy, drizzle in places, winds mainly E light or moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: cloudy, rain at times, winds NW moderate becoming variable light, max temp 17C (63F).

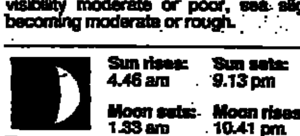
NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Northern Ireland: bright intervals, becoming mainly dry, winds N or NE moderate or fresh, max temp 18C (64F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: mainly cloudy, hill and coastal fog, rain or drizzle at times, winds N E moderate or fresh, max temp 14C (57F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: rather cloudy, sunny intervals, occasional rain later, winds NE light or moderate, max temp 19C (66F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: continuing unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind SW light or moderate, thundery showers, visibility moderate, sea slight. English Channel (C): wind W moderate increasing fresh, thundery showers, visibility good, sea slight becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind N moderate increasing fresh or strong, rain at times, visibility moderate or poor, sea slight becoming moderate or rough.



Sun rises: 4.46 am — Sun sets: 9.13 pm
Moon sets: 1.33 am — Moon rises: 10.41 pm
First quarter: tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 9.43 pm to 4.16 am
Bristol 9.52 pm to 4.26 am
Edinburgh 10.22 pm to 4.0 am
Manchester 10.02 pm to 4.13 am
Penzance 9.57 pm to 4.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

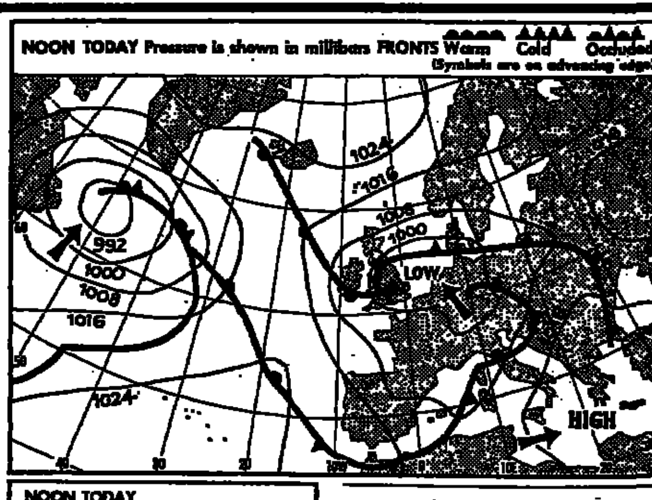
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	15	59	Guernsey	f	0	00
Birmingham	f	15	59	Inverness	r	15	61
Blackpool	s	15	59	Jersey	s	16	61
Bristol	f	17	63	London	f	16	61
Cardiff	s	15	59	Manchester	f	16	61
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	f	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	14	57

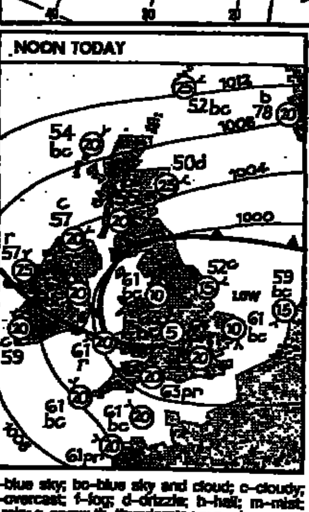
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 50 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0. in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.6. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1005.3 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

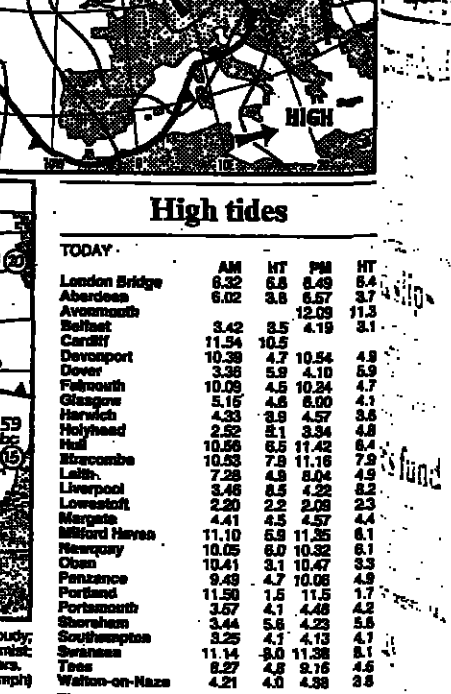
Highest day temp: Yeovilton 19C (66F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Fraserburgh 9C (48F); highest rainfall: St Abbs Head 1.08 in; highest sunshine: Jersey 15.2 hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

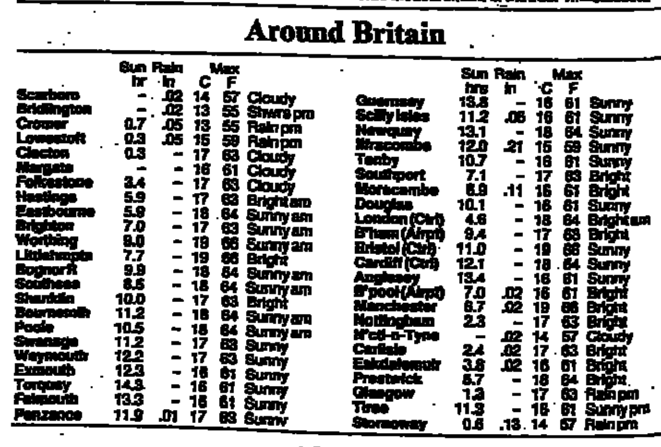


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.32	6.8	6.49	6.4
Aberdeen	6.02	3.8	6.57	3.7
Avonmouth			12.09	11.3
Belfast	3.42	3.5	4.19	3.1
Cardiff	11.54	10.5		
Devonport	10.39	4.7	10.54	4.9
Dover	3.36	5.9	4.10	5.9
Falmouth	10.09	4.5	10.24	4.7
Glasgow	5.15	4.6	6.00	4.1
Harwich	4.33	3.9	4.57	3.6
Holyhead	2.52	5.1	3.34	4.8
Hull	10.56	6.5	11.42	6.4
Ilfracombe	10.53	7.9	11.16	7.9
Leith	7.28	4.9	8.04	4.9
Liverpool	3.46	8.5	4.22	8.2
Lowestoft	2.20	2.2	2.09	2.3
Margate	4.41	4.5	4.57	4.4
Milford Haven	11.10	5.9	11.35	6.1
Newquay	10.05	6.0	10.32	6.1
Oban	10.41	3.1	10.47	3.3
Penzance	9.49	4.7	10.06	4.9
Portland	11.50	1.5	11.5	1.7
Portsmouth	3.57	4.1	4.46	4.2
Shoreham	3.44	5.6	4.23	5.6
Southampton	3.25	4.1	4.13	4.1
Swansea	11.14	8.0	11.38	8.1
Tees	8.27	4.8	9.16	4.6
Walton-on-Naze	4.21	4.0	4.39	3.8

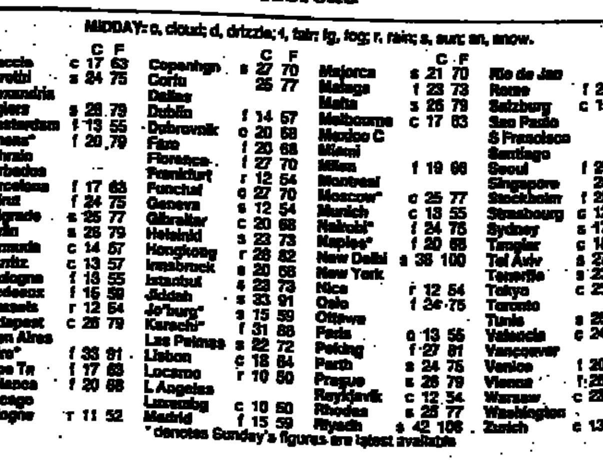
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shwrs pm
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rain pm
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rain pm
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bright am
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunny am
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunny am
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunny am
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	13.8	–	16	61	Sunny
Scilly Isles	11.2	.06	16	61	Sunny
Newquay	13.1	–	18	64	Sunny
Ilfracombe	12.0	.21	15	59	Sunny
Tenby	10.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Southport	7.1	–	17	63	Bright
Morecambe	6.9	.11	16	61	Bright
Douglas	10.1	–	16	61	Sunny
London (Ctrl)	4.6	–	18	64	Bright am
B'ham (Airpt)	9.4	–	17	63	Bright
Bristol (Ctrl)	11.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunny

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bologna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

